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PART V

EDITED AND TRANSLATED WITH NOTES, ETC.

BY

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VOLUME V

In presenting this volume to our Members, we feel that a word of explanation is due to them.

Dr. R. A. S. Macalister's typescript was handed to the printers in November, 1948, but they were unable to start printing for various reasons, including the necessity for new machinery. Dr. Macalister died in the early part of 1950 and the printing had not been started, we were left therefore with the Editor's typescript only. For some time we tried to get another editor to take over the book but could not succeed. Finally, in March, 1952, we engaged the services of an educated reader, instructing him to correct the proofs in such a way as to bring it into conformity with Dr. Macalister's typescript. Thus the volume now issued represents the Editor's first draft.

For the Council of the Irish Texts Society

A. MARTIN FREEMAN, *Chairman.*

MAURICE O'CONNELL, *Secretary.*

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SECTION VIII.

THE SONS OF MİL.¹

Introduction.

WE now return to *Liber Occupationis*, the history of the Gáedil and their wanderings, after the long interruption caused by the intrusion of the originally independent *Liber Praecursorum*. In doing so, we immediately re-enter the scholastic atmosphere which we quitted when we passed from the Egyptian adventures of Nél, to the cosmogony of the Cessair pericope. The rest of the book not only possesses no historical value—as is only too obvious; in the form in which it is presented to us it has next to no importance in the general field of Anthropology, except in so far as it may throw some sidelight rays upon magical beliefs and practices, or the like. Its chief interest is as an object-lesson in the growth and methods of literary tradition.

When I began to work on the present section I hoped that here, at least, it might be possible to combine the three redactions into a single text; but after struggling with the task for a few paragraphs I abandoned it as hopeless. Only by continuing the practice of printing the parallel versions in full can the chequered history of the compilation be satisfactorily set forth. I have allowed the composite text, so far as I had prepared it, to stand, in order to demonstrate the essential artificiality, and the unmanageable clumsiness—with no compensating scientific gain—resulting from such a treatment of the material. This less important section is a suitable *corpus uile* for such a demonstration; it would have been more complete if I had allowed all the trivialities of orthographical variation which I had noted to remain on record. In fact, about half of these have been excised as needless encumbrances.

¹ This name, when written in full, usually appears as *Milid*, in the Nominative; proper names preserved orally have a tendency to become perpetuated in one of the oblique cases. The form *Mil*, here used, is rather a theoretical reconstruction than a form actually sanctioned by the MSS (it actually appears in Λ , once, in the course of ¶ 385).

Why then is it impossible—for so it is—to establish a standard text for what is evidently a document produced by a conscious act of literary effort? The answer to this question is obvious, and complete. As has already been indicated in Part I of this edition, p. xxxi, *Liber Occupationis* was originally composed, not in Irish, but in Latin. Its contents were taught, where such subjects were studied, by oral instruction, not from books—thus in a measure carrying on the traditional educational methods of the Druidic schools, as these are described for us in an oft-quoted passage of Caesar's *De Bello Gallico*. The interspersed verses were mnemonics, which the students learnt by heart as a preliminary framework, and into which individual teachers fitted their own explanations, translations, paraphrases, or expansions, of the Latin prose history. Not till after a lapse of many years would the substance of the story be written down, in the vernacular of the writers—again carrying on the Druidic tradition² of oral as opposed to written instruction—and then by different scholars, brought up in the divergent traditions of different schools; though the underlying Latin was doubtless still available, to give a general unity to their transcripts. But there was never a standard *Irish* text from which the redactionary variants could all have been derived by ordinary transmission.

It was also pointed out (same reference) that *Liber Occupationis* is merely a quasi-learned parody of the story of the conquest of Canaan by the Israelites.³ Íth, whom we left in Spain, espied Ireland from the top of Breogan's Tower, as Moses espied the Promised Land from the summit called "Pisgah." Despite the protests of his brethren, he determined to seek it out. Arriving, he was met by certain of the inhabitants, who described for him the island and its rulers. These latter, at the moment, were involved in a

² It is unnecessary to remark that although "druidic" precedent has been invoked in the foregoing paragraphs, the documents as we have them were drawn up and taught by Christian teachers, working by traditional methods which they had inherited from their predecessors.

³ We have already seen (vol. iv, p. 293) that D'Arbois de Jubainville discerned how the story of Moses, in the *Book of Exodus*, likewise inspired many of the legendary details in the mediaeval lives of St. Patrick; see *Revue Celtique* ix, 111.

legal dispute, which Íth, being (like Moses) famous as a judge and a lawgiver, was able to settle. In doing so, he rashly pronounced a eulogy on the country: the inhabitants, fearful lest he should carry back this good report to potential invaders, put him to death; but his followers escaped, and returned with the tidings, and the body of their leader, to Spain. An expedition set forth to avenge him; after meeting with difficulties and losses, it succeeded in effecting a landing, and in gaining a victory in a battle at Sliab Mis. In spite of this, however, after a colloquy with the kings at Temair, the invaders were obliged—by no obvious constraint—to return to the sea, to face the difficulties of landing once again, and to fight a second successful battle to secure their footing on the country.⁴ By the death of the original leader before the invasion begins; by the spying out of the land, and the favourable report; by the original success followed by a temporary defeat; we are reminded, again and again, of the Israelite story. Even in incidental details there are points of contact; thus, the Gáedil were hoodwinked into harbouring the Cruithne, as Joshua was hoodwinked into harbouring the Gibeonites; and the analogy is continued in the sequel, where we find a miniature Domesday or *Landnámabók* (just as in the *Book of Joshua* and the subsequent Biblical histories) detailing the division of the land among the immigrant families, and a later partition of the country; followed by a list of kings, in form closely resembling the *Books of the Kings* of the Hebrews. Here and there extraneous incidents, easily detachable interpolations, interrupt the story: such are the interviews with the three women Ériu, Banba and Fodla; the story of Lugaid and Fial; and the story of Odba. These must have existed, separately, as minor sagas, being afterwards incorporated rather loosely in the text.

As hinted above, I had drawn up a formidable list of *MS variae lectiones*; but in the final revision I reduced these to a manageable bulk by excising orthographical and

⁴ Conceivably the double invasion, which seems quite pointless, was suggested by the Israelite set-back in the battle of Ai, after their successful siege of Jericho (*Joshua* vii); but on the whole it is more likely that the story of the two battles is a conflation of two independent versions of what was originally one narrative of one (legendary) event.

other trivialities. An elaborate prefatory analysis, and long explanatory notes, such as were necessary in dealing with *Liber Praecursorum*, would scarcely be appropriate to this essentially artificial section. A few observations on specific details are all that appear needful.

I. *The Landfall of Íth* (§ 379). In its earliest form the story may have left Íth and his followers at the “Bréntracht,” without specifying which of the two or more places of this name was intended. Southern histories favoured a site, now unidentified, in the Corkaguiney peninsula, familiar to themselves; those of the North sought it in a Northern site, more convenient to Ailech, and where the presence of a “Mag nÍtha” seemed to offer confirmatory evidence. The Southern landing obliged Íth to pursue the following lengthy itinerary—

Corco Duibne—Corkaguiney, Co. Kerry.

Cíarraige Luachra—North Kerry.

Luachair Dedad—Southern part of the same region.

Mag Clíach—S.E. Limerick.

Éile—E. Tipperary and S. Offaly.

Tír Cell—North of the same region.

Mide—Meath.

Luigne—Lune, Co. Meath.

Sliab Guaire—Slieve Gorey, W. Cavan.

Feda Fernmaige—the woods of Farney, Co. Monaghan.

Fossad Cláir Fernmaige—North of the last.

Sliab Bethach—Slieve Beagh, Monaghan barony, Co. Monaghan.

Sliab Tóad—“Bessie Bell” Mountain, Co. Tyrone.

The Marsh of Tír Sírláim—unidentified, presumably North of the last station.

Modarn—somewhere about the confluence of the Mourne and Foyle rivers.

Ailech—the well-known hilltop fort west of Londonderry.

II. *The colloquy on the beach* (§ 380). “Inis Elga” as a name for “Ireland” is familiar, but its status is indeterminate; whether it was ever in current official use, or was merely a poetical by-name; whether the nominative is *Elg* or *Elga*; and whether its meaning is “noble” or “pig”, or something else not recognized by these guesses. *Cathair Croíind* is familiar as an old name for Temair Breg (Tara). The discrepant versions of the matter in dispute among the kings add to the evidence that our text, in its several forms,

has gathered various strands of tradition into its artificial framework.

III. *The death of "Ollum"* (§§ 383, 384). This is in essence an alternative version of the fate of Íth, in which the Túatha Dé Danann appear in their character of "demons"—for they are undoubtedly the slayers, though not specified as such. The story is not in L, though F includes it; it was taken into the text of R² at § 384, where it breaks the sense very awkwardly. No reason for the murder is assigned in this alternative version, and the identity of the victim with Íth is not recognized; indeed, a further interpolator in R² has intruded the information that the victim, elsewhere unnamed, was an otherwise unknown "Ollum"⁵. In addition, the paragraph contains a list of four places, known to the glossator, bearing the name *Mag nÍtha*, and explaining it after the manner of *Dinnsenchas*. Of these places there is nothing to say more than what the paragraph contains, that they were respectively in the neighbourhood of Loch Foyle, Loch Swilly, Limerick, and the territory of the Déssi—presumably Decies in Waterford, not Deece in Meath, as the narrative implies a maritime region.

IV. *The death of Íth* (§ 384). The three texts tell the same story, but with verbal differences which confirm the thesis that the prose developed in several forms out of a Latin original. The Latin compiler may have borrowed from an independent saga with some such title as *Aided Ítha meic Bregoin*; no such tale is enumerated in the official lists,⁶ but its existence is suggested by a quotation in the R²R³ versions. It will be noticed that an explanation of the name *Mag nÍtha*, differing from that in § 383, is here given.

V. *The voyage to Ireland* (§ 385). At first simple, this paragraph has been swelled into a terrible complication by scribal insertions and (we must add) perversions. Its

⁵ He can hardly be dissociated from "Ollom, son of Dalbaeth," of whom we hear for a moment under the T.D.D. *ante* § 315.

⁶ On which see Brian O'Looney, "On ancient historic tales in the Irish language"; *Proceedings, R.I.A.*, vol. xv (1872), p. 215.

history can be reconstructed by a careful comparison of the two prose texts and the associated verse, *Tóisig na l-loingse* (Poem LXVII). The germ is the simple statement at the beginning of the first prose text:

“Learned men relate that the Gáedil were conducted to Ireland by 36 leaders, to wit—

10 sons of Bregon (Brego, Bile, Blad, Cualu, Cuaílнге, Fúat, Muirthemne, Íth, Nár, Ebliu).

1 son of Bile (Míl).

8 sons of Míl (Donn, Colptha, Amorgen, Éber, Ír, Éremón, Airech, Érennán).

3 sons of Éremón (Muimne, Luigne, Laigne).

4 sons of Éber (Ér, Orba, Ferón, Fergna).

10 champions (Bres, Buas, Buaigne, Caicher, Fulmán, Mantán, Sétga, Sobairce, Etan, Goisten).

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To this bald statement the following additions were made from time to time:—

1. An attempt to explain how these facts were ascertained, by calling on the immortal antediluvians, Túán and Fintan, to dictate them from their personal knowledge to certain early saints. That this childish story is no part of the original narrative is sufficiently indicated by its insertion at the beginning of the first text and at the end of the second.

2. The numbers of the servitors and their ships, prefixed to the first prose text. Their names, suffixed to the same text, are most likely a yet later insertion; and give a strong impression of being artificial inventions, not genuine traditions.

3. The explanation of certain geographical details, after the manner of *Dinnsenchas*, by the names of the several leaders. Possibly this turns the document into a sort of Domesday Book, suggesting that the descendants of the owners of those personal names had some sort of territorial claim over the regions bearing the geographical names. The sanctions of ecclesiastical and scholastic tradition are put forth in confirmation of the derivations.

We cannot blame the scribes for losing their way in a text which had become so confused, and which was available to them in clumsy MSS only. The list in the poem quoted reduces the sons of Bregon by omitting Íth (already dead), by diminishing Blad and Bile to metrical chevilles, and inserting in their stead Míl and Lugaid; increases the sons of Míl by duplicating Éber; and increases the champions

by duplicating Suirge and inserting Én, Ún, and Palap (the last probably an adaptation of the Classical *Pelops*). Evidently the later copyists were perplexed by the inclusion of the dead Íth, Ún, Én, and Míl, and of the yet unborn Írial.⁷

The first list of servitors appears to be a disarrangement of an alphabetical list of plains, derived from some document of a geographical nature. It is possible that the compiler misread the word *mag*, "plain", written with an open-topped *a*, for *mug*, "serf". Perhaps "Mag Mór", king of Spain, of whom we have heard already, owed his existence to a similar oversight. The names are in alliterative groups of threes, suggesting that the fundamental document was in verse form; a slight readjustment would make it at least acrophonically alphabetic, as under—

Aidne, Ai, Assal	—	Adal, Adar, Aire,
Cuib, Clíu, Cera	—	Dul, Dese, Dela,
Fea, Femen, Fera	—	Life, Line, Ligen,
Méde, Morba, Mide	—	Saer, Slán, Traig.

Of the interpolations, the most interesting, if not the most comprehensible, is one (§ 385, just after reference-mark ⁽³⁸⁾) suggesting an identity between Nuadu Airgetlám, the leader of the Túatha Dé Danann, and Írial Fáid, one of the early chieftains of the Milesian expedition. And as it is more than probable that Írial Fáid is primarily the same personage as Íarbonél Fáid, who figures among the Nemedian leaders, we can see with what a complication of cross-currents of tradition the ancient historians were faced—and *a fortiori* we also, when we try to make sense of the material which they have transmitted to us.

VI. *Paragraphs of "Dinnsenchas" character.* At the outset we are introduced to the three eponymous women, Ériu, Banba, and Fodla. The three texts offer notable variations in detail, which might form the subject of a monograph; here we can only glance at them. The funda-

⁷ This form of the name is here retained, as (with a variant *Íriel*) it is universally adopted in the MSS; some modern scholars prefer *Iarél*.

mental idea of this fragmentary saga is the importance of the *name* as a part of the person to whom it belongs: so long as the names of the women are preserved by being imposed on the island, so long are they assured of immortality. Banba's remark, that the invaders have not come with good luck, may contain a protest to whatever powers permitted the landing in the face of the impotent spells of the Túatha Dé Danann; or it may convey a discouraging warning to the incomers that the day of their arrival was an unlucky day—compare a similar warning said to have been uttered to St. Cíarán by a druid when the saint began to build his church at Clonmacnois. Amorgen's answer is to the effect that the landing was fated—a matter of ἀνάγκη.

The addition to the story from the book called the *Quire of Druimm Snechta* is of extreme interest. It underlines what was suggested (Part II, p. 172) as to Cessair having been the name, or rather one of the names, of the Irish *Magna Mater*. For here Banba is virtually identical with Cessair. She claims an antediluvian origin—older even than Noe—and to have lived at Tul Tuinne like Fintan, Cessair's companion. This corroborates the explanation of the Cessair story as a cosmogonic myth. It is little wonder that a pious and simple-minded glossator found a story which envisaged the survival of any person outside the privileged occupants of the Ark to be "surprising"! It is also interesting to notice how the relations of the women with the invaders oscillate between hostility and friendliness: Ériu, the chief eponym, warmly welcomes them—though another strand in the tangled tale makes her fashion demons out of sods of turf to oppose and repel them. In ¶ 389 we have a similar story—a battle, for which the ordinary framework of the narrative has no room, in which the Túatha Dé Danann summon "monsters" to aid them. We may compare the monsters summoned in an earlier (?) narrative (interpolated from an unknown source into O'Clery's version of L.G.), to defend Conaing's Tower against the Túatha Dé Danann themselves. The retirement after this battle "to a mountain over against Loch Dergdere"—the Southern Loch Derg—may be a reminiscence of the retirement of the antediluvian Fintan to the same region.

The amusing etymology offered for *Gabar Life* ("the Liffey Watershed") is a good example of *Dinnsienchas* methods.

Further material of the same kind appears in §§ 387, 388, in the explanations of *Sliab Mis*, *Odba*, *Temair*, *Inber Colptha*, the Gravemounds of *Tech Duin*, the name "Hog Island" applied to Ireland, *Glen Fáis*, *Scota's Grave*—now marked by an absurd spurious Ogham inscription—and *Inber Scéne*. In all these cases, the place-name came first, and the person or thing to account for it was invented by the etymologizer. *Inber Scéne* is a typical case; *Scéne* has been evolved, to account for Orosius's version of the name of the Shannon estuary! More interesting is the story to account for *Loch Luigdech* and *Inber Feile*. *Loch Luigdech* is generally identified with *Loch Currane*, behind Waterville; if this be right, the lake-estuary in which *Fial* performed her ablutions cannot have anything to do with the river *Feale* in North Kerry. The tabu on nudity, which is prominent in this story, also appears in certain well-known stories of *Cú Chulaind*; a comparison of the versions reveals a difference of opinion as to whether *Fial's* emotions were excited at seeing her husband, or being herself seen, in that condition. The fatal consequence shows that the trouble was actually a breach of a tabu, not a mere sense of embarrassment.

These paragraphs have the further interest of giving us some extracts from what we may describe as a "book of spells", including the famous verses of *Amorgen*. Here we need only refer to the apparently proverbial rhyme, or jingle, *nír fólíth*. As *Íth*, not *Lugaid*, is there mentioned—a harmonizing gloss has been found necessary to justify its quotation—it cannot have had anything to do with the boat-race story in its original application. It seems to have the character of a didactic aphorism, based on some story other than that in the text—of which, indeed, it may have suggested the aetiological invention. But in its present setting it is treated rather as one of the magical spells with which the narrative is riddled.

These few remarks must suffice; but they are enough to show that close examination of even an artificial document like this, conducted by the methods of modern Anthropology, may reveal pearls of great price to the explorer.

GABĀIL GÖIDEL INDSO.

R¹: L 6 β 41, F 15 δ 30. R²: V 10 α 1, Λ 11 δ 26, D 17 γ 37, E 7 α 29, R 81 β 1. R³: β 20 γ 11, M 283 β 9.
For the brief version in Min, see the end of the section.

378. ¹Gabāil Göidel γ ²a ³comaimserad indso ⁴sīs.¹
⁵Goidil ⁶trā, ⁷thucsam a n-imthechta ⁸ō Iafēth mac Noe
⁹illē, γ ¹⁰ō Thūr ¹¹Nemruaid, conus ¹²farcahsom ¹³ic Tūr
Bregoin i n-Espāin; ¹⁴ocus amail tancatar a hĒigipt,
γ ¹⁵asin Scithia, do na Gāethlaigib ¹⁶Meotecda, γ ar fut
Mara ¹⁷Torrian do Chrēit, do ¹⁸Shicil; γ dana ¹⁹adchua-
dammar amail rogabsat Espāin ²⁰ar ēcin.¹⁴ ²¹Adfessam
dīb sīsana ²²co mīn ifesta amail tancatar in Ērind.

R¹.R²R³.

379. Īth mac ¹Bregoin Īth mac Breogain trā,
atchonnaire hĒrinn ar tūs, is ⁶ēside fuair ⁷Ērinn ar
fescor gaimrid, a mulluch tūs; i. ⁸dolluid a āenur,
Tūr Bregoin; dāig is glan-⁹fescor ⁹geimrid, ¹⁰i
²amlaid is ferr radhare m-mullach Thūr Breogain,
duine, glan-⁹fescor ³gaim- ¹¹γ ¹²gabais ag fegad in

378. ¹⁻¹ in R² only; Goidel Λ -dhel V: annso and om. sīs Λ: do
seclaib Mac Milead annso bodesta M. ²a γc D ³comaimsirad Λ
⁴om. sīs VAR ⁵clanda Gaidil M ⁶dana R¹, imorro M om. B
⁷tucsam L -som VAM tugsad E ⁸ins. lind R³ ⁹ille after following
Nemruaid R¹R³, om. D ¹⁰o γc E ¹¹Nebroith L, -ruad R³
¹²fosraesamar R¹ fosrucesammair E fosrofagsamar B: γ amail rancadar
R³ (tan- B) for conus farcahsom ¹³co M ¹⁴⁻¹⁴immediately after
Nemruaid illē above, R¹; not in R², except in D, where it is inserted as
here printed, from a copy of R¹ (presumably that formerly in Lebor
na hUidri, which D sometimes quotes. From here to the end of the ¶
om. R² ¹⁵sin B ¹⁶Meotaeduib D, Meadondachdaib R³ ¹⁷Torrén L
¹⁸Gigil corrected to Sicil F ¹⁹atchuamar B, do chualamar M ²⁰om.

THE TAKING OF THE GÁEDIL.

378. The taking of the Gaedil and their synchronizing, here below. As for the Gaedil, we have given their adventures from Iafeth s. Noe onward, and from the Tower of Nemrod, till we have left them at Breogan's Tower in Spain; and how they came from Egypt, and out of Scythia to the Maeotic Marshes, and along the Tyrrhene Sea to Crete and to Sicily; and we have further related how they took Spain by force. We shall now tell you below simply, how they came to Ireland.

R¹.R²R³.

379. Íth s. Breogan, [it is he] who saw Ireland at the first, on a winter's evening, from the top of Breogan's Tower; for thus is a man's vision best, on a clear

As for Íth s. Breogan, it was he who found Ireland at the first. He came alone, on a clear winter's evening, on to the top of Breogan's Tower, and he began to spy

ar eicin FDB

²¹ adfessam duib sisana hi fecht-sa co min D: ocusaisneidem doib sisana amair (*sic*) tancatar Gaedil o Espain co hErind M;ocus atfetsam doibh sisana fodheasta (*stop here*) B: *These words om.* AR²² co min *ye* L; *taken in corruptly* (atfetsam daib sisana bodesta comain F:*it cannot have been in*(a) Q *as in that case it would have appeared in* R³.379. ¹ Breoguin (Breguin A) i nEspain F ² and F ³ geimriddogress F ⁴ tainic Ith tra, .iii.l. dochum Ereun F ⁵ Irruiss inCorecu Duibni F ⁶ esiden fuair M: connaire B ⁷ Eri dib artus M, Erinn ar thus dib B ⁸ dia luid aenur M ⁹ *ins.* aideche R²(*om.* glan R³) ¹⁰ do dechain acoir 7 fírmáiminti geimridh doghres B¹¹ *ins.* in Easpain, doig is ann is fearr radare duine, glainfeaseur geimrid

doghres B; an Easpain doig is ann a tus geimrid is fearr radare duine

ridh. ⁴Tānic Īth, trī mara sair-¹³thuid co ¹⁴fota,
 trichait lāech, dochum co ¹⁵faça ¹⁶hūad Ērinn.
 hĒrenn, ⁊ gabsat Brēn-¹⁷Imtāet iarsin ¹⁸for cūlo
 trācht ¹⁹Irruis Choreo adochum a brāthar ¹⁹n-aile,
 Duibne, in tan sain ⁊ ²⁰atfēta dōibside ²¹in nī
 tāncatar. ^(a) sin atconnaire. Adubairt
 Bregu mac ²²Breogain ²³nār
 bo thīr etir, acht ba nēll
 nime atconnaire, ⁊ bai ie
 tairmese ²⁴dula friss; ²⁵ocus
 nī ro thairmese Īth etir.
 Tucside a luing for muir,
 ⁊ seōlais ²⁶dochum nĒrenn,
²⁷trī cōicait lāech; co ro
 gabsat i mBrēntrācht
²⁸Muigi hĪtha, sind leith
 atūaid ō hĒrinn.

²⁹Mad iar Muimnechaib, is iad a n-imtechta. Tānic iarom Īth
 i Coreo Duibne, i ³⁰Cíarraigi Luachra, i l-Luachair nDedaid,
³¹i m-Maig Clíach, i nĒile, hi Tír Chell, for fut Midi, hi crích
³²Luigne, dar Sliab nGuair, dar ³³Fedaib Fernmuigi, hi Fossad
 Cláir Fernmuigi, dar cenn Sléibe ³⁴Bethech, i Sliab Tōād, ³⁵i
 mBocach Tíri Sirláim, i crích Moduinn, i m-Mag nĪtha, dar
 cend ³⁶Locha Febail, i bFerann Nēit, do Ailiuch Nēit. Iarsin
 lucht a tuaid imorro, ro seōil, amail adubramar, dochum
 nĒrenn, co ro gaib i mBrēntrācht Muigi hĪtha, sin leith atūaid
 do hĒrinn.²⁹

sa bliadain .i. an glain-f. gemrid dogres M ¹²a faint \mathfrak{D} -like mark
 with no apparent meaning under the first a V ¹³tuaid E ¹⁴fotto D
¹⁵faça changed to fata R; bfaça E, faccia VA facaid R ¹⁶hĒrinn
 uad DE uad Eriu RB uada neoill Erenn, .i. neoill ech ⁊ com [⁊ ye]
 daine, ous imthigis iarsin M ¹⁷imthaet V immigthis B ¹⁸om.
 for eulo R³; for cula dochum R; dochum also V ¹⁹om. n-aile after
 brathar R³; braithrech M, braithreach B ²⁰indisis R³ ²¹iud nī
 hiteconaire A each ní M ²²Breghuin V ²³ins. iarsin M: nar tīr
 dosin sin, acht ro bo neoill M ²⁴ins. im Ita dula M ²⁵ins. na

(a) The punctuation in both MSS of R¹ indicates that these four words belong to the end of this paragraph, not, as might be supposed, to the beginning of the next.

winter's evening. Íth, with thrice thirty warriors, came to Ireland, and they landed on the "Fetid Shore" of the Headland of Corcu Duibne, what time they arrived.

out the sea far to the north-east, till he saw Ireland away from him. He goes round back thereafter to his other brethren, and tells them what he had seen. Brego s. Breogan said that what he had seen was no land at all, but a cloud of the sky, and he was for hindering him from going thither; but Íth he could in no wise hinder. [Íth] launched his ship on the sea and sailed to Ireland, with thrice fifty warriors; till they landed in the "Fetid Shore" of Mag Ítha, on the Northern side of Ireland.

If we follow the Munster authorities, this is their route. Íth came thereafter into Coreu Duibne, into Ciarraige Luachra, into Luachair Dedad, into the plain of Clíu, into Éile, into Tír Cell, along Mide, into the Territory of Luigne, over Sliab Guaire, past the woods of Fernmag, into Fossad Cláir of Fernmag, over the head of Sliab Bethech, into Sliab Toad, into the swamp of Tír Sírláim, into the Territory of Modorn, into Mag Ítha, across the head of Loch Febail, into the Land of Nét, to Ailech of Nét. But, according to the Northerners, he sailed, as we have said, to Ireland, and landed on the "Fetid Shore" of Mag Ítha, on the Northern side of Ireland.

saeb-nellaib sin, ⁊ nir gob Ith a thairmese acht do cur a luing M
²⁶ *ins.* each ndireach DM ²⁷ .xxx. laech D, *om.* R; tri chaecha laech
 fa sead a lin M ²⁸ *ins.* Irrais i crích Corco [i Choreo M] Duibne

in tan sin tangadar, no im Brentracht R³ tancatar lin in Brentrachta
 (a corruption of no i mB.) M ²⁹⁻²⁹ *in* R² only, but variants of the
 itinerary will be found in R'R² ¶ 381.

³⁰ ghi A ³¹ Magh V
³² Laigin no Luigne A Laigín no Luighne V ³³ Feda E ³⁴ Beatha
 followed by an erasure of about 2 letters R ³⁵ i mBocach T.S. *om.* R

³⁶ Loch (*om.* cend) E.

380. ¹Dolotar dōine ²dia acallam isin trācht sin, ³γ atfēta ēach dib scēla ⁴diaroile, triasin mbērla Scoitecda; ⁵deithbir son, ar ba dō claind Rifaid Scuitt ⁶dōib dīblīnaib. Īarfaidis Īth ⁷dīb eia hainm na hinnsese?⁸ ⁹Inis Elga¹⁰, ar iat; Mac Cuill γ Mac Cēcht γ Mac Grēine ¹¹a trī rīg.

¹² Cía a rīg, ol Īth. Nīnsa, ol siad; Mac Cuill γ Mac Cēcht γ Mac Grēine anmann na trī rīg fuilead fuirri. ‡ Ocus adearaid aroile is aegaireada thārla dō ar tūs, γ do indis scēla do ||. (a) Do fiarfaid Īth, Cait a robadar na rīga sin? Adubradar-son eo rob i Cathair Crofind do badar; ocus nā hann robadar in tan sin, acht . . .

R¹R³.R².

381. Bai imorro ¹comdāil Ocus batar in lā sin in
fer nĒrenn ic Ailiuch Nēit, Ailiuch Nēid, ²⁵ic sīd etir
iar ²marbad Nēit meic Indui Mac Cuill γ a brāithriu,
Ailig la Fomōre. Batar na ar adubratar ro bni an
trī rīg ³ic roind ⁴chruid γ sēt imarceraid do šētaib Fīach-
⁵rīg Ailig ⁶in tan sin. nae meic Delbāith i n-a
Tāinic Īth mac Bregoin a lāim, atbath re ciana ria
⁷Corco Duibne, ⁸i Cīar- sin. Rāinic Īth iar sin co
raige, γ i l-Luachair ²⁶hAilech, γ dā trian a
⁹Dedad, i m-Machaire muintire imme. ²⁷Ro fersat
¹⁰Clīach, as fo thuaid i na rīg fāilte friu, γ ²⁸atfētāt

380. ¹ This ¶ not in R¹. Tancadar R³ ² om. dia acallam, *ins.* leth tuaid ar a cinn R acallaim [Ītha M] isin Brentracht [*om.* sin M] R³ ³ *om.* γ; indisid *etc.* B; indisich each dib da chele tresin mBerla Scoitecda air ro bo M ⁴ dialaile V, dialailiu D ⁵ *om.* deithbir sin B ⁶ doib linuib, *with* dib added below R ⁷ doib AM ⁸ *ins.* ol se M ⁹ *om.* inis B ¹⁰ *ins.* a hainm M ¹¹ na tri rīg filit fuirri B ¹² This is an expansion of the concluding sentence, in M only; after acht at the end it proceeds immediately to the first column of ¶ 381.

381. ¹ -dal L ² mbas FM ³ *ins.* sin FM ⁴ chruid γ indmais γ sted (*sic*) M ⁵ *om.* rīg FR³ ⁶ *om.* in tan sin M; in L these words are joined by the punctuation to the following sentence. *Ins.* γ oc sīd itir Mac Cuill γ a dā brāthair γ adubradar-son bai an imarceraid do [bēith do *ins.* B] šētaib Fīachnae meic Dealbaith [*om.* an

(a) That this is an incorporated gloss is even more obvious than usual.

380. People came to hold converse with him on that strand, and each of them told their tidings mutually, through the Scotie language; fitting was that, seeing that on both sides they were of the progeny of Rifath Scot. Íth asked of them what was the name of this island. Inis Elga, said they; Mac Cuill, Mac Cécht, and Mac Gréine are its three kings.

Who is its king? said Íth. They answered; (a) Mac Cuill, Mac Cécht, and Mac Gréine are the names of the three kings that are over it. [Now others say that it was shepherds who first met him, and gave him tidings.] Íth asked, Where those kings were? They said that Cathair Croíind was the place where they were. Howbeit, that is not where they were at the moment, but—

R¹R³.R².

381. There was in fact a convention of the men of Ireland at Ailech of Nét, after the slaying of Nét s. Innui of Ailech by the Fomoiré. The three kings were dividing the cattle and the treasures of the king of Ailech at the time. Íth s. Breogan came from Corco Duibne, into Cíarraige, and

And on that day they were in Ailech of Nét, arbitrating between Mac Cuill and his brethren; for they said that there was too large a share of the treasures of Fíachna s. Delbáeth, who had died some time before, in his keeping. Íth arrived there—after at Ailech, surrounded

a láim B] adbath re ciana roime R³ ⁷ a Corcorco, the last three letters struck out L ⁸ a for i throughout, and 7 interspersed through this list M i l-Luachair struck out and i Cíarraige Luachra substituted B; ic Cíarrach F a Cíarraide Luachra M ⁹ Deadaidh B ¹⁰ ins. na Muman 7 i Mag FR³; Cliach fo thuaid i nEilib M ¹¹ om. Fer R³ ¹² na Midi M ¹³ for B: om. tar S.nG. F ¹⁴ tar fod Ernmaighe B; 7 ar ut Fearnmuigi M ¹⁵ om. i F.C.F. R³ ¹⁶ Beathad R³ ¹⁷ Sirluim L, Sirluin (sic) F, Sirlaim R³ ¹⁸ Mugdorn 7 a Mag R³ ¹⁹ ins. dar cend Lochs Febail i Ferand Neit FR³ ²⁰⁻²⁰ annsin battar ina tri . . . Greine F; ocus rainig Íth iarsin 7 da trian a muindtire leis co haenach fear nErenn in Aileach R³ ²¹⁻²¹ fearsad na tri rig [sic B, na riga L] failte ris R³ ²²⁻²² om. R³ ²³⁻²³ om. L ²⁴ mar a bhadar B ²⁵ ins. 7 fir hErenn D ²⁶ hAiliuch A ²⁷ 7 ro

(a) Following the precept of Kuno Meyer I treat "ninsa" as a mere punctuation-mark, avoiding the clumsy and foolish "not difficult" of early editors.

nĒilib, i Tīr ¹¹Fer Cell, ²⁹dō each nī mo mbui a
 for fut ¹²Mide, i crīch ³⁰n-imreasan.
 Luigne, ¹³tar Sliab nGuairē,
¹⁴dar Feda Fernmaige, ¹⁵i
 Fossud Clāir Fernmaige,
 dar cend Slēibe ¹⁶Bethach,
 i Sliab Tōād, sin mBocach
 Tīre ¹⁷Sīrlāim, i crīch
¹⁸Modorne, i m-Mag nĪtha, ¹⁹
 do Ailiuch Nēit. ²⁰Is and
 batar na trī rīg, .i. Mac
 Cuill, Mac Cēcht, ⁊ Mac
 Grēine. ²⁰ ²¹Feraít fáilte
 fris, ²¹ ‡ ²².i. fri Īth mac
 Bregoin ²² ||, ²³ ⁊ ro indsetar
 dō in nī ²⁴ina rabadar. ²³

R¹R³.R².

382. ¹Ruc Īth de brithem-
 naib Ērenn ar amainse ⁊
 ar thacra¹; ocus ro chōraig
²each cangin ⁊ cech n-im-
 resain ro boi acco. Ocus
 is ann atbert Īth: Dēnaid
³rechtge chōir dāig maith
 in ⁴ferand i n-aittrebthai;
⁵imda a mess ⁊ a mil ⁊ a
⁶chruithnecht ⁊ a ĩasc; ⁷is
 mesraigthe a thess ⁊ a
 fuacht; ⁊ ⁸atā bar furrthain

Tucc Īth comairle dōib, ⁊
 atbert friu: ⁹Is cōir duib
 dēg-brāithrius do dēnom;
 cubaid dāib ¹⁰dēg-menma
 ocaib ar sē. Is maith for
 n-indse, is imda a mil ⁊ a
 mess ⁊ a cruithnecht, a
¹¹hīasc ⁊ a hith. Is meas-
 raidthi ar thess ⁊ ¹²ar
 fuacht. ¹¹ Atā for furthain
 uile inte. Celebrais Īth
 dōib, ⁊ ¹³tēid dochum a

luasat ⁊ ro fersat na rig failte fri hIth R
 doib R ³⁰imresain V.

²⁸atfedhat V ²⁹dana

382. ¹⁻¹ Ocus do rad Ith comairle doib o [uair M] ro dearsenaig Ith
 do breithemnaib in domain ⁊ Erenn [bretheabnaibh Erenn B] iarchena,
 ar amainsi ngaisi ⁊ ar thacra [ar amain gaise ⁊ a thagra B] R³ ²ins.

into Luachair Dedad, into the lowland of Clíu, thence Northward into the Éiles, into the land of Fir Cell, along Mide, into the territory of Luigne, over Sliab Guaire, over the woods of Fernmag, into Fossad Cláir of Fernmag, over the head of Sliab Bethech, into Sliab Tóad, into the Swamp of Tír Sírláim, into the territory of Modorn, into Mag nÍtha, to Ailech Néit. The three kings, Mac Cuill, Mac Cécht, Mac Gréine, were there, and they welcomed him (i.e. Íth s. Breogan), and told him the matter that was occupying them.

by two-thirds of his company. The kings made him welcome, and they told him all the matter of their dispute.

R¹R³

382. Íth surpassed the judges of Ireland in cunning and in argument; and he settled every matter and every dispute that was before them. Then said Íth: Work just righteousness, for good is the land wherein ye dwell; plenteous its fruit, its honey, its wheat and its fish; moderate its heat and its

R²

Íth gave them counsel, and said unto them: It is right for you to maintain good brotherhood; it is fitting for you to be of good disposition. Good is this your island, plenteous its honey, its harvest, and its wheat, its fish and its corn. Moderate is it in heat and in cold. Within it is all that ye need. Íth

lth M ³recht coir [ar se M] daig is maith FR³ ⁴fearann 7 in
aitreab [inn aitreab-sa ar lth, doig is imda M] R³ ⁵ins. bid F, is R³
⁶hiasg 7 a cruithnecht B ⁷7 bid FB ⁸⁻⁸in. R³ only ⁹Hi A,
I choir V ¹⁰ins. dana ER ¹¹⁻¹¹om. R ¹²aruacht V ¹³teit V.

indti uile. Ceilebrais dōib luinge.
iarsin, ⁊ tēid dochum a
luinge.⁸

F.

383. In cetna adaig iarum luid
īth i nĒrind iar tidecht do Loch
Sailech, ortsattar demna fer dia
muintir. Issē cētna marbaitte
(sic) i nĒrinn isin, di claind Mac
Mīled. Nach port i tticed īth i
nĒirind, iar murgabāil nach tīr i
r-roibe, is Mag nītha, a ainm; ie
Loch Feabail, Mag nītha, ie Loch
Sail[ech], Fothard Itha, Mag ītha
las na Dēssi, Mag ītha oc Luim-
nech.

R³.

Da ortsadar deamha fear dia
muindtir, ⁊ is ē cētna ¹marb Ērenn
andsin do clannaib Mīlead. Ocus
gach port i tigead īth i nĒrinn,
iar ²murgabāil ³na tire i raibe, is
Mag nītha a ainm; Mag nītha ig
Loch Feabail, ⁊ Fothairt ītha ig
Loch Sailech, Mag nītha las na
Dēisib, ⁊ Mag nītha ag Luimnech.

R¹.

384. ¹Is andsin ro
cocrad leo īth do
marbad; ¹ ⁊ ro
dlomsat dō a
hĒrind; ⁊ ²tānic
ūadib a hAiliuch
co Mag nītha.
Tāncas na diaid
conice sin, co
torehair leo, i
m-Maig ītha, ³unde
Mag nītha *nomi-*
natur.³ Conid dia
dīgail ⁴ītha tām-

R².

īarsin ro lāset
na rīg foirlīn na
ndiaigh, co rongon-
sad a Muig ītha.
Ro ⁶siacht cnēdach
fuiltepersnech do-
chum a luinge, ⁊
atbath iarum for
muir.

⁷Do ortadar demna
fer do muintir ītha
† .i.
Ollum a ainm ¶,
⁊ is ē cēt marb
Ērenn do sīl Gāidil.⁷

R³.

Ocus fa sead
adubradar Tūatha
Dē Danann tar a
ēisi; Fa mac rīg
do rīgaib in
domain, tāinig do
thaiscelad crīchi nō
fearand a hinssib
imechtrachaib in
domain. Ocus ro
cograd andsin īth
do marbad la
Tūatha Dē Danann.
Ocus ro cuirsead

383. ¹marb a taeth in Erinn indsin do cloind moir Mīled M
²turebail M ³sic M, nantir B [Omitting the bracketed words, which
render a sentence peculiar to F, the translation will serve for both
versions of the ¶, as they differ in verbal expression only. For another
version incorporated in R², see the next paragraph].⁴

cold. Within it is all that bade them farewell, and ye need. Thereafter he made for his ship. bade them farewell, and made for his ship.

383. [The first night afterwards [when] Íth went into Ireland after his arrival at Loch Sailech], demons slew one of his followers. He is the first who was slain in Ireland there, of the progeny of the Sons of Míl. Every harbour whereto Íth would come in Ireland, after coasting every territory where it was, Mag Ítha is its name; Mag Ítha at Loch Febail, the Lands of Íth at Loch Sailech, Mag Ítha among the Déssi, Mag Ítha at Luimnech.

R¹.R².R³.

384. It is then that a plot was laid by them to kill Íth, and they bade him begone out of Ireland; and he came away from them, from Ailech to Mag Ítha. There was a pursuit after him as far as that, and he fell at their hands in Mag Ítha; unde Mag Ítha nominatur. So it

Thereafter the kings sent a great multitude after him, and they inflicted a death-wound upon him in Mag Ítha. Wounded and bleeding he reached his ship, and he died thereafter upon the sea. Demons slew one of Íth's followers, [Ollam his name], and he is the first

This is what the Túatha Dé Danann said behind his back; That he was a son of one of the kings of the world, come to spy out land or territory in the outer islands of the world. Then a plot to slay Íth was laid by the Túatha Dé Danann. They sent a strong troop after him, who inflicted a death-

384. ¹⁻¹ ro coccerad tra annsin Ith do marbad la T.D.D. F ² tiacht F
³⁻³ conad uad ata M.n.I. F ⁴ om. Itha F ⁵ ins. siar F ⁶ sias
 (sio) A ¹⁻¹ in VA only ⁸ dochum Er. R ⁹ imechtraib M

catar Meic Miled ‡
.i. Gāedil ||, dāig
rucad a chorp ‡
Ītha || co hEspāin.⁵

Rāncatar a muin-
tir co hEspāin, ⁊
ro thaiselbsat corp
Ītha dia muintir.
Is dē sin adbearar
sin sceōl; Īth
mac Breogan, ro
marbsat Tūath
Dē Danann ar
formtiugud Ērenn
impu, dianebairt,
ba himda a mil ⁊
a mess, ⁊c. Conid
do dīgail Ītha do
decnatar mōrlon-
ges Mac Miled an
⁸Ērinn.

¹⁰fortirlīn in deag-
aid, ⁊ ro gonsad hē
i m-Moig Ītha; ⁊
ia ¹¹ūad aimn-
nigther in mag. ‡
Atberait araile ro
siacht in a beathaig
dochum a luinge, ⁊
adbath amuig ar
¹²in fairrge. ||
Ocus rugsat a
muindtear leo a
chorp co hEspāin.
¹³Is dē sin adberar
isin scēl ¹⁴Meic
Breogain, ro marb-
sat Tūatha Dē
Danann ar form-
tiugad Ērenn
umpu. Conad do
dīgail Ītha tām-
gadar Meic Miled
¹⁵i nĒrinn.

R¹DR³.

385. ¹Issed trā innisit
eōlaig; ²is seiseor ³ar
trichait do airechaib ⁊ do
dēg-dōinib tāncatar Gāedil;
⁴‡ ⁊ long cachā fīr ⁵dībside,
.i. tricha long ||,

ocus ⁶cethrar ar fīchit de
⁷mogadaib ⁸occo, ⁊ long cachā
fīr ⁹dīb-side; ⁊ ⁶cethrar ar

V A ER.

Cethracha tōisech dōib:
Ēber Donn mac Miled, ⁊
Ērimōn, a ndīs a comrīgi
for Espāin in tan sin. It
eat ⁶³annso anmann na rīg
⁊ na tōissech tāncatar:
⁶⁴.i. Brego m. Bregain, in
sindser, diatā Mag mBreg;
Cualu mac Breguin, ⁶⁵diatā

¹⁰fóirtill sluaig ana deadaig M
adbearaid M ¹²muir, om. in M
¹⁵dochum nĒrind M.

¹¹uada ainmnigther . . . ⁊
¹³conad M ¹⁴ins. Itha M

was to avenge Íth that the sons of Míl [to wit, the Gáedil] came—for his [Íth's] body was carried to Spain.

dead man of the seed of Gáedil.

His followers reached Spain, and exhibited the body of Íth to their folk. Of that it is said in the story: Íth s. Breogon, whom the Túatha Dé Danann slew for his envy for Ireland towards them, when he said that its honey and its harvest were plenteous, etc. So it was to avenge Íth that the expedition of the sons of Míl came into Ireland.

wound upon him in Mag Ítha; from him is the plain named. [Others say that he reached his ship alive, and died out on the sea.] His followers conveyed his body to Spain. This is what is referred to in the story of the Son of Breogon, whom the Túatha Dé Danann slew for his envy of Ireland towards them. So that it was to avenge Íth that the Sons of Míl came into Ireland.

385. Now, this is what learned men relate; that thirty-six leaders and nobles strong the Gáedil came. [Each of them had a ship, which makes thirty(-six) ships.]

And four-and-twenty servants had they, each of whom

They had forty chieftains; Éber Donn s. Míl, and Éremón, who were two in joint rule over Spain at the time. Here are the names of the kings and chieftains who came: Brego s. Breogon, the eldest eponymus of Mag

385. (*First Version*) ¹ *ins.* no R³ ² go mad tseissir B, comad sesear M

³ no comad cethracha toiseach *interlined* D

⁴ *ins.* in Erin M

⁵ dibsene F dibsein B dabsin M

⁶ cethror ar fichet de (*bis*) L

⁷ moghaib B ⁸⁻⁸ *om.* B

⁹ dabsin M (*om.* L)

¹⁰ dabsin B (*om.* M)

fíchit de mogadaib ⁸marōen ri
each mogaid ⁹díbside, in each
luing ¹⁰díbside ¹¹doridise.

Is iat so ¹²in seissiuir
ar trichait do thōesechaib
tāncatar ¹³i nĒrind

¹⁴(amail ¹⁵ro scríb Fintan
mac ¹⁶Bochra)—

¹⁷rucad secht mbliadna ria
ndílind; ¹⁸eo secht mbliadna do
¹⁹flaith Diarmata meic Cerbhaill, ba
sē sin a sāegul † Fhintain ‖,

for glūn Finnēn ²⁰Muige Bile
‡ Coluim Cille, † amail ro
scríb Tūān mac Cairill ²¹i
fiadnaise fer nĒrenn, † Finnēn
Maige Bile,

ocus amail ²²ro innisetar ²³a
[n]daltaiside, .i. Ladcend mac
Baircheda, Colmān mac Comgellāin,
‡ Cend Fāelad mac Ailella, †
²⁴Senchan mac ²⁵Colamān, ²⁶Cū Alad
a ²⁷Cruachnaib, † Bran ²⁸Bāirni, 7c.
Is iad sin daltai Fhinniaín † Tūāin.²⁹

Ocus issed ro rāidset, conad
iat so na ³⁰sē tōisig trichat
tāncatar Gāedil i nĒrinn, .i.

³¹dece meic ³²Bregoin †

Sliab Cualand; Cuailnge
[aliter -gne] mac Breguín,
ōtā Sliab Cuailnge; Blad
m. Bregain, a quo Sliab
Bladma; Fūat m. Bregain,
a quo Sliab Fūait: Muir-
themne m. Breguín a quo
Mag Muirtemne; Lugaid
mac Ítha tānic do dígail a
athar, a quo Corco Laidi;
Eblindi mac Breguín, a quo
Sliab nEblinde; Būas †
Bress † Buaigne, ⁶⁶triūr
mac Tigernbaird mac Brigi
meic Breogain; Nār, diatā
Ros Nāir i Slēib Bladma;
⁶⁷Ēr † Orba, † Ferōn †
Fergna, cethrar mac Brige
meic Breguín; Fulmān †
Manntān † Caicher mac
Mantāin, † Suirgi mac
Caichir; ⁶⁷Ēn, † Ūn, † Etān,
Lui mac Brigi meic Brego
meic Breogain; Sobairche
[-ge V], ni fetomar a athair;
Bile mac Brigi meic
Breogain; Mílíd [Míl V]
Espāine cona ocht macaib—
Ērimōn, † Ēber, † Īr, Donn

¹¹ doris D om. R³, ins. a robadar M

¹² .xx. F sesear ar fíchit no ar

thrichaid M, se ar trichad B; anmanna na rig † na toisech tangadar D

¹³ in Erinn ann † ro scríb F ¹⁴ ins. le macaib Milead M ¹⁵ ro scribad

o Fin. R³ ¹⁶ Boenai F Bochna B; in marg. of B at this point Saoghal

Finntain ¹⁷ ruaid L ¹⁸ gur caith seacht mbliadna do flaithius

Diarmada R³ ¹⁹ flath Diarma (sic) D Diarmada m. Fhergusa Ceirrbeoil

de clandaib Neill † rob e sin saegal Fíndtain † adbath ro hadart for

glun Fínden Muigi Bili † Colaim Chillí, no is a nellaib aingleagda

had a ship; and four-and-twenty servitors along with every servitor in every ship, again.

These are the six and thirty chieftains who came into Ireland

as Fintan s. Bochra recorded (who was born seven years before the Flood; till seven years of the reign of Diarmait mac Cerbaill, that was his [Fintan's] life) under the nurture^(a) of Finnian of Mag Bile, and of Colum Cille, and as Túán mac Cairill recorded in the presence of the Irish, and of Finnian of Mag Bile,

and as their pupils related, to wit Ladcend s. Baireche, and Colmán s. Comgellán, and Cenn Fáelad s. Ailill, and Senchan s. Colmán, Cú Alad from the Cruachans, and Bran of Boirenn, etc. Those are the pupils of Finnian and of Túán.

And what they said was, that these are the thirty-six chieftains who entered Ireland as the Gaedil,

Breg; Cualu s. Breogan eponymus of Sliab Cualann; Cuailnge s. Breogan, eponymus of Sliab Cuailnge; Blad s. Breogan, eponymus of Sliab Bladma; Fúat s. Breogan, eponymus of Sliab Fúait; Muirthemne s. Breogan, eponymus of Mag Muirthemne; Lugaid s. Íth, who came to avenge his father, from whom comes Corco Laigde; Eiblinne s. Breogan, eponymus of Sliab Eiblinne; Búas, Bres, Buaigne, the three sons of Tigernbard s. Brig s. Breogan; Nár eponymus of Ros Náir in Sliab Bladma; Ér, Orba, Ferón, Fergna, the four sons of Brig s. Breogan; Fulmán, Mantán, Caicher s. Mantán, Suirge s. Caicher; Én, Ún and Étán; Lui s. Brig s. Brego s. Breogan; Sobairche, we know not his father; Bile

rotoebad he, conach fidir neach a oidig acht Colaim Chillí ⁊ Finden M
²⁰ om. M.B., L ²¹ ins. ⁊ Finden Muigi Bili D: om. these words after
 nErenn M ²² ro indis M ²³ dia daltaib .i. do Laidgnen M a dha
 dalta B Laigheann B ²⁴ ⁊ do Seanchan apparently ins. in a blank space M
²⁵ Colmain FDB Colaim M ²⁶ Oulad L ⁊ do Chon Alad M ²⁷ Cruachaib
 F, Cruachnaib Chon Alad M ²⁸ Barini ⁊ Cetin FD Bairend ⁊ Ceitin B
 Bran a Boirend ⁊ do Chetgen a Cultraib Cliach M ²⁹ ins. no cumad
 inann Fintan ⁊ Tuan M ³⁰ secht R³ ³¹ noi DB deich M ³² for

(a) Literally "upon the knee."

7 Ith in dechmad || —
 Brego, Bile, Blād,
 Cualo, Cualnge, Fūat,
 Muirthemne, Ebleo, ³³Ith,
 Nār, Ōen mac Bile, .i. Mīlid
 Espāine. ‡ ³⁴Galam a ainm
 diles ||. ³⁴ ³⁵Secht meic
 Mīled, Dond, Colptha, ³⁵
 Amairgen, Ēber, Īr, Ērimōn,
 Ērech Febria, oculus Ēren-
 nān, ōsar na cloinne. ³⁶Trī
 meic Ērimōin, Muinne,
 Luigne, Laigne. ³⁷Oculus
 Palap oculus Īrial Fāid—

acht isin nĒrinn fēin rugad Īrial
Fāith³⁷—

³⁸mac Ēremo[i]n,

oculus is ris adeirthe Nuada
 Airgetlāim. Dā mac la Nuadaid
 Airgedlāim, .i. Glas a quo Sīl
 nAirgetrois, 7 Fīr Nuada; oculus
 ro gobsad in flaithius for Ērind;
 oir nī rannta Nuada leo, ar ba
 gilla, 7 nī fuasna roind umpu ar a
 gairi dia brāithrib; acht ro biatais
 7 ro ēitis cāch mac no bearthā dō
 7 ro dībaid a clann-soin, 7 ro
 forbair a cland-son ar a ngaire;
 uair is ed adearaid colaid, cach
 cenēl flatha fil i nĒrinn, acht
 Eoganacht, is do sīl Nuadaid Air-
 gedlāim.

Airmidter cland aile do

in rī, 7 Amargen in file,
 Colptha 7 Airech Febria 7
 Ērandan in tsōssar. Cōic
 meic Ērimōin, .i. Muinne,
 Luigne, Laigne, Palap, Īrial
 Fāith—

acht issin Ērinn rucad Īrial Fāith.

Ōen mac Īr, .i. Ēber;
⁶⁸Ēr, Orba, Ferōn, Fergna,
 cethrar mac Ēbir Finn.⁶⁸
 Is iat sin in cethracha
 tōissech tāncatar ann, oculus
 is fīr a ⁶⁹tiachtain uile co
 hĒrinn, acht Mīlid a ōenur.

A trī rīg do ēc do thām fria
 tiachtain an Erinn, .i. Occe 7
 Ucce, dā mac Alloit meic
 Nōinil, 7 Galum .i. Mīlid
 [Espāine om. A] mac Bile.

⁷⁰Is iat sain anmand in
 cethrachat tōissech tāncatar
 in Erinn, amail ro scribad
 o Finntan mac ⁷¹Bochra
 i flaith Diarmata meic
 Cerbaill, for glun Finden
 Muigi Bile 7 Coluim Cille;
 7 amail ro scrib Tūān mac

Bregoin . . . Nar B substitutes the following: Ith in dechmad, Breogu
 mac Breoguind in sindsir ota Sliabh Cuailnge, Bladh mac Breogain oda
 (sic) Sliabh Bladma, Fuad mac Breogain ota Sliab Fuaid, Muirthemne
 (m. Breogain yc) ota Mag Muirtemhne, Eibhleio mac Breogain ota Sliab
 Eibhlinne, Nar a quo Ros Nair, Bile mac Breoghain. *Likewise in M,*
with trifling orthographical and other variants

Narith F ³⁴⁻³⁴ in L only ³⁵⁻³⁵ Repeated in a rough hand on top
 marg. L; ocht R³ mac la Milig hEspāine M. Dond, Ir, Ebir, Erimon,

s. Brigi s. Breogan; Míl of Spain with his eight sons—Érimón, Éber, Ír, Donn the

namely the ten sons of Bregon (Íth being one of them)—Brego, Bile, Blad, Cualu, Cuailnge, Fúat, Muirthemne, Eibleo, Íth, Nár: the single son of Bile, Míl of Spain (Galam was his proper name): the seven sons of Míl, Donn, Colptha, Amorgen, Éber, Ír, Érimón, Érech Febria and Érennán, the youngest of the family. The three sons of Érimón; Muimne, Luigne, Laigne; also Palap and Írial Fáid

(but in Ireland itself was Írial born)

the son of Érimón.

And he is called Nuadu Airgetlám. Nuadu Airgetlám had two sons, Glas *a quo* Sí nArgetrois, and Fir Nuadat; and they took the principedom over Ireland; for Nuadu was not in partnership with them, for he was a youth, and there was no disturbance of division among them, on account of his piety to his brethren; but he used to feed and

king, Amorgen the poet, Colptha, Airech Febria, and Érannán the youngest. The five sons of Érimón, Muimne, Luigne, Laigne; Palap, Írial Fáid

(but in Ireland was Írial born).

The single son of Ír, namely Éber; Ér, Orba, Ferón, Fergna, the four sons of Éber Finn. Those are the forty chieftains who came here, and it is true that they all came to Ireland, save only Míl.

Their three kings died of plague before the coming into Ireland, namely Oece and Ucce, the two sons of Allot s. Noenel, and Galam, that is Míl of Spain, s. Bile.

Those are the names of the forty chieftains who came into Ireland, as it was recorded by Fintan s. Bochra in the reign of Diarmait s. Cerbaill, under

Colptha, Amhairgein Gluingeal, Aireach Fabhrúadh (*these words written and punctuated in L thus*—"Herech, Febria," as though the names of two individuals) ⁊ Arandan, osar na cloinde (clainde L) B; Donn, hÍr, Eber, Eremon, Colptha, Aimirgen Gluingeal, Aireach Febrúad, Earandan, sosar na cloidi M: Donn ⁊ Colptha, Amorgen Gluingel, Ír, Eber, hErimon, nErech Februa, ⁊ Airennan osar na cloinne D ³⁶cethri, *the ce partly stroked out (not shown in the facsimile)* L: coig B, coic M

breith do Ēremōn i nĒrinn, .i. Alan, Eidenn, Aine, Caithiar, Caithear, Cerna.³⁸

³⁹Ceithri meic Ēbir Find : Aer, Orba, Ferōn, Fergua.

⁴⁰Ocus airmid eolaig cland do beith aici i nĒrinn, .i. Conmāel mac Ēbir, ro gob rīgi nĒrenn 7 Alban, ocus Caur, Corand, Edar, Airb, Airbe.⁴⁰

Cairill i fiadnaisse fer nĒrenn, 7 amail ro indisītar daltada Findtāin, .i. Laigcend mac Buircheda, 7 Colmān mac Coimgellāin 7 Cenn Fāelad mac Ailella, 7 Senchān mac Colmāin 7 Cū Alad a Cruachain Chon Alad, 7 Bran Boirne a Boirind. *De quibus dicitur—*

Tōisig na l-loingsi dar ler—

Na dēich ⁴¹cathmīlid imorro, Cacher, Fulmān, Ma[n]tān, Sētga, Surge,⁴² ⁴³Sobairce, ⁴⁴Ēn mac Occe, Ūn mac Ucce, Etān, Gosten.

⁴⁵No go mad trī meic Nāir meic Breogain, 7 Goistean brāthair Seghdha.⁴⁶

Is iad sin ⁴⁶na deich cathmileada. Breas 7 Būas 7 Buaidne, trī meic Tigernbaird meic Brigi meic Breogain.

⁴⁷No gomad do Brigi mac Breogain bad mac, .i. Bili.⁴⁷ Ocus tāinie

³⁷⁻³⁷ in R³ only

³⁸⁻³⁸ in M only

³⁹ ce of cethri stroked out here

also L

⁴⁰⁻⁴⁰ in M only

⁴¹ cathmileadha aile M

⁴² ins. mac

Caicer B, mac Caithier M

⁴³ Sobhairce ne feadamar a athair DB

Sobairce imorro ni suaithnich a athair M

⁴⁴ En 7 Un, da mac Occe D;

.iii. written for Un B: En m. Uici, Un m. Uici, Etan m. Uici M

clothe every child born to him, and he suppressed the children of the one and enlarged those of the other for their piety; ^(a) for what learned men say is, that every princely family that is in Ireland, save the Eoganacht, is of the seed of Nuadu Airgetlám.

Another family is reckoned as having been born to Érimón in Ireland, namely Alan, Eidenn, Aine, Caithiar, Caithear, Cerna.

The four sons of Éber Finn, Ér, Orba, Ferón, Fergna.

And learned men reckon that he had children in Ireland, to wit Conmáel s. Éber, who took the kingship of Ireland and of Alba, and Caur, Corand, Edar, Airb, Airbe. The ten champions further, Caicher, Fulmán, Mantán, Sétga, Suirge, Sobairche, Én s. Oice, Ún s. Uice, Étán, Goisten.

Or they were three sons of Nár s. Breogan, and Gosten was the brother of Setga.

Those are the names of the ten champions; Bres, Búas, Buaighe, the three sons of Tigernbard s. Brigi s. Breogan.

Or perhaps Brigi s. Brig had a son Bile.

the nurture of Finnian of Mag Bile and of Colum Cille, and as Túán s. Cairell wrote it down in the presence of the Irish, and as the pupils of Finnian told it, to wit Laidgen s. Bairche, and Colmán s. Coimgellán, and Cenn Fáelad s. Ailill, and Senchan s. Colmán, and Cú Alad from Cruachu of Cú Alad, and Bran Boirche of Boirend. *De quibus dicitur—*

Poem no. LXVII.

⁴⁵⁻⁴⁵ *in R³ only; as printed, B; thus in M—no comad da brathair, .i. Eatan ⁊ Sobairce, .i. da mac Brigi mac Breagain; Goisten imorro brathair*

^(a) The rendering here offered for this interpolation follows the apparent meaning of the words as closely as I can make it, but I confess that its general sense is obscure to me.

and dono Lugaid mac Ítha, in láech crúaid calma ⁴⁸coimneartmar, do ⁴⁹dígailt a athar.

⁵⁰Conid iadsin in drong tóiseach tãncatar in Ērinn le macaib Milid, ⁵⁰.i. deich mac Breogain ⁊ ocht meic Miled ⁊ cūic meic Ēremōin ⁊ ceithrī meic Ēbir Find, ⁊ na deich caithmíleada; ocus tãnic ann Goisten ⁊ Sētga ⁊ Íth mac Breogain. Ocus airmit eōlaig nach tãnic Milig i nĒrinn; ocus atberaid araile atbathadar ⁵¹na trī rīgh do thām re tiachtain i nĒrinn, .i. ⁵²Miled mac Bile, ⁊ ⁵³Oige, ⁊ Uige, dī mac nAlloid meic Nainil.

⁵⁴In cethror ar fichit ⁵⁵do mogadaib ⁵⁶so sīs: ⁵⁷Aidne, Ai, Assal, Mede, Morba, Mide, Cuib, Clīu, Cera, Saer, Slān, Life, Line, Ligen, Traig, Dul, Adal, Adar, Aire, Dēse, Dela, Fea, Femen, Fera.

⁵⁸Tãnic dana Lugaid mac Ítha, in láech crúaid conniurt cēt and, do dígail a athar imaille fri cāch.⁵⁸

⁵⁹Gorob iad sin anmanda na n-ārd-mogad. ⁶⁰Anmand mogad na mogad annso; ⁶⁰sīs, ⁊ nī hiad is ⁶¹lān-oirrdearea is na leabraib: .i. Meadar, Ladar, Medon, Pida, Cath, Ruis, Cailna, Mad, Dena, Cacha, Bond, Findu, Cer, Coirche, Meadba, Ailim, Bir, Baschon, Forena, Lugba, Sega, Seilgenn, Seg, Mar, Aig. ⁶²Adberaid dono go mad macu la hĒber fonindasa, .i. Caur, Capa, Corund, Eдор, Arb, Airrbhe. Sē meic ele la hĒrimōn, .i. Edeand, Aan, Aine, Caichiar, ⁊ Caichear Cearnda; ⁊ ni hoirrdraic i coitchinde in clann sin.⁵⁹⁻⁶²

Setga. From here to note (⁵⁴) in R³ only ⁴⁶a M ⁴⁷⁻⁴⁷no comod do Brigi mac Breogain bad mac Bili M; no gomad do Brigi .i. Bile mac Breogain B ⁴⁸coimneart cetna B ⁴⁹dígail B ⁵⁰⁻⁵⁰conad iadsain in (*written* iii) .xl. taisech tangadar Meic Miled in nĒirinn ⁊ is fir a tiachtain sin uile acht Milig aenur B ⁵¹riga-sa M ⁵²Milig (mac Bile *yc*) M ⁵³Uici ⁊ Oiece da mac Alloit m. Naennil M ⁵⁴in in M only ⁵⁵dona FB donaib D ⁵⁶om. so sis FDBM; *subst.* .i. in FDB; in M *subst.* tangadar leo in Ēirinn ⁵⁷*These names are here printed as in L, except that Ligen is there omitted; a number of unimportant variants in the other MSS* ⁵⁸⁻⁵⁸om. R³ ⁵⁹⁻⁵⁹in R³

And there came also Lugaid s. Íth, the hard valorous powerful warrior, to avenge his father. So that those are the company of chieftains who came into Ireland with the Sons of Míl, the ten sons of Breogan, and the eight sons of Míl, the five sons of Érimón, and the four sons of Éber Finn, and the ten champions. And there came thither Gosten and Sétga and Íth s. Breogan. And learned men say that Míl came not into Ireland; and others say that the three kings died of plague before coming into Ireland,

namely Míl s. Bile, and Oige. and Uige, the two sons of Allod s. Noenel.

The twenty-four servitors as under; Aidne, Ai, Assal, Mede, Morba, Mide, Cuib, Clú, Cera, Saer, Slán, Life, Line, Ligen, Traig, Dul, Adal, Aire, Dése, Dela, Fea, Femen, Fera.

Moreover Lugaid s. Íth came also, the hard valorous warrior with the strength of an hundred, to avenge his father along with them all.

Those are the names of the chief servitors, these are the names of the subordinate servitors below, who are not very prominent in the books: Medar, Ladar, Medon, Pida, Cath, Ruis, Cailna, Mad, Dena, Cacha, Bonn, Finnu, Cer, Coirche, Meadba, Ailim, Bir, Baschon, Forena, Lugba, Segá, Seilgenn, Seg, Mar, Aig. They say that Éber had sons besides these, Caur, Capa, Corunn, Edor, Arb, Airrbé. Éremón had other six sons, Edenn, A[l]an, Aine, Caichear, and Caicher Cernda; and that family is not usually brought into prominence.

only; the first sentence thus in M: corob iad-sin anmanda na n-ard-mogadt tancadar leo. As usual, B marks the lenition of b, d, g, ignored by M ⁶⁰⁻⁶⁰ sic M, with sis added at the end: anmanna mogh na moghdhagh B ⁶¹ lan-airrdrie iad a chae (sic) na heolchaib M

⁶²⁻⁶² om. M. (Second Version) ⁶³ annso in A only ⁶⁴ ins. and E, ann R ⁶⁵ ota ER; a blank space of about eight letters here before diata R ⁶⁶ tri meic ER ⁶⁷⁻⁶⁷ Er . . . Breguin and Fulman . . . Caichir transposed Er; Coicher for Caicher A ⁶⁸⁻⁶⁸ not in ER ⁶⁹ tiasain E ⁷⁰ om. to end of ¶ ER, and ins. de quibus [og carmen E] dicitur: Toisig na lloingsi, etc. ⁷¹ Boelna A, and numerous other important variants in the spelling of proper names.

*Here we resume the separation of the Three Redactions.
First Redaction.*

386. In t-oichtmad mac do Mīlid, i. ¹Airennān, ōsar na clainne, is ē dochoid sin seōlc[h]rand do ²descain na hĒrenn, co torchair assin tseōlchrand ³forsin farge; co fil a fert ⁴in Indber Scēne, ⁴ 7 fert Scēne mnāa Amairgen dond leith aile. Atbath for muir ⁵occa n-indber, ⁶conerbairt ⁷Amairgen: In port i ngebam-ne, biaid ainm Scēne fair. Dorōnsat Meic Miled ⁸immarbaig imrāma, ie tiachtain dochum hĒrenn assin baile in facater hĒrinn ūadaib; corruc dīb Īr mac Miled ⁹murchrech do each luing, cor formtig Ēber Dond mac Miled, sinser na clainne, conerbairt

¹⁰Nīr fōlīth linges
Īr sech Īth—

‡ i. sech Lugaid mac Ītha ||. ¹¹Andsein ro memaid in rāma ro bai i l-lāim Īr, co torchair dar a ais siar, conerbailt sin āidche ar eind; 7 co rucad a chorp i Sceilne, iar nĪrrus Descirt Chorco Duibne.

¹²Cech than do roicht Meic Miled tīr nĒrenn, no dhelbdais in ndemnai (*sic*) comba druim muice in port, comad dē dogarar “Muc-Inis” do Ērinn. Timchillset didiu Ērinn fo trī, go rogabsat fōdeōid in Indber Scēne.¹²

Ba toirsech trā Ēber Find 7 hĒrimōn 7 Amairgen iar n-ēc a mbrāthar, 7 ¹³atbertatar: Ba cōir cen co tomled Ēber Dond in ferand ma ro formtig a brāthair, ¹⁴i. Īr. Iarnabārach ¹⁵ro hādnacht Scēne 7 Ērennān ie Inbiur Scēne,¹⁵ ¹⁶7 ro hadnachta a ndīs, 7 ¹⁷atāt a dā nduma

386. *Variants (other than merely orthographical) chiefly from F.*

¹ Aran- ² dechsain ³ forsna cairrg ⁴⁻⁴ om. L ⁵ in indber F,
acco in ben L ⁶ conerbailt ⁷ om. Amairgen L ⁸ inarbarbaigh
⁹ -crech ¹⁰ nīr folith L bo lith F ¹¹ ic a rada sin rommebaidh
¹²⁻¹² *this interpolation in F only* ¹³ asbertatar ¹⁴ i. mac Miled
¹⁵⁻¹⁵ atbath Erannan 7 Scene æ Ind, Scene ¹⁶ om. 7 ¹⁷ atait a
dha nd. 7 a dha n-adluccadh annsin beos; and om. remainder of ¶.

386. One of the eight sons of Míl, Érannán, the youngest of the family, he it was who went up the mast to spy out Ireland, and fell from the mast into the sea [on to the rock, F.]. And his grave is in Inber Scéne, and the grave of Scéne wife of Amorgen on the other side. She died on the sea at their estuary, and Amorgen said: The harbour wherein we shall land, shall bear the name of Scéne. The sons of Míl made a contention in rowing as they came to Ireland from the place where they saw Ireland away from them; and Ír son of Míl advanced the length of a *murchrech*^(a) beyond every ship. Éber Donn, the eldest of the family, was envious, and he said—

It is not lucky
that Ír leapeth beyond Íth,

—[that is, beyond Lugaid son of Íth]. Then the oar that was in the hand of Ír broke, so that he fell backward, and died in the following night; and his body was taken to Sceilic, behind the Southern promontory of Corco Duibne.

Every time that the Sons of Míl came up with Ireland, the demons would frame that the port was, as it were, a hog's back; whence Ireland is called "Hog Island". They skirted around Ireland three times, and landed at last in Inber Scéne.

Sorrowful were Éber Finn and Érimón and Amorgen after the death of their brother; and they said: It were right that Éber Donn should have no share of the land, regarding which he was envious of his brother Ír. On the morrow Scéne and Érannán were buried in Inber Scéne. They two were both buried; their mounds and

(a) The word *muirchrech* seems to denote a specific distance with a maritime application, like the modern "knot", but its exact meaning is unknown. See the R.I.A. *Contributions to Irish Lexicography*, s.v., and compare the measurement of marine distance by "nine waves," frequent in Irish legend.

γ a dā fert tāib fri tāib andsoin beūs. Conid andsin atbert Amairgen—

Bad fert Scēne ba amne . . .

387. Ic tabairt a choisce dessi in hĒrinn, asbert Amairgen Glūngel mac Miled in lāid seo sīs—

Am gāeth i m-muir

¹*Item Ammairgen (sic) cecinit*¹—

Iasccach muir . . .

I cind trī lā γ trī n-aidchi ²iar sein ro ³brisset Meic Miled cath Slēbi Mis for demno ⁴γ Fōmōraig,⁴ .i. for Tūaith Dē Danand. Is ann ⁵do rochair Fēs ben Ūin meic Uicce, diatā Fert ⁶Fēse, etir Sliab Mis γ muir.

⁷Conabbath dana Scota ingen Foraind rīg Ēgept isin cath sin, ben Ēremōin meic Miled. Ar Mīl [mac] Bile luid i nĒgept for loingīs, lucht .iiii. ⁸long, γ dorat Scot[a] di mnāi, γ dorat Ēremōn dia ēis. Is and aidchi sin tångatar Meicc Miled in Ērind, tomaidm Locha Laigdeach in Ir-Mumain.⁷

(Sliab Mis, .i. sliab is messu fuaratar iar tiachtain hĒrenn, ⁹ar is and ro chuirset a cēt ¹⁰chath i nĒrinn.

388. ¹No fothraic Lugaid mac Ītha i-Loch Luigdech. ²Rosfothraic dana Fial ben Luigdech sind abaind tēit assin loch. Luid a fer chucci nocht, ²conacassa ferda a fir, conerbailt ar nāre. ³Unde Loch ⁴Luigdech, γ Fial, γ Inber Fēile *nominantur*.³

387. ¹⁻¹atbert indseo fos ²iartain ³brisset ⁴⁻⁴om. L.
⁵docer Fas ⁶Faise γ Glend Faise itir S. Miss ⁷⁻⁷in F only
⁸glossed no bare ⁹air is ann da ronset ¹⁰cath riam Er.

their graves are still there, side by side. Then said Amorgen—

Poem no. LXVIII.

387. As he set his right foot upon Ireland, Amorgen Glúingel s. Míl spoke this poem—

Poem no. LXIX.

Item Amorgen cecinit—

Poem no. LXX.

At the end of three days and three nights thereafter the Sons of Míl broke the battle of Sliab Mis against demons and Fomoraig, that is, against the Túatha Dé Danann. It is there that Fás (*sic lege*) fell, the wife of Ún s. Uisce, after whom “the grave of Fás” is named, between Sliab Mis and the sea.

Scota d. Pharaó king of Egypt, also died in that battle—the wife of Érimón s. Míl. For Míl s. Bile went a-voyaging into Egypt, four ships’ companies strong, and he took Scota to wife, and Érimón took her after him. In that night on which the sons of Míl came into Ireland, was the burst of Loch Luigdech in Iar-Mumu.

“Sliab Mis”—that means the worst mountain which they found after coming into Ireland, for there they fought their first battle in Ireland.

388. Lugaid s. Íth was bathing in Loch Luigdech; Fial, wife of Lugaid, bathed in the river that flows out of the lake. Her husband went to her naked, and she saw the nakedness of her husband, and died for shame. *Unde* Loch Luigdech, and Fial, and Inber Féile *nominantur*.

388. ¹ nosfothraic (*bis*) F

² conacaigh si ferda F

³⁻³ om. F

⁴ Laighdeach L.



389. ¹Figset meice Miled cath Lifi, i. ²torehair (*sic*) in delbaib Fomoiri iar na fāidheadh do Tūathaib Dē Danann chuceu tria draideacht. Fersat Meice Miled i. Ēber ⁊ hĒremōn ⁊ Īr co erodha in cath. Docer gabur hĒremōin ann, ³inde Gabhar Liffi ⁴nominatur ainmnigter (*sic*). Dollotar iaromh, combatar isin tsiabh foracei Deirgert.

390. ¹Imacallsat Meic Miled i Slēib Mis ⁊ Banba.¹ Asbert ²Banba friu: Mās do gabāil hĒrenn tāncabair³ nīr bo chōir in sēn ⁴i tāncabair. Is dō ēcin, ol Amairgen Glūngel, in fili. Ascaid damsa ūaib ⁵dana, ol sī. Cia ascid, or siat. M'ainm for in innsi seo or sī. ⁶Caidhi t'ainm? or iat. Banba, or sī.⁶ Bīd ainm dond indsi seo, ol Amairgen.

⁷Atbert Lebur Dromma Snechta cor iarfaig Amairgen dia cenēl. Do chlaínd Ādham dam, ar sī. Cīd cenēl do macaib Nāe duit? ol sē. Am sini-sea anās Nāe, ol sī; for rind slēibe ro basa isin dīlind; cosa tel-sa anois, ol sī, dechaid tonda dīlend. Is dē sin do garar Tel Tuindi. †Acht c[h]ena is ingantach i[n] slecht sin anuas ‖. Canait iarum dīcelta forri, ⁊ attarbanath ūadib.⁷

391. Acallsat Fotla in ¹Eblinniu. Atbert a cētna friu, ⁊ ²cuinchid a hainm ³for in n-insi. ⁴Atbert Amairgen: ⁵Bud ainm dond insi ⁶seo, Fotla.

392. Acallsat hĒrind in Uisniuch. Asbert friu: A ¹ōcu, or sī, is mochen dūib; cian ōtā oe fāidib ²far tuidecht. ³Bud lib co brāth ind insi seo, ⁊ nī bia ⁴co airther in domuin inis bus ferr.⁴ Nī bia ⁵ciniud bas ⁶ehomlāniu inda for [c]ciniud-si. Is maith sen, ol Amairgen;⁶ is maith ind fāstine. Nī ⁷ria bud maith a buide, ol Ēber Donn, sinser⁷ Mac Miled, acht ⁸riar ndēib ⁊ riar cumachta fēin.⁸ Cumma duit, ⁹ol ¹⁰Ēriu; nī ¹¹ba

389. ¹In F only; it is slightly corrupt, and has to be corrected as follows with the help of *Q (¶ 437): ²torathair ³unde ⁴omit either nominatur (miswritten in the MS -atus) or ainmnigter. One or the other is certainly a gloss—most probably the second, as *Q suggests.

390. ¹⁻¹imaguillset meice M. ⁊ B. anusin ²om. Banba L ³ins. ⁊ bad ail duib ⁴om. i tangabair ⁵om. dana ⁶⁻⁶om. L ⁷⁻⁷in F only.

389. The Sons of Míl fought the battle of Life; there were monsters in shapes of giants which the Túatha Dé Danann had summoned to themselves by druidry. The Sons of Míl (Éber, Érimón and Ír), fought the battle valiantly. The horse (*gabbar*) of Érimón fell there, *unde* Gabar Life *nominatur*. They came thereafter till they were in the mountain over against [Loch] Dergdere.

390. The sons of Míl had colloquy with Banba in Sliab Mis. Said Banba unto them: If it be to take Ireland ye have come, not right were the good-fortune in which ye have come^(a). It is by necessity, said Amorgen Gluingel, the poet. A gift from you to me then, said she. What gift? said they. That my name may be on this island, said she. What is thy name? said they. Banba, said she. Let it be a name for this island, said Amorgen.

The Book of Druim Snechta says that Amorgen enquired after her race. Of the progeny of Adam am I, said she. Which race of the sons of Noe is thine? said he. I am older than Noe, said she; on a peak of a mountain was I in the Flood; to this present mound the waves of the Flood attained. Therefore is it called Tul Tuinne? [But the foregoing is a surprising extract.] Thereafter they sing spells against her, and drive her away from them.

391. They had colloquy with Fotla in Eblinne. She spake with them in like manner, and desired that her name should be upon the island. Said Amorgen: Let Fotla be a name upon this island.

392. They had colloquy with Ériu in Uisnech. She said unto them: Warriors, said she, welcome to you. Long have scothsayers had [knowledge of] your coming. Yours shall be this island for ever; and to the east of the world there shall not be a better island. No race shall there be, more numerous than yours. Good is that, said Amorgen; good is the prophecy. Not right were it to thank her, said Éber Donn,

391. ¹ Eblind ² cuingidh ³ fris ⁴ asbert ⁵ robadh ⁶ om. seo.

392. ¹occo F ² tidecht ille F ³ bidh ⁴⁻⁵ inis a comheit bas
 ferr co hairter in domuin ⁵ cined ⁶⁻⁸ comtaine ana bor cinead-si
 co brath. As maith sin bar, A. ⁷⁻⁸ fria ba mait[h] a buidhe, ol
 Dond sinnser F [mait also L] ⁸⁻⁸ fria ar ndeibh ⁊ re ar cumachtaibh
 [om. fein] ⁹ ins. a radha F ¹⁰ Eber changed to Eriu L; Eiriu F
¹¹ bia F ¹² om. seo F ¹³ bia F ¹⁴ claind F ¹⁵ ⁊ clanna

duit tarba na hindsí ¹²seo, ⁊ nī ¹³ba dot ¹⁴chlaind. Ascidh damsá, a Maccu Míled ¹⁵⁊ a ehland Bregoin, ol sī; .i. m'ainm ¹⁶for in n-insí seo. ¹⁷Bid ē bas prīmainm dī, ol Amairgen.

¹⁸Athbert Lebar Dromma Snechta conadh i s-Slēibh Mis ro agaill Éiriú iat, ⁊ co ro doilb sluagu mōra fo comair, combatar ie eathughudh friu iat; conrochansat a ndruidh-seom ⁊ a filid dīchetla dōib, conaccater nī batir [acht] foid mōn na slēibe. Conadh de atā Sliab Misse. Ocus Fotla ro aigill iat in Uisnech.¹⁸

393. Lotar Meic Míled ¹⁊ Meic Bregoin co mbatar i nDruim Chain, .i. ²Temair. Is ³and batar trī rīg Ērenn, .i. Mac Cuill, Mac Cēcht, Mac Grēine.⁴ ⁵Fuighliset fri ⁶Maccu Míled, co mbad leo ind inis co cend trī trāth, ⁷fri teleud, no fri tinōl catha, no fri giallad. Dōig⁷ leo nī thoiristīs doridisi, ar dogēntais druid tinchetla na ndegaid, ⁸ar na fētaitis tichtain arīs. ⁹Doberam-ne, ar Mac Cuill mac Cermata, amail atbera Amairgen bar brithem fēin dūib; dāig dā ruca gūbreith, bid marb ¹⁰linni. Beir in mbreith, a Amairgen, ¹¹ol Ēber Dond. ¹²Athbeirim-se, ol Amairgen; ¹³lēcar dōib ind insí-sea. Cia leth nodragam? ol Ēber. Dar nōi ¹⁴tonna amāin, ol Amairgen. Ocus issī-sen cēt breth rucad ¹⁵in hĒrinn. ¹⁶Amairgen [cecinit],

Fir torachta tunnide

Breoghain ¹⁶forsin n-insí F ¹⁷⁊ budh he bnas ainm di co
brath, bar A. F ¹⁸⁻¹⁹in F only.

393. ¹ins. iarsin F ²ins. a F ³andsin F ⁴ins. Setheor ⁊
Cetheor ⁊ Tetheor a n-anmann F ⁵fuighillset F ⁶maccuib F

eldest of the sons of Míl; thank our gods and our own might. To thee 'tis equal, said Ériu; thou shalt have no profit of this island, nor shall thy progeny. A gift to me, ye sons of Míl, and ye children of Breogan, said she; that my name shall be on this island. It shall be its principal name, said Amorgen.

The Book of Druim Snechta says that it was in Sliab Mis that Ériu had colloquy with them, and that she formed great hosts to oppose them, so that they were fighting with them. But their druids and poets sang spells to them, and they saw that these were only sods of the mountain peat-mosses. (Thence comes the name Sliab Misse.) And that it was Fotla who had colloquy with them in Uisnech.

393. The sons of Míl and of Bregon went on, till they were in Druim Chain, that is, Temair. The three kings of Ireland, Mac Cúill, Mac Cécht, and Mac Gréine, were there. They pronounced judgement against the sons of Míl, that they [themselves] should have the island to the end of three days, free from assault, from assembly of battle, or from giving of hostages; for they were assured that they (the invaders) would not return, because druids would make spells behind them, so that they should not be able to come again. We shall adjudge it, said Mac Cuill s. Cermat, as Amorgen your own judge shall pronounce to you; for if he should give a false judgement, he [*aliter*, you] would die at our hands. Give the judgement, Amorgen, said Éber Donn. I pronounce it; said Amorgen. Let this island be left to them. How far shall we go? said Eber. Past just nine waves, said Amorgen. This is the first judgement given in Ireland. Amorgen *cecinit*—

Poem no. LXXI.

⁷⁻¹ fria gialladh no fri tinol catha, doigh F; catha *interlined above* L
⁸ iarsna chuimgidis tichtain doridhisi F, tictain (*sic*) aris *yc* L. ⁹ bheram
 (om. -ne) F ¹⁰ lindi sib F ¹¹ for F ¹² atbertsa F ¹³ legar
 duib in n-indsi F ¹⁴ tonda amach F ¹⁵ an Erinn o maccaib
 Miled F ¹⁶ Amairgen *in marg.* L, om. F.

394. Dollotar a Temraig fodess, co rāncatar Inber Fēle ⁊ Inber Scēne, ¹ar is and bātar a longa. Lotar dar nōi ²tonna immach iarsen. Canait ³druid hĒrenn ⁊ filid tinchetla na ndegaid, co ⁴ructha i cīan ⁵iat o hĒrinn, ⁶combtar torsig sethnōn in mara. Gāeth druad inso, ol ⁷Ēber Dond; fegaid lib in fil ūas in ⁸tseōle[h]rund in gāeth. Ocus nī ⁹boi ōn. Ainmne, ar hĒrech mac Mīled, lūamaire ¹⁰lunga Duind, co tī Amairgen—dalta do Amairgen hĒrech. Do ¹¹roachtatar uile combādar in ōen baile. Atbert Dond, in sinser: Is mebol dond āes dāna so, ol sē. Conerbairt Amairgen: ¹²Nī ba mebol! Ocus atbert—

Ailiu iath nĒrenn

Dorala cōir gāethi dōib fōchētōir.

395. Atbert Dond: Dober-sa, ¹ar sē, fō gin ²gāi ⁊ chlaidib innossa, ³na fail i nĒrinn. Ocus ⁴d'ērgis in gāeth frin ⁵in luing i mbai Dond ⁊ hĒrech, dā mac Mīled, ⁊ in luing i mbai Breis ⁊ Būas ⁊ Buagne; ⁶eo ro bāitte oc na Dumachaib ⁷oc Taig Duind. Duma cachā fīr and. Ocus is and ro bāidead Dīl ben Duinn, ⁸amail rādīt araile; ingen-⁹side Mīled, ⁊ hĒrimōn fēin dorat fōt fuirri.¹⁰ Is fōt ¹¹for Dīl seo, ol sē. *Unde Fotla* ¹²*nominatur, ut quidam putant.*¹²

396. Odba ingen Mīled, imorro, māthair trī mac ¹nĒrimōin .i. Muimne, Luigne, ⁊ Laigne, is hī ro lēic hĒrimōn in hEspāin, ⁊ tue Tea dar a cend. Tānie imorro Odba in ōen luing fria

394. ¹ait i mbattar a l-longa F ²tonnaib F ³druidh ⁊ filidh
 Erenn tincetla F ⁴corruachtatar cian F ⁵om. ⁶comtar
 torrsigh i seachnoin ⁷Ober (*the O expuncted and e with a similar
 dot under it, in marg.*) L om. Eber F ⁸seolchrandaibh F; tseolerand
 changed to -crund L ⁹bui os na seolcrannaib (*in marg.* seolchranna) F

394. They came southward from Temair as far as Inber Féile and Inber Scéne, for it is there that their ships were. Then went they out, past nine waves. The druids of Ireland and the poets sang spells behind them, so that they were carried far from Ireland, and were in distress by reason of the sea. A wind of wizards is this! said Éber Donn; look ye whether it—the wind—be over the mast. And it was not. Patience! said Airech, steersman of the ship of Donn, till Amorgen come (Airech was the fosterling of Amorgen). They all went forward, till they were in one place. Said Donn, the eldest, This is a disgrace for our men of cunning, said he. 'Tis no disgrace! said Amorgen; and he spake—

Poem no. LXXII

—and a calming of the wind came to them forthwith.

395. Said Donn: I shall now, said he, put under the edge of spear and sword all that are in Ireland. And the wind rose against the ship wherein were Donn and Airech, two sons of Míl, and the ship wherein were Bres, Búas, and Buaighne; so that they were drowned at the Sandhills at Tech Duinn. The grave-mound of each man is there. And there, as some say, Díl, wife of Donn, was drowned. She was a daughter of Míl, and Érimón himself laid a sod upon her. This is a sod over Díl, said he. *Unde Fotla nominatur, ut quidam putant.*

396. Howbeit, Odba d. Míl, mother of the three sons of Érimón, of Muimne, Luigne, and Laigne, she it is whom Érimón deserted in Spain, taking Tea in her stead. But Odba

¹⁰ luinge F ¹¹ rochrattar F ¹² ni ba mebhal imorro, ol Amairgein, condebairt so F.

395. *Variants from F, unless otherwise stated.* ¹ om. ar se ² ghai
⁷ cl. ³ written na faib L; an a fuil in E., annosa F ⁴ deligtis

⁵ om. in luing ⁶ baitea ⁷ ac Tigib ⁸ ut alii dicunt ⁹ sidein
¹⁰ ins. conerbailt ¹¹ ar ¹²⁻¹² om.

maccaib anes, ⁊ is iad roslessaig. Conerbailt in Odba; ²*unde* Odba. Tea, imorro, ingen Lugdach meic Ītha, is ī thuc hĒrimōn ³dar ēsi Odba; ⁊ ⁴tilach no thogfad in Ērinu ina tindsera. Issed caibchi no thogastar, Druim Chain in tilach hī sen, .i. Temair; Tea Mur, Mur Tea, ingine Lugdach meic Ītha. Lugaid, .i. Lug Īth .i. Īth ro po ⁵lugu andās a athair.⁶

397. Seōlais hĒrimōn, tricha long, lām des fri hĒrinn sair-tuaith. It iat so a tōesig; Brego, Muirthemne, Fūat, Cualnge, hĒrimōn, Ēber mac Īr, Amairgen, Colptha, Mumne, Luigne, Laigne, Gosten, Sētga, Suirge, ¹Sobairche. ²It ē imorro na cethrar mogaid dēce,² .i. Ai, Aidne, Assal, Mide, Cuib, Ceru, Sēr, Slān, Ligen, Dul, ³Adal, Traig, Line.³ ⁴Is dīb-sin ro chan in seanchaid⁴—

Trebsat mogaid rig rothecht

Gabsat ⁵in Inber Colpt[h]a—.i. Colptha mac Mīled, is ē rogab port ar tūs, ⁶combad ē a ainm nobeth for in phort; *unde* Inber Colptha.

L.

F.

398. Meic Bregoin imorro, Meic Breoghain imorro,
¹nī argaibset iartaige, acht ²nochon argaibseat, iar
a n-anmand for dindgnaib tiachtain, anmann for na
uaislib hĒrenn. dingnadaib as uaisliu ind
Ērind; dia ndebairt—

*Mac Breoghain, buaid ar
mbunaid . . .*

396. ¹Herimoin L ²uinde Odba dicitur F ³dara eisi ⁴tellach
nogtogfad ⁵lugi ⁶*ins.* eisdhe, F.

397. ¹Soairche ²⁻²it e na mogaid ³⁻³Line, Traig Adal
⁴⁻⁴om. L; the introductory prose sentence yo F, but the poem in F from

came from the South in a ship, along with her sons, and they maintained her till she died in Odba. *Unde* Odba [*dicitur*]. As for Tea d. Lugaid s. Íth, she it was whom Érimón took instead of Odba; and she was to choose a mound in Ireland as her bridal portion. This is the marriage-price which she chose, Druim Chain, the mound which is Temair; Temair is *Tea Mur*, “the Wall of Tea (d. Lugaid s. Íth).” Lugaid means *Lug Íth*, that is, “Lug, who was less than his father.”

397. Éremón with thirty ships sailed right-hand-wise against Ireland to the North-east. These are his chieftains: Brego, Muirthemne, Fúat, Cuailnge, Érimón, Éber s. Ír, Amorgen, Colptha, Muimne, Luigne, Laigne, Gosten, Sétga, Suirge, Sobairche. Further, these are the fourteen servitors: Ai, Aidne, Assal, Mide, Cuib, Cera, Sér, Slán, Ligen, Dul, Adal, Traig, Line. Of them the historian sang—

Poem no. LXXIII.

They landed in Inber Colptha; that is, Colptha s. Míl, he it is who landed at first, so that it is his name which is on the harbour; *unde* Inber Colptha.

L.

F.

398. As for the Sons of Breogan, they left no descendants, only their names upon the noble fortresses of Ireland.

As for the sons of Breogan, after arrival, they left not[hing but their] names on the noblest fortresses in Ireland, wherefore one said—

Poem no. LXXIV.

the first. ⁵ *om.* in L ⁶ *conad as ainm do beth ar in port sin, .i. Innber Colbtha F.*

398. ¹ *Written mar gaibset L* ² *The version in F is here corrupt, and has to be corrected with the help of L.*

399. ¹Nocha n-innister clanna na fēnnedh, .i. Sētga, 7 ²Gosten, 7 Sobairche, 7 Surgi. Amairgen, is ³ūada Corco Achrach la hĒle, 7 na hOrbruige, 7 Corco Artbind, 7 Corco Artbi.

400. Ēber mac Īr, is ūad-side Clanna Ollaman Fotla 7 Clanna Rudraige; ¹ocus is dia ²chlaind-side Ulaid uile. Is dia chlaind Conmaicne 7 Ciarraige ³7 Corcomruad 7 Corco Duibne; Dāl Moga Ruith .i. Fir Maige Fēne, ⁴7 Laigse Lagen, Araid Chlíach, 7 na secht Sogain.

401. Hērimōn imorro, tōsech na loingse, is ūad-side Leth Cuinn .i. ¹cethri fine Temrach .i. ²Conall, Colmān, Eogan, Aed Slāine. Is ūad teora Connachta 7 Airgialla, Lagin 7 Ossairgi, na Dēsi ³Muman 7 Ernai Muman dia mbātar Clanna Dedad, ⁴7 dia mbai Conaire Mōr cona chlaind, .i. Fir Alban 7 Dāl Riata, 7 na Muscraige 7 Corco Bascind; 7 is d'Ernaib Muman Dāl Fiatach, .i. rīgrad Ulad; ⁵clanna hĒrimōin insin.⁵ Is dīb dana ⁶Fotharta, ⁷diatā Brigit, 7 ⁸Finntan Cluana Eidnech, 7 hUi Ailella 7 hUi ⁹Cheochāin; de Fothartaib insen uile.

402. Anais Ēber thess, tricha long. ¹It iat so ²a t[h]ōesig: Bili, Mīlid, Cualo, Blad, Ebleo, Nār, Ēber Donn, Eber Finn, ³hĒrech. hĒrennān, Lugaid, Aer, Orba, Ferōn, Fergna, Ēn, Ūn, Etān, Cacher, Mantān, Fulmān. It ē ⁵na mogaid 7 long cech fir dīb: Adar,

399. ¹From ni argaibset in the preceding ¶ to the end of the present, the surface of L is rubbed, and the lettering all but completely effaced. It is here restored with the aid of O'Curry's transcript, though the surviving traces do not seem to be in perfect accord with it. ²Goisten 7 Suirge 7 Sobhairce ³uadh Corea.

400. ¹om. 7 ²clainn-sene ³7 Corcomruad 7 na hUaithne 7

399. There is no progeny reported of the warriors, Sétga, Gosten, Sobairche, and Suirge. Of Amorgen is Coreu Achrach in Éile, and the Orbraige, and Coreu Airtbinn, and Coreu Airtbi.

400. Éber s. Ír, of him are the progeny of Ollom Fotla and of Rudraige; all the Ulaid are of his progeny. Of his progeny are Conmaicne, Ciarraige, Corcomruad, and Coreu Duibne; Dál Moga Ruith (i.e. Fíir Maige Féne) and Laigse of Laigin, Arad Chlíach and the seven Sogains.

401. As for Érimón, the leader of the expedition, of him is Leth Cuinn, i.e. the four families of Temair—Conall, Colmán, Eogan, and Aed Sláine. Of him are the three Connachta, and Airgialla, Laigin, and Osraige, the Déssi of Mumu, and the Ernai of Mumu, of whom were the progeny of Deda, as well as Conaire the Great with his children (the men of Alba and of Dál Riata); and the Muscraige, and Corco Baiscinn. And of the Ernai of Mumu are Dál Fiatach, the kings of Ulaid; those are the progeny of Érimón. Of them also are the Fotharta, of whom came Brigit, and Fintan of Cluain Eidnech, Uí Ailella, and Uí Cheocháin. Of the Fotharta are all those. [Those are all the progeny of Érimón].

402. Éber remained in the South [with] thirty ships. These are his leaders—Bile, Míl, Cualu, Blád, Ebliu, Nár, Éber Donn, Éber Finn, Airech, Éranuán, Lugaid, Ér, Orba, Ferón, Fergna, Én, Úu, Etán, Caicher, Mantán, Fulmán. These are the servitors, of whom each man

Dāl Muige ⁴ om. 7.

401. ¹ ceitheora ² Conall, Eogan, Colmán, Aedh Slane (Slan L)
³ om. ⁴ om. 7 ⁵⁻⁵ om. ⁶ na Fotharda ⁷ sic F, tuatá L
⁸ sic F; Fachan L ⁹ Chaechain do Fothardaib insin uile; Clann
 Eremoin insen uile.

402. ¹ issiat ² a ttaisig ³ Erech, Erandan, Natan L ⁵ na

⁶Aire, Dēise, Dela, Clīu, Mōrba, Fea, ⁷Life, Femen, Fera.⁸

403. Bīli ⁊ Mīlid, is dia claind Gāedil uile. Cuallo ⁊ Blad ⁊ Ebliu, nī fārgabsat ¹claind, acht ²a n-anmanna for prīm-šliabaib (*sic* L). Nār ³mac Bile, *a quo* Ros Nāir. ⁴Noco n-innister cland na fēnned, .i. Ēr, Etān, Cacher, Fulmān, ⁵Matān. Nī ⁶fargaib Ēber Dond no Ērech claind, dāig ro bāitte, *ut diximus*.⁶ Cethri meic Ēber, Aer, Orba, Ferōn, Fergna;⁷ nī ro thechtsatar-side claind, ⁊ leth-bliadain dōib i r-rīge hĒrenn co rosmarb Īriel.

404. Lugaid mac Ītha, cōic ¹ciniuda ūad, .i. fine Dāire Daimthig, .i. na cūic Lugdaig—Lugaid Cal, *a quo* ²Calraige Connacht, Lugaid Corr *a quo* ³Corpraige, Lugaid ⁴Corp *a quo* Dāl ⁵Corpre Clīach, *ut alii dicunt*, Lugaid ⁷Oirethe *a quo* Corco Oirethe, Lugaid Lāeg *a quo* Corco ⁸Lōegde; dia mbai mac Dairine, .i. Lugaid mac Con; ⁹.i. Ailill ¹⁰Ōlom is ē rodāil, oculus nī ¹¹[f]etas nad cotlud ic neoch aile acht la Elōir, .i. cū bai ic Ailill Ōlom.

405. Ēber Find imorro, is dia chlaind¹ Dāl Cais, ⁊ Dāl ²Cēn, ⁊ ³Delmna, ⁊ na Dēsi Tuascirt, ⁊ Dāl Moscorp, *ut quidam putant*,³ Dāl ⁴Mathra, ⁊ hUī Derduib, ⁊ ⁵Cathraige, ⁊ Ēli, ⁊ Tūath ⁶Turbī, ⁊ Eoganacht ⁷Casil, ⁊ Eoganacht Āne, ⁊ Eoganacht Lochā Lēin, ⁊ Eoganacht Rāthlind, ⁊ Eoganacht ⁸Glen nAnnach, ⁊ Eoganacht Ārand, ⁊ Eoganacht Ruis ⁹Airgit. Sil Ēbir ¹⁰insen uile.

moguidh is ga longaib battar-sene, .i. long cachā mogad dib, .i. Adar

⁶Raire

⁷Liffe

⁸ins. na mogaid ra tuirmsemmair.

403. -clanda ²a n-anmand (*sic* L) for na tri prim-šleibtib ut ³om. mac ⁴nucun innestar clanna fennead ⁶Manntan ⁶⁻⁸fargaib Aireach cland, doigh ro baitca; Erandan ro baideadh ac Sgene ⁷ins. iat-saide, and om. remainder of ¶.

had a ship; Adar, Aire, Déisse, Dela, Clú, Mórba, Fea, Life, Femen, Fera.

403. Bile and Míl, of their progeny are all the Gáedil. Cualu and Blad and Ebliu left no progeny, only their names upon important mountains. Nár s. Bíle, *a quo* Ros Náir. No progeny of the warriors is recorded, that is, of Ér, Etán, Caicher, Fulmán, Mantán. Éber Donn and Airech left no children, for they were drowned, as we have said. The four sons of Éber, Ér, Orba, Ferón, Fergna,⁸ had no children. They had a half-year in the kingship of Ireland, till Íriel slew them.

404. Lugaid s. Íth, five peoples came of him, to wit the family of Dáire Doimthech, namely the five Luguids—Lugaid Cal, *a quo* the Calraige of Connachta, Lugaid Corr *a quo* the Corpraige, Lugaid Corp *a quo* Dál Coirpre of Clú *ut alii dicunt*, Lugaid Oirethe *a quo* Coreu Oirethi, Lugaid Láeg, *a quo* Coreu Láegde; of whom was the son of Dairine, Lugaid mac Con. Ailill Ólom it is he who nurtured him; and he could not sleep with any save with Elóir, a hound which Ailill possessed.

405. As for Éber Finn, of his progeny are Dál Cais, and Dál Cein, and Delbna, and the Northern Déssi, and Dál Moscorb, *ut quidam putant*; Dál Mathra, hÚi Derduib, Cathraige, Éile, and Túath Tuirbi; and the Eoganacht of Caissel, of Áine, of Loch Léin, of Ráithlinn, of Glenn Amain, of Ara, and of Ros Airgit. Those are all the seed of Éber.

404. ¹ cineadha ro chinnseat uada ² Kallraighe Chon. ³ Corbraige
⁴ Corb ⁵ Coirpri ⁶ *om.* ut alii dicunt ⁷ Fhorethe ⁸ Laidhghe
 dia mbai Lugaid mac Dairine ⁹ *the .i. yc F* ¹⁰ Ulum is e rodmall
¹¹ Fetas uadh cotlud la nech aile acht la hEloir .i. cu Ailill (*sic*).
 405. ¹ *ins.* sein ² Cein ³⁻³ Delbna ⁊ na Dessi in Tuaiscirt ⁊ Dal
 Mais Corp: *om.* ut quidam putant ⁴ Mattra ⁵ Cathraige ⁶ Tuirbhi
⁷ Cassil ⁸ Glend Amnach ⁹ Airget ¹⁰ uili sen.

406. Bai cosnam etir Maccu Miled imon rīge, .i. etir Ēber ⁊ hĒrimōn, co rucad Amairgen chucu do ¹chōra eturru. Conerbailt Amairgen; Orba in tāesig, .i. Duind, don tānaise, .i. do ²hĒrimōn, ⁊ ³a orba-suide do Ēber dia ēis. ⁴Ocus nī ragab Ēber insen, acht roind hĒrenn.⁴ Dāig ⁵is iat trī cēt-bretha ⁶ruetha oc Maccaib Miled in ⁷hĒrinn, .i. in breth ruc Amairgen i Temraig, ⁊ in breth sain i Slēib Mis, ⁊ in breth ruc Amairgen i Cind ⁸Šāle i m-Mumain for ossaib ⁊ ⁹altaib ⁊ ¹⁰chethraib; amail ¹¹atrubairt in fili—

Sund ruc Amairgen in mbreth

407. Seisiur tōessech tes trā fodeōid, ⁊ ¹mōrseisiur ²tōesig thuaid, tarrasair and; ⁊ rīge thess' do Ēber ⁊ rīge tuaid do hĒrimōn. In seisiur thes, .i. Ēber ³feisin, Lugaid mac Ītha, Etān m. Occe, Ūn m. Ucce, Cacher, Fulmān. In ⁴mōrseisiur ⁵thuaid, ⁶.i. hĒrimōn, Ēber m. Īr, Amairgen, Gosten, Sētga, Sobairce, ⁊ Surge in sechtmad. Is dē sin ⁷atrubairt Roigne file, mac Ugaine Mōir, ri Māl mac Ugaine, ria brāthair, ⁸diar iarfacht Māl: Can do ⁹thuirthecht: conid and atbert Roigne,

A mhic ain Ugaine . . .

408. No combad iat dā seisiur atberad, .i. sē Meic Miled ⁊ sē Meic ¹Breogoin, .i. hĒrimōn, Ēber, Lugaid, Amairgen, Colptha, Īr, ²Brego, Bili, Fūat, Blad, Cualo, Cualnge. ³Is amlaid sen trā gabsat Gāedil hĒrind.³ ⁴Finit do na Gabālaib anuasana.⁴

406. ¹ choir ² Eremon ³ a yc F; orbha-sen ⁴⁻⁴ om. ⁵ as
⁶ rucad ic ⁷ Erind and om. following .i. ⁸ tSaile in Deas-Mumain
⁹ ealtta, the initial e a correction of a previously-written ⁊ ¹⁰ cetraib
¹¹ asbert in filid.

407. ¹.ui. L, .uii. F ² toissig atuaid do Eremon tarraistair and

406. There was a contention between the sons of Míl concerning the kingship, that is, between Éber and Érimón. Amorgen was brought to them to arbitrate between them, and he said: The heritage of the chief, Donn, to the second, Érimón; and his heritage to Éber after him. But Éber would not accept that—only a division of Ireland. These are the first three judgements that were given among the sons of Míl in Ireland: the judgement that Amorgen gave in Temair, and that decision in Sliab Mis, and the decision that Amorgen gave in Cenn tSáile in Mumu upon the deer and roes and quadrupeds; as the poet said—

Poem no. LXXV.

407. In the end there were six chieftains southward and seven chieftains northward who came there; and Éber had the kingship southward and Érimón the kingship northward. The six in the South were Éber himself, Lugaid s. Íth, Etán s. Oicce, Ún s. Uicce, Caicher, Fulmán. The seven in the North were Érimón, Éber s. Ír, Amorgen, Gosten, Sétga, Sobairce, and the seventh was Surge. Of these matters did Roigne the poet speak, the son of Ugoine the Great, to Mál son of Ugoine his brother, when Mál asked him: Sing of thine expedition. Then is it that Raigne said—

Poem no. LXXVI.

408. Or they say that they were twice six men, namely the six sons of Míl and the six sons of Breogan—Érimón, Éber, Lugaid, Amorgen, Colptha, Ír; Brego, Bile, Fúat, Blad, Cualu, Cuailnge. In this wise did the Gáedil take Ireland; *finit* of the Takings of Ireland down to this.

³ Find, *om.* feisin ⁴ seisiur uel morfeisser F ⁵ atuaid ⁶ *om.* .i.

⁷ adubairt ⁸ diar fíarfaigh *in marg.* Roighne file mníe Ughoine F

⁹ tuirthecht; as and asbert.

408. ¹ Breogain ² Breogan ³⁻³ F *substitutes*: Gáedil tra, is amlaíd sin rogabsat Tūatha Dē Danann Erin and imorro, im Taltiu gabsat ⁴⁻⁴ F *substitutes* Ghabalaib Erenn anuas annsin.

Second Redaction.

[D alone, among the R³ MSS., prefixes here a copy of ¶ 386, taken, most probably, from the lost text once in *Lebor na Huidri*. It runs parallel, save for slight orthographical variations, with the version printed above, down to *toib fri toib ann fos*, after which it ends with the words *Is do aideduib ⁊ dian-anmannuib na toisech-sa anuas ro cachain Flann innso sis*, “*Toisig*” etc. (Poem no. LXVII).]

409. ¹Ceist : ead ē ²tairthud fir Mac ³Miled? Nínsa. Cenēl fil ⁴ie Slēib Armenia, .i. Hiberi a sloinniudh. Bui rī amraocco, .i. ⁵Milidh mac Bile meic ⁶Nema. Bui-side ⁷hi ⁸cosnam flaithiusa fria brāthair a athar, fri ⁹Refelair mac Nema; ⁊ doluid, lucht ceithre ¹⁰mbare, for ¹¹longas, ⁊ ¹²cōice lanomna ¹³dēc ¹⁴cech bairece ⁊ amus foreraid ¹⁵een mnāi. Dā thūisech amra ¹⁶acco, .i. ¹⁷Ucce ⁊ Occe. Lotar for Muir ¹⁸Caisp amach, for in ¹⁹n-ocian ²⁰n-imechtrach, ²¹⁊ dolotar timchull na hAissia ²²sairdes co hInis Deprofane. Trī mīss dōib ²³indti. Trī mīss aile for fairree, co ²⁴riachtatar co hĒigipt fodeōid, hi cind ceithre mbliadan cōicat ar ²⁵trī cēt ar ²⁶mīle ²⁷iar cet-gabāil Ērenn do Parrtolōn, hi cind imorro ²⁸ceithre mbliadan dēc ar nōi cētaib iar ²⁹mbādud Foraind a Muir Ruaid. Ro ³⁰siachtatar Ēigipt. ³¹Pharo Nechtanabus ba rī ³²Ēigipte³¹ ³³in tan sin ⁊ is esin in cūiced rī cethrachat iar ³⁴Forund Cineris, ro ³⁵bāided i m-Muir Ruaid; ocht mbliadna do for Ēigipt ³⁶co ro ³⁷bāided. ³⁸Pharo ³⁹Cerres ba rī ina diaidh, .xu. bliadna. ⁴⁰Oeus is cōir a fis conad ⁴¹Forand ainm cech rīg ⁴²in Ēigipt, amail asberar ⁴³Cessair do ⁴⁴gach rīg i r-Roim ⁊ ⁴⁵Potolomeus do cedh rīg in ⁴⁶Alaxandria, ⁴⁷*de quibus dicitur* . . .

409. ¹This follows ¶ +15 in R: ces E ²tairthudh VA tarrtughad E
³Milid R ⁴a E ie i D i A R ⁵Mile R Mil E ⁶Nemain R
⁷oc ER ie D ⁸cosnum A ecos- D ⁹Refl- R ¹⁰barea R
¹¹longais DR ¹²ceitri E ¹³deg E ¹⁴cecha R ¹⁵can R
¹⁶occo A ogeo E ¹⁷sic VA Uga ER Ucca D Ucc A ¹⁸Chaispp A
¹⁹om. n- VA aigen E ²⁰nīmreehtach R ²¹om. ⁊ R ²²siairrdhes E
²³inti om. and ye R ²⁴riachtachatar R ²⁵.deccc. E ²⁶mīli R
²⁷o R ²⁸.u. and in marg. no .iiii. R; *contrariwise .u. written above*

[For the last sentence F substitutes: As for the Gáedil, it was in this wise that the Túatha Dé Danann (sic) took Ireland; it was there, about Tailtiu, that they took it. *Finit* there of the Takings of Ireland down to this.]

Second Redaction.

409. What is the true story of the Sons of Míl? [Their origin is] a people that is in the mountain of Armenia, called Hiberi. They had a famous king, Míl s. Bile s. Nema. He was holding the kingship against his father's brother, Refloir s. Nema; and he came with four ships' companies a-voyaging. There were fifteen wedded couples in each ship, and in addition an unwived hireling. They had two famous leaders, Uicee and Oicee. They went out upon the Caspian Sea, upon the Outer Ocean, and came around Asia south-east, to Taprobane Island. Three months had they therein. They had three other months upon the sea, and at last reached Egypt, at the end of 1354 years after the first Taking of Ireland by Partholón; 914 years after the drowning of Pharao in the Red Sea. They reached Egypt. Pharao Nectanebus was king of Egypt at that time, and he was the 45th king after Pharao Cenchres, who was drowned in the Red Sea. He had 8 [*recte* 16] years over Egypt till he was drowned. [Pharao Acherres, 8 years, omitted.] Pharao Cherres was king after him, 15 years. It is well to know that Pharao was the name of every king in Egypt, as every king in Rome is called Caesar, and every king in Alexandria is called Ptolemaeus: *de quibus dicitur* . . .

^{jiii.} A ²⁹ mbadhadh V ³⁰ siachtar A ³¹⁻³¹ om. and yc E Paro R
³² Egipt ER ³³ an inbaid R ³⁴ bForann E ³⁵ -ded i muir DR
³⁶ cor E ³⁷ -dhedh E -ded D ³⁸ Paro ER ³⁹ Cingeris R
⁴⁰ om. ocus R ⁴¹ Faro D ⁴² ind A ⁴³ Cesair ER ⁴⁴ gagh E
cech DR ⁴⁵ Ptolomeus DR ⁴⁶ Alusaindria E ⁴⁷ de quibus
*dicitur in VA only; the poem which should have followed this formula
is absent from all the extant MSS. There are many variant spellings
in the list of Pharaonic names, but none calling for special notice.*

Armadis iarom, 5 bliadna. Ramesses *post*, 60 bl. Amenoses, 40 bl. Amenomes 28 bl. Tures, 7 mbl.; ria linn-side ro toglad Trōi; is cuice ro siacht Meneluss ⁊ Elena iarsin togail. Dremendis, 26 mbl. Psenres, 40 bl. Thusbus, 9 bl. Oscorus, 7 bl. Pesinacus, 9 bl. Pesunes, 25 bl. Sessonchus, 21 bl. Pisamus, 40 bl. Bachor, 47 mbl. Is ria linn ro labair in t-uan i nĒgipt. Etheops, 12 bl. Siluiceus, 15 bl. Eitheops, 20 bl. Eitheops Memes, 12 bl. Stabantes, 7 mbl. Eucepros, 6 bl. Nechao, 8 mbl. Passanet, 9 mbl. Nechot, 8 mbl. Pasamuthes, 12 bl. Hupriphis, 30 bl. Ammiris, 42 bl. Amartereis, 6 bl. Nefriteis, 6 bl. Anchoris 12 bl. Mutes, 1 bl. Nechtanebus Farao, 18 mbl. (a)

410. Issē ba rī ¹Eġipti ar ²chind Miled meic Bile cona ³longais, ⁊ fuair fāilte ⁴oca, fri rē ocht mbliadan; ⁊ ⁵dober ⁶a ingin ⁷Scota do. Ocus ba sī sin aimsir ⁸luidh Alaxander Mōr mac ⁹Pilip issin Aisia, ⁊ ro thairbir in Ēgipt ¹⁰fo rēir, ⁊ ro indarb ¹¹Farao Nechtanebus a hĒgipt ¹²in ¹³Etheōip, ⁊ ¹⁴ro dichuir ¹⁵Artarsersess ar tūs fecht n-aile ind Ēghipt. ¹⁶Cumtaighthir iarom cathir rīg ¹⁷in Ēgipt la ¹⁸hAlaxander, Alexandria a hainm, ⁊ discailter flaithius dīles ind Ēgipt annsin, ⁊ gabait Greig fortamlus indte; ⁊ ¹⁹hic Grec Alexandria ro bui flaithus an Ēgipt ō ²⁰sin amach. Conid annsin tānic ²¹Miled ²²a hĒgipt dochum a ceneōil fēin. ²³Finit.

411. ¹Do ²dechatar ³trā ⁴mōrlonges Mac Miled⁵ do gabail ⁶an ⁷Inber Slāine, ⁊ nī ⁸roslēiceset Tūatha Dē ⁹Danann hī tīr,¹⁰ ⁊ nī ro lūaisset imchora friu. Ocus ¹¹ro ¹²dolbsat tria druidecht ¹³combad druim ¹⁴muicee ¹⁵ind inis ara ¹⁶einn; is dēsín atā ¹⁷Muicee-Inis for ¹⁸hĒrinn. ¹⁹Ocus ro ²⁰timchellsat ²¹Ērinn fo

410. ¹Egipt E Egipte R ²cind V ³longas E ⁴occa A
 occo E ⁵dobeir R ⁶a ingen R, om. E ⁷Sota A ⁸doluid E
 dolluid R ⁹Philip issind Aissia A ¹⁰for a reir D ¹¹Pharo A
 Faró R ¹²isin E asin R ¹³Etheoip (*a mark like an a above
 the o, of no apparent significance*) A ¹⁴rondiochair E rondichuir R
¹⁵Artarserses A Artarxarxes ED Artarxerxes R ¹⁶cumdaithir A
 cumtaigter E q̄mtuighthir D cumdaigter AR om., eat ad (?) *interlined
 above D* ¹⁷la Alaxandair in Egipt R ¹⁸*the initial letters Al
 ye V; ins. i. R* ¹⁹is hic A ²⁰shain V ²¹Milid A Mili
with following letter erased R ²²ind Erinn D ²³om. Finit ER.
 411. ¹ins. o R; dia ro A ²decadar E deochatar DR ³om. R
⁴-gais R ⁵ins. dono ⁶in DR ⁷n-inber R; Slane D

(a) For brevity the numbers of the regnal years are stated in Arabic figures.

Afterwards Armais, 5 years,. [*Here a long gap passed over, from Remesses through 163 years.*] Ramses 60 [*recte* 66] years. Ammenophis, 40. Amenemes 28 [*recte* 26]. Thuoris, 7—in his time Troy was captured, and to him came Menelaus and Helen after its capture. [*Here the dynasty of the Diopolitani, 178 years, passed over.*] Smendis, 26 years. Psusennes 40 [*recte* 41]. Ammenophthis 9. Osochor 7 [*recte* 6]. Psinaces 9. Psusennes, 25 [*recte* 35]. Sesonchosis, 21. [*Here four kings passed over, covering 67 years.*] Psammus 40 [*recte* 10]. Bocchoris, 47 [*recte* 44]—in his reign the lamb spake, in Egypt. Aethiops, 12. Sebichos, 15 [*recte* 12]. Aethiops, 20. Merres Aethiops, 12 [*recte* 11]. Stefinatis, 7. Nechepsos, 6. Nechao, 8. Psammeticus, 9 [*recte* 44]. Nechao II, 8. Psammeticus II, 12. Vafres, 30. Amasis 42. [*Persian dynasty passed over, covering 111 years.*] Amarteus, 6. Neferites, 6. Achoris, 12. Psammuthes, 1. Phraao Nectanebus, 18 years. (*a*)

410. He it is who was king of Egypt, to whom Míl s. Bile came with his expedition; and he [Míl] found a welcome there for a space of eight years, and he [the king] gave him his daughter, Scota. Now that was the time when Alexander the Great s. Philip, came into Asia; and he brought Egypt under his authority, and drave Phraao Nechtanebus forth from Egypt into Ethiopia; and he first drave Artaxerxes, another time, into Egypt. Thereafter a royal city is founded by Alexander in Egypt, Alexandria by name, and the native rule of Egypt was then taken away, and the Greeks took authority therein; and the rule of Egypt was in the possession of the Greeks of Alexandria from that onward. So it is then that Míl came from Egypt to his own people. *Finit.*

411. So the expedition of the Sons of Míl came to land in Inber Sláine, but the Túatha Dé Danann did not suffer them to land, and did not go to make peace with them; and they framed by their druidry that Ireland was as the back of a hog in front of them; this is why Ireland is called “Hog

⁸ -leicsit A	⁹ -laigset E	¹⁰ -lecsat R	¹¹ <i>om.</i> Danann R	¹² <i>ins.</i> iat A
¹³ do R	¹⁴ -sad E	¹⁵ comadh E	¹⁶ coma D	¹⁷ muice E
¹⁸ an inis ER;	¹⁹ <i>ins.</i> amail	²⁰ atrubramar,	²¹ <i>and om.</i> ind inis . . .	²² for hEriun D
²³ cind A	²⁴ cionn E	²⁵ muic AER	²⁶ Erinu AR	²⁷ Eirind E
²⁸ <i>om.</i> ocus R	²⁹ -ceallsad E	³⁰ cheallsat R	³¹ Eir- E	³² fo thri
³³ Erin DR	³⁴ tri AED	³⁵ conadh A	³⁶ conad E	³⁷ annsin A

(*a*) This list of Egyptian kings is taken from the *Chronicle* of Eusebius; the names are here given as they appear in the Latin text of the translation of Hieronymus, from which our compiler drew his information. Later, we shall find cumulative evidence that the MS. of Eusebius at the compiler's disposal was a transcript of the Colbertine text, if not actually that MS. itself; here it gives an easy explanation of the corruption of the name “Vafres” into “Hupriphis”. This is evidently a combination of “uapris” which the scribe wrote, with “uafris” into which a corrector changed it. “Nechod” and “Bochor” also approximate to Colbertine readings. On the other hand, “Encepros” for “Encepso” is a mistake of the Irish scribes, and there is no justification for “Dremendis” in the Colbertine MS. Nor must we overlook the fact that several names in the list are omitted in the Colbertine MS. which are duly recorded in their proper places in the Irish list.

²²thri, ²³conid ²⁴iar sin ²⁵rogabsat ²⁶an nInber ²⁷Slaine, no ²⁸Scéine.

412. Ocus ¹dolotar ²hi tīr, γ ³tiagait iarsin ⁴a Slēib ⁵Miss. Ocus ⁶dochuir Banba dōib ⁷and, cona sluagaib ⁸druidechta ⁹γ ¹⁰amainsechta ¹¹immalle fria. Ro ¹²iarfacht ¹³Amargen ¹⁴dī. ¹⁵Cia hainm-sin? ¹⁶ol sē. Banba, ¹⁷ar sī, γ is ¹⁸ūaim ¹⁹ainmnigter ind inis, .i. ²⁰Inis Banba. ²¹Atragat iarsin i Slēib nEblinni; dō ²²chuirethar ²³Fotla dōib and, ²⁴γ ro ²⁵fiarfaigh in fili dī fon cōir ²⁶cētna, Cia ²⁷hainm-siu? ²⁸ar sē. ²⁹Fotla, ar sī, ³⁰mo ainm, γ ³¹is ūaim ainmnigher ³²ind inis. ³³ ³⁴Dolotar co ³⁵hUisniuch ³⁶Midhi, co ³⁷fuaratar ²⁸hĒrinn ann, γ ro ³⁹fiarphacht in file dī, Cia hainm? ⁴⁰ol sē. ⁴¹Asbert sī, ba ⁴²hĒriu, γ ba ⁴³huaithe ⁴⁴ro hainmnigedh ind inis.

413. ¹Dochuatar ²dana co Liathdruim, ³‡ .i. co Temraig ||; ⁴γ do ⁵chuir dōib ⁶Ethor γ Cethor γ Tethor ⁷and, cona ⁸sluagaib druidechta. ⁹Conaitehetar cath no ¹⁰rīgi no ¹¹cert, co Macaib Miledh ¹²imon tīr. Ocus ¹³adubratar na ¹⁴Tūatha: ¹⁵Doberamne, ar ¹⁶seat, amail ¹⁷atbera for ¹⁸file fēin ¹⁹dīb; ar dia ²⁰ruca ²¹gūbreth ²²foraind, ²³bit marb ²⁴lenn.

414. ¹Atbeir Lebar Dromma Snechta conid i Slēib Mis do accuil Ēri iat, γ ro doibh sluaga māra combātar oc cathugud friu; con ro chansat a ndruideseom γ a filid ²airchetla dōib, conacatar-ni bātir fōit mōna γ slēibi; conid dē, “Sliab Miss.” Ocus comad ³ann asbert Ēri: A ōeco, or sī, is mochen duib; eian ⁴ōtā oc fāthaib for tuidecht ille. Bid lib co

aun E ²⁵-sad A do- D om. ro R ²⁶a nInb. EDR ²⁷om. Slaine
no DER ²⁸Seeni D, Scene R.

412. ¹doll- R ²a E i DR ³tiagh- VAE, -aid E ⁴hi D
⁵Mis EDR ⁶tochair E c docuir[ethar] D dochuir R ⁷ann DER
⁸-da E ⁹om. γ A ¹⁰amuinsechta D ¹¹moalle E moale D immale R
(the missing first l yc) ¹²fiar- E ¹³Aimirgin ED Aimirghein R
¹⁴om. R. ¹⁵thainm-si D hainm-si ER ¹⁶al D ¹⁷al D ol R
¹⁸uam D ¹⁹-ther R; an inis ER ²⁰om. inis D ²¹atnagat V adnagar E;
om. following iarsin D ²²cuir- AE -edar D -ithar R ²³Fodlo D
²⁴om. R ²⁵iar- RD fiar (without lenition) V -faid R ²⁶cetnai D
²⁷a ainm and om. -siu R hainm-si ED ²⁸ol E ²⁹Fodla D
³⁰om. mo ainm DE ³¹as uainh D, as also R ³²in R ³³ins.
.i. Inis Fodla E ³⁴doll- DR ³⁵hUs- D, -nech R ³⁶Midhe E
Mide DR ³⁷bfuaradar E fuarotar, a stroke over the first r D
³⁸Eir- E -ind R ³⁹sic D; changed sec. man. to iarfacht R; fiarphacht A

Island''. And they skirted around Ireland three times and thereafter landed in Inber Sláine (or Scéne).

412. And they landed, and came thereafter on to Sliab Mis, where Banba met them, with her druidic and magic hosts in her company. Amorgen asked of her, What is thy name? said he. Banba, said she, and from me is the island named Banba's Island. Thereafter they made their way to Sliab Eiblinne, where Fotla met them, and the poet asked of her in like wise, What is thy name? said he. Fotla, said she, is my name, and from me is the island named. They came to Uisnech of Mide, and there found Ériu, and the poet asked of her, What is thy name? She said that it was Ériu, and that from her the island was named.

413. Then they came to Liathdruim, that is, to Temair; and Ethor, Cethor and Tethor met them there, with their druidic hosts. They demanded of the Sons of Míl battle, or kingship, or satisfaction, in the matter of the land. The Túatha said: We shall give, said they, as your own poet shall adjudge to you, for if he should give a false judgement against us he shall die at our hands.

414. The Book of Druim Snechta says, that it was in Sliab Mis that Ériu had converse with them; and that she formed great hosts which were combating with them. Their druids and poets sang spells against them, so that they saw that they were only sods of peat and of the mountain. Whence comes "Sliab Mis." (a) And that it was there that Ériu said: Warriors, said she, welcome to you; long is your coming hither known to

fiarfacht E ⁴⁰om. ol se R ⁴¹adbert E; si yc R ⁴²hEire E Eriu R
⁴³uithi A uaithe R huaithi D ⁴⁴om. ro; ainmnigter an inis R.

413. ¹-cuadar E -cuatar R ²dono A didiu R ³i. co Temraig
om. and interlined (the co yc) D ⁴om. 7 ΔR ⁵chuir A tochair E
cuired R ⁶Ethoir 7 Ceitheoir 7 Teitheoir E ⁷ann DRA
⁸-uib D; dreoidhechta E druidh- R -chtaí D ⁹canaitehetar A
canaiteceadar E connaitcetar R ¹⁰rig V righe D ¹¹chert D
¹²mo an tir EDR ¹³adubradar E atrubartatar R atrubratat D
¹⁴Tuatho D ¹⁵-ni ED (aimne E) ¹⁶siat D siad E ¹⁷adbera E
¹⁸bfile E fili R ¹⁹duibh E ²⁰rucca AD ruga E ²¹gubreith DRA
²²forainne DRA ²³bidh A bid EDR ²⁴leinn ER linn D.
Immediately after this ¶ the poem Fir torachta (no. LXXI) follows,
except in D; introduced in E with the words Conad ann asbert.

414. ¹This ¶ in D only ²the l written like a b ³ann ditrographed
⁴a written under the o ⁶⁻⁶in marg., sec. man.

(a) Apparently implying a derivation from Sliab Meise, "Apparition Mountain".

bráth ind inis seo ⁊ nī bia inis a commēt bus ferr co hiarthir in domain. Nī bia einiud bus comslāine indā for cined-si co bráth. Is maith sin, ol Amargin. Nī fris bud maith a bude, ol Donn, sinser mac Miled, acht ria ar ndēib ⁊ ria ar cumachta. Cumma duit, ol Ēri, nī ba tarba na hinsī-si, ⁊ nī ba dot chloind. Ascid damsa, a macco Miled ⁊ a chlann Breoguinn, ol sī, .i. m'ainm forsind indsi-siu. Bid hē bus prim-ainm dī co bráth, ol Aimirgin. Ocus do gell-som don dias ban eli amlaid sin. Ocus Fotla ro accuill iat in Uisnech. Slicht libuir eli innsin anuas, .i. Lebur na hUidri.⁶

415. ¹Beir in mbreth, a Aimirgin, for Ēber Donn. Athera, ol Aimirgin; legar dōib in inis-[s]ea. Cia leth nodragam, ol Ēber. Tar nōi tonna amāin, ol Aimirgin. Ocus is ī sin ²cēt breth rucad in hĒrinn ō Macaib Miled.¹

Fir torachta tuinide

³Dia mo ⁴chomairle ⁵dognethe ann, a ⁶Maccu Miled, ar ⁷Donn mac Miled, ⁸is na cath do ⁹biaid. Na darbene ¹⁰do ¹¹chumachta, ol na ¹²druidhi, na ¹³menmannaib na ¹⁴targaidh ¹⁵Ērinn co bráth. ¹⁶Dolotar Meic Miledh ¹⁷a Temraig do ¹⁸Inbiur ¹⁹Scēne ⁊ ²⁰dolotar dar ²¹nōi ²²tonda mara ²³immach. Ocus ²⁴focherdsat na ²⁵druidhi ²⁶gāetha ²⁷druidhechta ²⁸na ndegaidh, co ²⁹tochradh ³⁰in murgriain n-īchtrach ³¹for ³²ūachtar ³³in mara. Ba sī mēt na ³⁴hainbthine dōib, ³⁵conas ³⁶ruc in ³⁷gāeth siar, comtar ³⁸tuirsich. ³⁹Gāeth ⁴⁰druadh inso, ar ⁴¹Donn mac ⁴²Miled. ⁴³Is ed, ⁴⁴ar Amargen, ⁴⁵menis fil ⁴⁶ōsin tseöl. ⁴⁷Ocus ⁴⁸doluid Ērandān, ⁴⁹ōssar mac Miledh, ⁵⁰hisin ⁵¹scōlehrand, ⁵²⁊ asbert: ⁵³Nī fil ⁵⁴ōsin tseöl. Co torehair ⁵⁵as ⁵⁶in tseōlehrann, ⁵⁷eo torehair ⁵⁸im na cairrgib (⁵⁹nō ⁵⁸im ⁶⁰chlāraib na luinge), ⁶¹eo ro ⁶²scāilset a baill.

415. ¹⁻¹ in D only ² caít MS ³ diambad DR diamadh E
⁴ com- VR chomairli D comhairli E ⁵ -gniti E -guethi DR; and VER
⁶ ndainnu and om. Miled V maccu no a ndainu A maca ED om. a maccu Mil. R ⁷ Dond ER ⁸ issin a cath D ⁹ bhiadh V biad ED biath R
¹⁰ mo written and changed to do E ¹¹ chumachtaib D
¹² -de RD ¹³ -mand- E -nnuib D ¹⁴ -aid R -uid D ¹⁵ Fire E hErinn R
¹⁶ doll- R; Milid R ¹⁷ o R; Temruig D ¹⁸ Inber DR
¹⁹ Sceine E Scena R Sceni, ait i mbatar a l-longa D ²⁰ lotar (om. do-) D dollotar tar na (a small i inserted below the a, sec. man.) tonna R
²¹ naoi E ²² tonna AD ²³ amach DR imach E ²⁴ focerd- ER. -sad ER
²⁵ druide E druidi ARD ²⁶ gaotha EA goetha D
²⁷ druidechta VER draidechta D ²⁸ ina R; ndegaid R ndedhaidh E
²⁹ tocrad E tochrad R tocharad D ³⁰ an ER; muir- ER -grian EDR

soothsayers. Yours shall be this island for ever, and there shall be no island of like size that shall be better, between this and the East of the World. There shall be no race more perfect than your race for ever. Good is that, said Amorgen; Nor to her were it right, to give thanks, said Donn, eldest of the sons of Míl, but to our gods and to our might. 'Tis alike to thee, said Ériu; thou shalt have no profit of this island nor shall thy progeny. A gift to me, ye sons of Míl and progeny of Breogan, said she; that my name shall be on this island. It shall be its chief name for ever, said Amorgen. And he made the like promise to the other two women; and it was Fotla who conversed with them in Uisnech. [The above is an extract from another book *Lebor na Huidri*.]

415. Give the judgement, Amorgen, said Éber Donn. I shall give it, said Amorgen. Let this island be left to them. How far shall we go? said Éber. Just over nine waves, said Amorgen. That is the first judgement that was ever given in Ireland, from the Sons of Míl.

Poem no. LXXI.

If it were my counsel ye should follow, Sons of Míl, said Donn s. Míl, it is in battle it should be [settled]. Squander not thy strength, said the druids, remember not, nor come into Ireland for ever. The Sons of Míl came from Temair to Inber Scéne, and they came out, over nine sea waves. The druids wrought druidic winds behind them, so that the bottom sea-gravel was put upon the surface of the sea. So great was the tempest against them, that the wind drave them westward till they were weary. A wind of wizards is this, said Donn s. Míl. It is, said Amorgen, unless it be over the sail. Érannán, youngest of the sons of Míl, climbed up the mast, and said, It is not over the sail. Then he fell from the mast, and fell upon the rocks, or upon the planks of the ship, so that his limbs were scattered.

³¹ fora R ³² -tur V ³³ an R ³⁴ hainbtine ER ³⁵ conus E -os D
³⁶ ruce A rug E ³⁷ gaoth E ³⁸ tuirsigh A toirrs- E tuirsig R;
- sech D ³⁹ gaoth ED ⁴⁰ druad AE; innso A andso E annso R
inso (*the in- ye*) D ⁴¹ Dond R ⁴² ye AR; Milid R ⁴³ issed AER
⁴⁴ ol ER; Amirgin R ⁴⁵ menus E manis R ⁴⁶ oisin R ⁴⁷ om. 7, R
⁴⁸ doll- R -uid AE ⁴⁹ osar E fosar *corrected to* sosar R osar na
clainne (*glossed i. mac Miled*) D ⁵⁰ isin ER (*changed sec. man. to*
oisin R) ⁵¹ tseolchrann E seolcrann DR ⁵² adbert E aspert D
⁵³ niuil D ⁵⁴ ins. i E: isin (*a small correcting o above the first i*
sec. man.) R ⁵⁵ ins. iarom E ⁵⁶ -chraunn D, -crand R -crann E;
the r ye V ⁵⁷ ins. 7 R: toreach V ⁵⁸ um (*bis*) R ⁵⁹ 7 R
⁶⁰ claraib (*the l ye*) E chlarad D clarad R ⁶¹ eur R ⁶² scailsit A
scailsed E.

416. ¹Ocus ²atbert Donn: ³Is ⁴mebul ⁵don ⁶āess dāna nach ⁷tairnet in ⁸druideacht. Nī ba ⁹mebul, ¹⁰ol ¹¹Amargen; ⁷asraracht suas ⁷¹²asrubert—

Ailiu iath nĒrenn . . .

ocus dorāla ¹³finnfeith ¹⁴dōib forsin ¹⁵fairree ¹⁶fōchētōir. Ocus ¹⁷asbert Donn ¹⁸mac ¹⁹Miled: Dobersa, ar sē, fō gin ²⁰gāi ⁷²¹claidib in fiallach fil issin ĩndsi ĩnnossa, acht ²²eo roisiur tīr. ²³Rodelig in gāeth ²⁴rīn in luīng i raibe Donn in rī, ⁷ro bāidedh Donn ²⁵hic na Dumachaib, ²⁶dianabar Tech nDuinn. Ceithrī ²⁷fir fichet, ⁷dā mnāi dēc, ²⁸⁷ceathrar amus, ⁷ceathrar ²⁹gillai, issē līn ro bāidedh ³⁰issin luīng sin. ³¹Duma cech fir ann.³¹

417. Ocus is ann ro bāidedh Dīl ben Duinn, *ut dicunt ali[i]*. Ingen-side Miled, ⁷hĒrimōn fēin dorat fōd fuirri, conerbairt: Is fōtt fri Dīl so. *Unde* Fotla, *ut aliī aiunt*. Odba ingen Miled, māthair trī mac nĒrimōin, .i. Muimne, Luigne, Laigne, is i ro leice hĒrimōn in Espāin, ⁷tue Tea tara cenn. Tānuig imorro Odba, in ōen luīng, fria a macaib anness, ⁷is iat roslessuig, conerbuilt in Odba, *unde* Odba *dicitur*.

418. ¹Dolotar Meic Miled an Inber ²Scēine ⁷an Inber ³Fēile,¹ ⁴⁷luid ⁵Ērimōn ⁶lām clē fri hĒrind,⁷ ⁸eo ro gaib in Inbiur Colptha.⁸

⁹His i ĩnsain⁹ bliadain ro ¹⁰briss Alaxandar in cath mōr. hi torchair ¹¹Dairius Mōr mac ¹²Arsabi, hi eind ¹³secht mbliadan trichat ⁷dā cēt acht trī bliadna ĩar marbad ¹⁵Ballastair ⁷ĩar togail Baibilōine do Chīr mac Dair, dia ro ¹⁶lōicedh in ¹⁷bruit assin dāiri ¹⁸Babilōndai do rēir

416. ¹om. R ²ad- EA as- R ³as R ⁴meabhail E, -bal D
⁵dind D ⁶aos E aēs ADR ⁷-ed ER ⁸druideacht A druidecht DR
gaoth druidechta E ⁹mebal ED ¹⁰or E al D ¹¹Aimirgin EDR
¹²adrubairt E ¹³findfeith E findfeith D dindfeth R ¹⁴om. E;
forsind R ¹⁵fairree A bfairrgi E fairrgi D fairci R fairce V
¹⁶sic A -ced- E -cet- all. ¹⁷adb- E asp- D ¹⁸yc R ¹⁹-lid R
²⁰ga E gae R ²¹-dim AR ²²eo ro rois- E roissiur A roisiur D
risir R ²³-eiligh A -eilig RE ²⁴friu DR ²⁵ic ER; Dumh- E
Dumchaib R ²⁶om. dianabar T. nD. D om. n- R n-Duind AE
²⁷fir yc V ²⁸.i. for ⁷EA ²⁹gilla ER ³⁰isin λER isind D
³¹⁻³¹in D only.

416. And Donn said: 'Tis a disgrace for the folk of cunning that they abate not the druidry. No disgrace is it, said Amorgen; and he rose up and said

Poem no. LXXII

and there fell a calm upon them on the sea forthwith. Then Donn son of Míl said: I shall put, said he, under the edge of javelin and sword all that are in the island now, only let land be reached. The wind concentrated upon the ship where Donn the king was, and Donn was drowned at the Sandhills; whence Tech Duinn derives its name. Twenty-four men and twelve women and four hirelings and four attendants, that is the tally of those who were drowned in that ship. [The grave-mound of every one of them is there.]

417. And it is there that Díl wife of Donn was drowned, *ut dicunt alii*. She was a daughter of Míl, and Érimón himself put a sod upon her, and said: Here is a sod [*fót*] upon Díl. *Unde Fotla, ut alii aiunt*. Odba daughter of Míl, mother of the three sons of Érimón, of Muimne, Luigne, and Laigne, it is she whom Érimón deserted in Spain, and took Tea in her place. But Odba came in a separate ship, with her sons, from the South, and it is they who sustained her. She died in Odba, *unde Odbe dicitur*.

418. The Sons of Míl came into Inber Scéne and Inber Féile, and Érimón went left-hand-ways toward Ireland, till he landed in Inber Colptha.

That was in the year when Alexander broke the great battle in which Darius the Great son of Arsames fell, at the end of two hundred thirty and seven years, save three years, after the slaying of Baltasar, and after the capture of Babylon by Cyrus son of Darius, whereby the Captivity was

417. *This ¶ in D only.*

418. ¹⁻¹ *Om. and ins. in marg.,* D dollotar . . . in . . . Scéne . . .
 in . . . Fele R; Miledh V in D ² Sceni D Scene AER ³ Feli D
⁴ *om.* 7 luid, *ins.* seolais D luid *yc* E ⁵ Heremon E Eremon R
⁶ lamh E; chle D ⁷ *ins.* .xxx. long D ⁸⁻⁸ gabh E; an ER;
 indber E inber R; Colptha E Cholptha D Colptha R ⁹⁻⁹ isi AE;
 andsin E innsin R ¹⁰ bris ERD ¹¹ Darius D ¹² Arsibei E
 Arsabei DR ¹⁴ secht *yc in rasura* E *om.* m- VR ¹⁵ Uallasair E
 Ballasair D *om.,* R ¹⁶ leig- E leiced AD leicid R ¹⁷ brat RE
 bratt D ¹⁸ Baibilondai A Baibilonda E Baiboloine R Babilondoi D

¹⁹ehomaimseraid ⁊ ²⁰comhsānte. Mad do ²¹rēir in ²²choitehinn, ²³issin ²⁴tress aimsir in domain ²⁵tāncatar Meic Miled in Ērinn, dia ²⁶dardain ²⁷ar āi ²⁸lāithe ²⁹sechtmaine, for ³⁰sechtmad dēc ēscāi, hi callann Māi ³¹iar lāithi mīss grēine. Gabais taseur Mac Miled ³²hĒrind, ⁊ ba hand dorigne ³³Amargen in file in ³⁴lāidh-si, la tabairt a coissi desi hi tīr, *dicens*

An gāeth i m-muir . . .

³⁶Finitt. Cachain dana ³⁶Amargen lasodhain³⁶ do ³⁷tochasol ³⁸ēise ³⁹a n-inberaib

Iascach muir . . .

419. ¹[Hi eind trī lā ⁊ trī n-oidchi iartain robri-set Meic Miled cath Slēbi Mis for demno ⁊ ²Fomore].¹ Forfacabsat ³mōr dia ⁴muindter ⁊ dia ⁵mnāib in ⁶airiu Ērenn dīn īchur sin, iar ⁸ndula dōib a Temraig dia rucad in ⁹breth ¹⁰forro, ⁊ dia ro ¹¹toebudh in gāeth ¹²druidehta ¹³dōib; ochtar dia ¹⁴tūisechaib, ¹⁵immun rīgh, .i. im Donn ⁊ im Bile mac ¹⁶Brighi ¹⁷meic Breoghain ⁊ ¹⁸Ērech Febra, ¹⁹Būass ⁊ Bress ⁊ ²⁰Buaighne, do bādudh ²¹isin ōen bāirec ²²ar āen fri Donn. ²³[Ocus Cuailnge ⁊ Fūat do marbad isin cath i Tailten.] Ocus hĪr ²⁴ar sin ²⁵do ēc, co ro adnacht sin ²⁶Sceiliuc, ²⁷Ērannān do ²⁸ēc ²⁹sin ³⁰inber iar tiachtain as in ³¹tseōlehrunn; ⁊ for faehsat ³²sē rīghna dia ³³rīghnaib beus dīn chur chētna, .i.

[For (³²)-(³⁴) D substitutes: Blād dia rīghnaib beos dīn chur cētna. Do cer Fās ben Ūin meic Uíccē diatā Fert Fāise, ⁊ Glend Fāise, itir Sliab Mis ⁊ muir. Conabadh dana Scota ingen Forainn, rīg Ēgipte, isin chath sin, ben hĒrimoin ⁊ Mīlīd a athair. Sic in *ali[i]s libris inuenitur.* Athath Buas ben]

¹⁹ comaimsiraid A comaimserad E chomaimseruid D coimsinid ⁊ comaimseraig R ²⁰ comsinte A coimhtsinti E chomsiinti D ²¹ rer A ²² coitcennais R ²³ isin A is i sin ED ²⁴ tres AERD ²⁵ taugadar ED ²⁶ -daoin E ²⁷ for R ²⁸ laithe E ²⁹ here begins a lacuna of two leaves in R ³⁰ -madh and om. dec E; esga . . . maoid E ³¹ iar laithe om. and ins. in marg. E ³² in Er- A ³³ Aimirgiu in fili D ³⁴ laid DE ³⁵ om. DE ³⁶⁻³⁶ om. DE ³⁷ tocasal A thoseul ED ³⁸ neise E heisgg D ³⁹ in D ind E an inberaib in marg. V.

419. ¹⁻¹ In D only. ² glossed .i. for T.D.D. (interlined D)
³ moran AD ⁴ -ntir E ⁵ mnaip E ⁶ arer ED ⁷ eur A

released from the Babylonian bondage, according to synchronism and harmony. If we follow according to common belief, it was in the Third Age of the World that the Sons of Míl came into Ireland, a Thursday according to the day of the week, on the seventeenth day of the moon, on the kalends of May according to the day of the solar month. The company of the sons of Míl took Ireland, and then it was that Amorgen the poet made this poem, as he set his right foot upon land, *dicens*

Poem no. LXIX.

Finit. Amorgen sang also at that time to drive fishes into creeks—

Poem no. LXX.

419. [At the end of three days and three nights thereafter the Sons of Míl broke the battle of Sliab Mis against demons and giants.] They left many of their people and of their women on the coast of Ireland at that time after they had gone to Temair when the judgement was passed upon them, and when the druidic wind took hold of them: eight of their chieftains accompanying the king, Donn, as well as Bile s. Brige s. Breogan, and Airech Februa, Búas, Bres, and Buaighe, who were drowned in the same ship along with Donn, [and Cuailnge and Fuat, who were slain in the battle of Tailtiu]. And Ir died after that and was buried in Sceilig; and Erannan died in the estuary after falling from the mast. And they left—

six of their queens also on the same occasion, namely

the flower of their queens likewise on the same occasion. Fás wife of Ún s. Ucce fell—from her are named “The Grave of Fás” and “Glenn Fáise” between Sliab Mis and the sea. Scota daughter of Pharaoh king of Egypt, wife of Érimón, died also in that battle; Míl was her father—*sic in aliis libris inuenitur*. There died—

⁸ ndolo D; doip E; i Tem A ⁹ mbreith A bret E ¹⁰ fora E
¹¹ tobadh AD togbadh E ¹² draidechtaí D ¹³ doip E ¹⁴ tosechaib D
toisechaip E ¹⁵ imon rig D: *following* .i. *yc* D ¹⁶ Brigi A Brige ED
¹⁷ om. meic Bregoin ED ¹⁸ Aerech D ¹⁹ *ins.* † *before* Buas (*sic*) DE;
Bres D ²⁰ Buagne D Buaighe AE ²¹ sind E isind D; baire D
²² ar oen A mar aon E ²³ *bracketed words (in D only) interlined*
²⁴ iarsin A om. ar sin ED ²⁵ dec A do hec E do eg D ²⁶ Scelluic A
Sceiliuc D ²⁷ Ernain E ²⁸ nec A eg D ²⁹ sind ED sinn- V
³⁰ inbinr VE indber D ³¹ -cruinn A -crann D -chrand E ³² .iii. E
³³ rignaib A rignoip E ³⁴ Bili D ³⁵ Míl D ³⁶ maroen ED

Buas ben ³⁴Bile ⁊ Dil ingen ³⁵Miled ³⁶ar aen la Donn; ⁊
³⁷Scene ³⁸Dullsaine ben ³⁹Amargen Glūngel—

VAE

is ūaidhi ainmnigter Inber Scēne
 ⁊ Fīal ben Luigdech meie ītha,
 marb do nāire ar faiesin nochtai a
 fir ⁴⁰oea fothrucadh sin abainn,
 conidh dē atā Inber Fēile; ⁊ a ben
 la hīr, ⁊ a ben la Murtemne mac
⁴¹Breogain, conidh iad-sin a tess-
 badha ⁴²iarom. Lugaid *cecinit* ⁴³*post*
mortem ⁴⁴Fēile cēt lāidh Ēirind,
 annso—

D

ina n-inber. Ocus isind oidchi sin
 tāngatar ⁴⁵Meie Miled ind Ērinn
 tomaidm Locha Luigdech ind Iar-
 Mumain. Sliab Mis, .i. sliab is
 mesa fuaratar ⁴⁶Meie Miled iar
 tiehtuin ind hĒrinn, ar is ann do
 ronsat hi cēt cath.

Nosfothraic Lugaid mac Ītha
 i l-Loch Luigdech. Nosfothraic
 a ben isind abainn fil asin Loch.
 Luid a fer cuicci nocht, conaca
 si ferda a fir, conerbailt ar
 nāire, *unde* Loch Luigdech, ⁊
 Fīal, Inber Fēli *nominantur*.

Ocus a ben la hīr, a ben la
 Muirthemniu mac Breogain; conid
 at sin a tesbada. Lugaid *cecinit*
post mortem Fēli cēt lāid hĒrenn,
 annso—

Suidem sund forsin tracht . . .

420. ¹In ²tres lāithe iar tiachtain dōib an Ēirinn ro ³fiehset
 cath ⁴Slēibe Miss fri demnu ⁊ ⁵siabra ⁊ Tūatha De Danann.
 Is ⁶andsuide do rochair ⁷Fāss ben Ūin mic Uicce, diatā Glenn
 Fāisse ⁊ do rochair Scota ben Miled diatā Fert Scota etir
 Sliab ⁸Miss ⁊ muir, sin ⁹glinn cētnai. Sind aidehi sin
¹⁰dodechaidh Loch ¹¹Luigdech fo thīr.

421. Dolotar ¹ass iarsin co Tailtin, ⁊ ro ²fiehset cath
³Tailtin fri ⁴Tūathail Dē Danann, hi ⁵torchradar trī ⁶rīgh ⁊
 teora rīghna Tūaithi Dē ⁷Danann. Ro bātar dana co ⁸fata
⁹ie imthuarcaim sin, .i. o ¹⁰matain co nōna, ¹¹ie imdith ⁊ ¹²ie

³⁷ Sceni D ³⁸ Duls- ED ³⁹ Amairgein E Aimirgin Gluingel D

⁴⁰ co a fothruig- E ⁴¹ Breghoin E ⁴² om. E ⁴³ iar bas A

⁴⁴ Feili ⁊ is so eet laid hĒrenn E ⁴⁵ meie yc D ⁴⁶ Meie Miled yc D

in rasura, apparently of "loch."

Búas wife of Bile, and Díl daughter of Míl along with Donn, and Scéne Dullsaine wife of Amorgen Glúingel—

from her is named Inber Scéne; and Fíal wife of Lugaid s. íth, who died of shame after seeing the nakedness of her husband as he bathed in the river—thence is Fíal's estuary named; and, with Ír, his wife, and with Muirtemne s. Breogan his wife; so that those are their losses thereafter.

Lugaid *cecinit post mortem* of Fíal the first lay of Ireland, here—

in her estuary. And in that night in which the Sons of Míl came into Ireland was the burst of Loch Luigdeach in Iar-Mumu. Sliab Mis, that is the worst mountain which the Sons of Míl found after coming into Ireland, for it is there that they made their first battle.

Lugaid s. Íth bathed in Loch Luigdeach. Fíal his wife bathed in the river that comes out of the lake. Her husband went to her naked, and she saw the nakedness of her husband and died of shame: *unde* Loch Luigdeach, and Fíal and Inber Féile *nominantur*.

And with Ír his wife, and with Muirtemne s. Breogan his wife. So that these were their losses. Lugaid *cecinit, post mortem* of Fíal, the first lay of Ireland, here—under—

Poem no. LXXVII.

420. The third day after their coming into Ireland, they fought the battle of Sliab Mis against demons, and spectres, and Túatha Dé Danann. There fell Fás, wife of Ún s. Uíccé, eponym of Glenn Faise; and Scota, wife of Míl, eponym of “Scota’s grave” between Sliab Mis and the sea, in the same valley. In that night Loch Luigdeach came over the land.

421. They came out thereafter to Tailtiu, and fought the battle of Tailtiu against the Túatha Dé Danann, in which there fell the three kings and the three queens of the Túatha Dé Danann. They were a long time in that contest, from morning

420. ¹This ¶ om. D; only partially legible A ²treis laithi iar
tiachtain doip ind Eirinn E ³fích E ⁴Sleibi E ⁵siabru E
⁶annsin E ⁷Fasc E ⁸Mis E ⁹glind E ¹⁰ro mebaid do
dechaid E ¹¹Luigeach E.

imdebaidh; ⁊ ro ¹³memaidd fo ¹⁴deoidh for ¹⁵Tūathaib Dē Danann iar tuitim ¹⁶na trī rīg ⁊ ¹⁶na trī rīgan, ⁊ iarna ¹⁷tuarcain ¹⁸uile acht bec¹⁸ in ¹⁹elloch in catha. Ocus ²⁰roslenait ²¹comair iarsin. Ocus ²²dorochair dā ²³tōisech ²⁴dībsium sin ²⁵cath, .i. ²⁶Cūailnge ²⁷a Sliab ²⁸Cūailnge ⁊ Fūat ²⁹i Sliab Fūait, ie ³⁰slaidhi in madma.

422. ¹Ro thuit dēce tōisich an esbada for muir ⁊ ²tīr co sin, ³.i. Donn ⁊ Bile ⁊ Airech Febra, Būass ⁊ Brēss ⁊ ⁴Buaighne, hĪr ⁊ ⁵Ērandān, Cuailnge ⁊ Fūat. Is iat sin a ⁶tesbadha dia ⁷deagh-dāinib, ⁸cenmotait a mnā ⁊ a mīn-⁹dāine.

423. Tea ingen Lugdech meic ¹hĪtha, ben ²hĒrimhōin meic Miled, ³issī ⁴conathaich ⁵tulaich ⁶toghaidh dī in ⁷hĒrinn ⁸ina tindsera dia ⁹hadnocal inte; combad sī ¹⁰budh ¹¹domghnas .i.ia ¹²clainn ¹³co brāth. Ocus do raega sī Temair, .i. Tea Mūr, .i. Mūr Tea.

424. ¹Tuesat ²Meic Miled cethrar ³mogaidh fichet leo in ⁴Ērinn, ⁵conid ūaidib ⁶ainmnigter īna moighe ro ⁸slechtsat, *et haec* ⁹nomina eorum: Aidne, ¹⁰Āii, ¹¹Assal, ¹²Mēde, Mōrba, ¹³Midhe, Cuib, Clīu, Cera, ¹⁴Sēir, Slān, ¹⁴ ¹⁵Lēghe, ¹⁶Liphe, Line, ¹⁷Lighen, ¹⁸Tregħa, Dula, Adar, Airiu, ¹⁹Dēisse, ²⁰Dēla, Fea, ²¹Femen, Fera. ²²Itē sin in .xxiii. ²² Ēber ²³Donn trā ⁊ ²⁴hĒrech ²⁵Febra, dā ²⁶sinnser mac Miled, sin ²⁷Scithia ²⁸rosrucait; Seng ingen Refelair a ²⁹m-māthair. ³⁰Amargen ⁊ Ēber Find, ³¹i nĒigipt ro ³²genset; Scota ingen ³³Forainn

421. ¹as D ²fichset E fichsett D ³Taill- E ⁴Tuathuip E ⁵torceratar E torchratar D ⁶rīg ⁊ tri rigna ED ⁷om. Danann D ⁸fada D ⁹icond imthuargain E icon imtuarguin D; icon *also* E ¹⁰matuin D matuin E ¹¹oe ED ¹²oe imdebaid E -buid D ¹³membaid V membuid D ¹⁴deoid E ¹⁵Tuaitha ED ¹⁶lenuitt D ¹⁷-gain E -guin D ¹⁸⁻¹⁹om. D ¹⁹alloch A eall- D ²⁰lenuitt D ²¹comair V ²²rocharat E rochratar D ²³thoisech E thosech D ²⁴dipsium E ²⁵chath D ²⁶Cuailnge E ²⁷hi ED ²⁸Chuialghe D Cual- E ²⁹hi E ³⁰slaidi E slaide D.

422. ¹do D ²ins. for E ³om. D ⁴Buaighe E ⁵Erannan Cuailnge E ⁶-bada E ⁷-ndeg E ⁸-motha E -motat D ⁹doine E.

to evening, mutually trouncing and hacking; and at last it broke upon the Túatha Dé Danann, after the three kings and the three queens had fallen, and after the battering of them all, save a few, in the joining of the battle. And thereafter they followed them along. Two of their chieftains fell in the battle, Cuailnge in Sliab Cuailnge and Fúat in Sliab Fúait, at the slaughter of the rout.

422. Ten chieftains fell, lost to them, on sea and on land down till then; to wit Donn, Bile, Airech Febria, Búas, Bres, Buaighe, Ír, Éránnán, Cuailnge, Fúat. Those are their losses among their nobles, not counting their women and lesser folk.

423. Tea daughter of Lugaid s. Íth, wife of Érimón s. Míl, it is she who begged for a choice hill for herself in Ireland as a possession; that she might be buried within it, and that it might be a patrimony for her progeny for ever. She chose Temair, *i.e.* *Tea Mur*, *i.e.* "The Wall of Tea".

424. The sons of Míl brought twenty-four servitors with them into Ireland, and from them are named the plains which they cleared, *et hæc sunt nomina eorum*: Aidne, Ái, Asal, Méde, Mórba, Mide, Cuib, Clíu, Cera, Séir, Slán, Lége, Liphe, Líne, Ligen, Trega, Dula, Adar, Airiu, Déisse, Dela, Fea, Femen, Fera. Those are the twenty-four. Éber Donn and Airech Februa, the two eldest of the sons of Míl, in Scythia were they born; Seng daughter of Refloir was their mother. Amorgen and Éber Finn, in Egypt were they born; Scota daughter of

423. ¹ Itha E ² hEremoin E hErimoin D ³ isi ED ⁴ -taich ED
⁵ tulaig D ⁶ thog- E; -aide ED ⁷ Er- E; -nd D ⁸ inna
tinsera E; tinnsera D ⁹ adnacul E indi E ¹⁰ bad ED
¹¹ domhghnas V domgnas E dognas D ¹² -nd ED ¹³ combrath D
-co brat E.

424. ¹ tucsat E tugsat D ² mic D ³ mogaidi E ⁴ Her- D;
⁵ conad A; huaidib D ⁶ -ther E ⁷ na m-moigi D na m-moige E
⁸ slechtat E slechtsatt D ⁹ ins. sunt ED; ⁊ at iat as a n-anmann A
¹⁰ Ai ED; *looks like An in A* ¹¹ Asal AD ¹² Mide D
¹³ Mide E ¹⁴⁻¹⁴ Seir, Dela, Femen, Slan D ¹⁵ Lege AE Lige D
¹⁶ Liphi E ¹⁷ Ligen AED ¹⁸ Trega ED ¹⁹ Deisi A ²⁰ Delai E;
om. here D ²¹ *om. here D* ²²⁻²² *om. A; Ithe E* ²³ Dond A
²⁴ hErec E Erech D ²⁵ Feabra E ²⁶ sinser ED ²⁷ Scitia E

³⁴rosfue, do ³⁵āin tairbert. Hīr, ar Muir Tracia ro genair. Colptha, ³⁶hie na ³⁷Gāethlaigib rogenair. ³⁸Hērmon γ ³⁹Ērannān i ⁴⁰nEspāin rogenair. Sē ⁴¹meic do Mīlidh fri Scota, γ dā mac frisin ⁴²nEspānaig. *Unde* Conaing ⁴³*dicitur* (sic)

Ocht meic Galaim na ngaire . . .

⁴⁴Donn γ ⁴⁵Ērimōn, dā ⁴⁶rīg na loingsi sin, γ ro ⁴⁷bāidhedh Ēber Donn ⁴⁸oc ⁴⁹Tig Duinn, γ ⁵⁰rogab a sōssar a ⁵¹ehuit ⁵²righi, .i. Ēber Find. Ro ⁵³randadh hĒriu ⁵⁴in dō ⁵⁵etir Ēbir γ ⁵⁶Ērimōn.

425. Gabais ¹hĒrimōn in Tuaiscert, γ is dia ²c[h]loind na teora ³Con[n]achta—

VAE.

D

γ hUi Nēill in Tuaiscirt, γ hUi Nēill ⁴in Deiscirt, γ Airgialla, γ na ⁵Dēisse, γ Laighin, γ ⁶Osrighi, γ ⁷Erainn, γ ⁸Orbraige, γ Fotharta, γ Dāl ⁹Riata, γ Dāl Fiatach, γ Ulaidh, γ ¹⁰Rīgraidh Alban, γ Sīl Conaire ¹¹uile arehena,

γ hUi Nēill ¹²(.i. Breg) in Descirt, γ hUi Nēill in Tuaiscirt, γ Clann Colmāin γ Clann Aeda Slāine, γ Airgialla, γ na Dēisi γ Laigin, γ Osairgi, na Dēsi Muman γ Erainn Muman .i. diambātar Clannai Degad; diambai Conaire Mōr cona clann, .i. fira Albain γ Dāl Riatai, γ Dāl Fiatach .i. rīgrad Alad ¹³(no Ulad) γ Orbraige γ Fotharta,

γ Clanna ¹⁴Aengusa ¹⁵meic Eirec, γ Fergusa ¹⁶meic ¹⁷Eirec, γ Loairn meic Eirec. Sīl ¹⁸Conaire sin ¹⁹in Albain; γ a sīl ²⁰in ²¹Ērind, ²²Muscraidhi γ ²³Corceo ²⁴Duibne γ ²⁵Corco ²⁶Baiseinn. ²⁷It eat sin sīl ²⁸nĒrimōin, ²⁹cenmothat a mīn-tūatha.

²⁸ roseuchsait A rofuceait E rofucuid D ²⁹om. m- D ³⁰-gin D
³¹ind E ³²-geinset E -geinsed D ³³-uinn D -aind AE ³⁴rosfuce AE
³⁵aen VA oen tairbirt E ³⁶ie DE ³⁷-laigaib A ³⁸hĒremon E
³⁹hĒrnan D ⁴⁰n-Esp. A hEsp. E ⁴¹mie D ⁴²nEspain E
Espainaig (*glossed in marg.* frisin Scithigda) E ⁴³om. DA; *yc* A
⁴⁴Dond AE ⁴⁵hEr- A Eiremon E ⁴⁶righ E ⁴⁷baided ED
⁴⁸hi E hie D ⁴⁹Tigh E Tich D; Duind A ⁵⁰rogab a sōsar E sosar D
⁵¹cuid E chuid D ⁵²rigi E ⁵³rannadh A rannaitt D ⁵⁴a ndo DE
ar do A ⁵⁵itir E om. D ⁵⁶hEireamon E.

425. ¹hEiremon E ²chloinn E chloind D ³Condachta E ⁴ins..

Pharao brought them forth in one birth. Ír, in the Sea of Thrace was he born. Colptha, at the Marshes was he born. Érimón and Érannán, in Spain were they born. Míl had six sons of Scota, and two sons of the Spanish woman; *unde* Conaing *dixit*,

Poem no. LXXVIII.

Donn and Érimón were the two kings of that expedition; and Éber Donn was drowned at Tech Duinn and his cadet took his share of the kingdom, that is, Éber Finn. Ireland was divided into two, between Éber and Érimón.

425. Érimón landed in the North, and of his progeny are the three Connachta,

VAE.

D

Ui Néill of the North, Ui Néill of the South, Airgialla, the Déssi, Laigin, Osraige, Erainn, Orbraige, Fotharta, Dál Riata, Dál Fiatach, Ulaid, the kings of Alba, and all the seed of Conaire in general,

and Ui Néill [of Brega] of the South, and Ui Néill of the North, and the progeny of Colmán and of Aed Slaine, the Airgialla, the Déssi, Laigin, Osraige, the Déssi of Mumu, the Erainn of Mumu—of whom were the progeny of Dega. Of whom was Conaire the Great and his children, to wit, the men of Alba, and Dál Riata, and Dál Fiatach, that is, the kings of Ulaid, and Orbraige, and Fotharta,

and the progeny of Óengus s. Ere and of Fergus s. Ere and of Loarn s. Ere. That is the seed of Conaire in Alba; and his seed in Ireland are Muscraige, Coreu Duibne and Coreu Baiscind. Those are the seed of Érimón, not reckoning their minor communities.

Bregh; isin Deiscert E	⁵ Deisi E	⁶ Osairge E	⁷ hErainn E
⁸ Orbraighi E	⁹ Riada E	¹⁰ rigraid A	¹¹ huile ar cena E
¹² <i>interlined gloss, D</i>	¹³ <i>ditto</i>	¹⁴ Aongusa E Oengusa D	¹⁵ <i>om. E</i>
(<i>yc in upper marg.</i>)	¹⁶ <i>ditto</i>	¹⁷ Erc VA	¹⁸ Conair D
¹⁹ an E Alpain D	²⁰ an E sind D	²¹ Eir- E	²² Musgraidhe E
-craigi D	²³ Corca DE	²⁴ Duibna AD	²⁵ Cor[c]o
<i>the c yc V Corceo A</i>	<i>Corca ED</i>	²⁶ Baisginn E -cind D	²⁷ id iat E
²⁸ nEiremoin E hEr- D	²⁹ -thad E -tat D.		

426. ¹Rogab Ēber ²in leth ³tess ⁊ is dia ⁴clainn Dāl ⁵Cais, ⁊ Dāl Cēin, ⁊ ⁶Delbna, ⁊ Eoganacht ⁷Caisil ⁸⁊ Eoganacht Locha Léin, ⁹⁊ Eoganacht Ráithlinde, ⁊ Eoganacht ¹⁰Glend Amnach, ⁹⁊ Eoganacht Ārainn, ⁊ Eoganacht Ruis ¹¹Argait, ⁊ ¹²Lemnaig Alban. Síl ¹³nĒbir ¹⁴uile sin.

VAE.

427. Lugaid mac h¹Ītha imorro, *a quo* ²Coreo Laide. Na ³Callraide uile o Lugaid ⁴Cal. Síl ⁵Lughdach insin.

D.

Lugaid mac Ītha, *a quo* Coreo Laigde .i. na cōic Lugdaig; Lugaid Cal, *a quo* Calraige Conacht, Lugaid Coir, *a quo* Corpraige, Lugair Corp, *a quo* Dāl Coirpri, *ut alii aiunt*, Lugaid Orete *a quo* Corea Orethi, Lugaid Luigde dia mboi Lugaid mac Dairfine, .i. Mac Con; .i. Ailill Ōlum is e rodnalt, ⁊ nu hetus nad codal la neoch, acht la hEalōir eū Oilello.

VAE

428. Hīr mac Miled, is dia ²clainn-side Rudhraidhi mac ²Sithrige, ro ³bae cēt bliadan ⁴i rīge nĒrinn; ⁊ is dia ⁵clainn, ⁶Fergus mac ⁷Roaich cona ⁸ill-tūathaib, ⁊ Conall Cernach cona ill-tūathaib.

D

Hīr mac Miled, is uado-side Rudraige mac Sitridhi. Is dia clainn Conall Cernach cona il-tūathaib, ⁊ Fergus mac Roidh cona il-tūathaib. Robui in Rudraige sin cēt bliadan i r-rige hĒrenn.

429. ¹Aimirgin, is ūad ²Coreai Aorach [*lege* Aerach] la hĒli, ⁊ na hOrbraige ⁊ Coreo Artbinn ⁊ Corea Artbi.³

426. ¹-bh E ²ind D ³tes ED ⁴eloinn E ehloind D Caiss A
⁶ins. Dal DE nDealbna E ⁷Caisil A ⁸⁻⁹om. and ins. in side
 marg. E ⁹⁻⁹om. and ye in lower marg. ¹⁰Glenn D ¹¹Airgid E
¹²the initial L ye E ¹³nEib. ¹⁴huili innsin D.

427. ¹Ithi and om. imorro E ²Corea Laigdi E C. Laighe A
 Callraidi (-dhe E) uili A ⁴Chal E ⁵Lugdach indsin E.

426. Éber took the Southern half, and of his progeny are Dál Cais, and Dál Céin, and Delbna; and Eoganacht of Caisil, Loch Léin, Ráithlinn, Glenn Amnach, Ára, and Ros Argait, and the Lemnaig of Alba. Those are all the seed of Eber.

VAE.

D

427. Lugaid s. Íth more-over, *a quo* Coreu Laigde. All the Calraige are from Lugaid Cal. That is the seed of Lugaid.

Lugaid s. Íth *a quo* Coreu Laigde i.e. the Five Luguids—Lugaid Cal, *a quo* Calraige of Connachta, Lugaid Coir *a quo* Corpraige, Lugaid Corp *a quo* Dál Coirpre *ut alii aiunt*, Lugaid Oirethe *a quo* coreu Oirethe, Lugaid Luigde of whom was Lugaid s. Dairfine, that is, Mac Con. Ailill Ólum fostered him; and he could not sleep with any, save with Elóir, the hound of Ailill.

428. Ir s. Míl, of his progeny are Rudraige s. Sitric, who was an hundred years in the kingship of Ireland; and of his progeny are Fergus s. Roigh with his numerous communities, and Conall Cernach with his numerous communities.

Ir s. Míl, of him is Rudraige s. Sitric. Of his children are Conall Cernach with his numerous communities, and Fergus s. Roigh with his numerous communities. That Rudraige was an hundred years in the kingship of Ireland.

429. Aimirgin, of him are Coreu Acrach in Éile, and Orbraige, Coreu Artbinn, and Coreu Artbi.

428. ¹ cloinn-sidhe Rudhraidhe ² Sitrige E ³ baoi E ⁴ a rige
nEir- E ⁵ cloind-sidhe E ⁶ Fergus E ⁷ Roich E ⁸ il-tuath-
E. (*bis*).

429. ¹ This ¶ in D only ² the re yc ³ In marg.: Slicht .iii. so o
Libur na hUidri.

430. Boi cosnam itir Macca Míled imon ríge, .i. Éber ⁊ Érimōn, eo rugad Aimirgen euca do chōra etarra; conerbairt Amirgin: Orba in tōisech, .i. Duinn, don tānaisi, do Érimōn, ⁊ a orba-side do Ébir dia ēis. Dāig is iat trí cēt bretha rugtha ic Macuib Míled ind Érinn: in breth rug Aimirgin i Temraig, ⁊ in breth sin i Slēib Mis, ⁊ in breth rug Aimirgin i Cind Sāile in Des-Muman for ossaib ⁊ alltuib ⁊ cethraib, *ut poeta dixit*—

Sunn rug Aimirgin in mbreth . . .

431. Ro ¹rannsat ²Meic Míled ³hÉrinn ⁴i ndō etorra. ⁵Issin bliadain ⁶sin ⁷ro ⁸classa Rāith ⁹Bethach in ¹⁰Argatros ¹¹ōss Eoir, ⁊ Rāith ¹²Oinn i Laignib la ¹³hÉrimōn, ⁊ Rāith Fuamain i Laignib la ¹⁴hÉber; ¹⁵Tochur Inbir Mōir ¹⁶hi erīch hUa ¹⁷nEnechglais ¹⁸Cualand la ¹⁹hAmargen, ⁊ ²⁰cumtach a dūine la ²¹Sobairche ²²sin ²³Murbuleg Dāl ²⁴Riata; ²⁵cumtach ²⁶Dūine Delge-innse la ²⁷Sētgha, cumtach Dūine Étair la ²⁸Suirge, cumtach ²⁹Cairrge ³⁰Blaraighe la ³¹Mandtān, ³²cumtach Dūine ³³Airdfinne iar ³⁴nÉrinn la ³⁵Caicher, cumtach Rātha ³⁶Rigbaird i m-Muirise la Fulmān, cumtach ³⁷Cairree ³⁸Árdda ³⁹Fetaig la hÉn mac ⁴⁰nOiece, cumtach Rāith ⁴¹Áird Suird la ⁴²hÉtān mac ⁴³nOiece hi ⁴⁴Fanuit, cumtach ⁴⁵Cathrach Nāir ⁴⁶i Slēib ⁴⁷Miss la ⁴⁸Goiscen. ⁴⁹*De quibus* ⁵⁰*hoc carmen dicitur*—

Tascur mac Míled dar muir . . .

432. Ocus ¹asber ²araile ³comadh dā tōisech dēc dōib ⁴amāin, ⁵*ut dixit* ⁶Raigne mac ⁷Ugaine iar n-a ⁸chomure do Māl mac ⁹Ugaine do ¹⁰imthechtaib mac Míled ⁊ a ¹¹comanmand, *ut dixit*,

A mic ain Ugaine . . .

430. *Also in D only.*

431. ¹randsad E ²mic D ³Eir- E, Er- D ⁴ando ED
⁵isin ED [Issin bliadain sin *may belong to the preceding sentence: it was so understood and punctuated by the scribe of E*]. ⁶om. D
⁷ins. ⁊ E ⁸elasa ED ⁹-aich A -ech D ¹⁰Arghadros E Argad- D
¹¹os ED ¹²Omhan E ¹³hEir- E ¹⁴hEimír E ¹⁵Tochar D
¹⁶ins. Muill ED ¹⁷nEin- E; -ais A ¹⁸-aun AE ¹⁹hAimirgin
ER (mh E) ²⁰-dach D ²¹-rei ED ²²hi E im V ²³-bolg E
-builg D ²⁴-da E ²⁵cumh- E ²⁶Duini D; Delgeinuse V
Deilginds; ED ²⁷-ga D *written thus* S 7 ²⁸E ²⁹the r ye V;
rgi D ³⁰Gairrei D ³¹Plaie D Plaraighe E ³²Mantan D

430. There was a contention between the son of Míl, Éber and Érimón, in the matter of the kingdom, so that Amorgen was brought to arbitrate between them. And Amorgen said: The inheritance of the chief, Donn, to the second, Érimón, and his inheritance to Éber after him. For these are the first three judgements given among the sons of Míl in Ireland; the judgement that Amorgen gave in Temair, and that judgement in Sliab Mis, and the judgement which Amorgen gave in Cenn tSáile in Des-Mumu over deer and roes and quadrupeds. *Ut poeta dixit,*

Poem no. LXXV.

431. The Sons of Míl divided Ireland into two parts between themselves. In that year there were dug Ráith Bethach in Argatros above the Nore, and Ráith Oinn in Laigin, by Érimón; and Ráith Fuamain in Laigin by Éber; the Causeway of Inber Mór in the territory of Ui Enechlais of Cualu by Amorgen; the building of his fortress by Sobairche in the Sea-bight of Dál Riada; of Dún Deilg-insi by Sétga, of Dún Etair by Suirge, of Carrac Bladraige by Mantán, of Dún Áirdfinne, west of Ireland, by Caicher, of Ráith Rígbaird in Muirisc by Fulmán, of Carrac Árdá Fetaig by Én s. Oiece, of Ráith Árdá Suird by Etán s. Oiece in Fánat, of Cathair Náir in Sliab Mis by Goiscen. *De quibus hoc carmen dicitur—*

Poem no. LXXIX.

432. Others say that they had only twelve chieftains. *ut dixit* Roigne s. Ugaine, after enquiry made by Mál s. Ugaine regarding the adventures of the Sons of Míl and of their names, *ut dixit,*

Poem no. LXXVI

³² cumh- E	³³ Airdinne ED	³⁴ nErenn E	³⁵ Cacher D
³⁶ Righbard E	³⁷ Cairrgi E Cairrei D	³⁸ Arda A Arddai E	
³⁹ Fethaig A Fethuighi D Fethaighe	<i>yc in rasura</i> E	⁴⁰ nUige E <i>om.</i> D	
⁴¹ Airde ED	⁴² hEdain E	⁴³ nOicei D nOigi E	⁴⁴ Fanad E
Fanait A bFanud D	⁴⁵ Catr- E	⁴⁶ iar ED	⁴⁷ Mis ED
⁴⁸ Goiscen E	⁴⁹ conad desin adubradh in laidh A	⁵⁰ og E.	

432. ¹ asberad E asberat D	² aroile D	³ comad E combad D
⁴ <i>om.</i> A	⁵ amail adubairt A	⁶ Raigni ED
⁷ Iuguini D	⁸ comaire A chomaire D comhare E	⁹ Ughaine E Ugaine D
¹⁰ imdechto D	¹¹ comannmann D gecomhanmann E	

Third Redaction.

433. Do ¹chomlaidhsead ²ocht lānamhna ³ceathrachat ⁊ ceathrar ⁴amhus ⁵la Macu Mīlid,⁵ ⁶la Scota ⁷ingean Foraind, ⁸for fairge, do ⁹asnam gu hĒrinn. Dolodar dono ¹⁰don chur sin ¹⁰do ¹¹gabāil Ēremn ¹²og Inber Ślāine, ¹²fobith ¹³donairchet no gebhadh ¹⁴tasgur ¹⁵ordinte Ērind a hInber Ślāine.¹⁵ Nach tan trā ¹⁶toinietis Ērinn, ¹⁷no dhoilbhdís in deamnai comba druim muice in port ¹⁸adeosnadís. Timchillsead ¹⁹Ērinn fo trí, comba iarum gabhsad ²⁰an Inber Scēne.

434. ¹Dreibreang Ēraind, ōssar Mac ²Mīled, ³ēisein fear-siūil, ⁴do dheesain ce hairead ūathaib go tīr.⁴ Docheard ⁵asuidiu, go scāilsead ⁶a boill i ⁷m-mur-cairthe in mara. Ocus do breith ⁸a cheann an ucht a māthar ⁹occa bās, ⁊ focheard ¹⁰osnadh oga ēg. Is ¹¹deithbir, ol a māthair; ¹²faider etir dā imper, sech ro sear frisín n-impeir ūathadh chāid nī ruacht ¹³in n-imper ro siacht. ¹⁴Ba ed a l-lā sin don, dosrobhart ainbthene uathmar, ⁊ searais ¹⁵friu in mbāire i r-raibe Donn ¹⁶mac Mīlead, ¹⁷ceithri fir fichit ⁊ ceathrar amos i lín, ⁊ dā ¹⁸mhnāi dēg, ⁊ ro bāitea-sidhe ag na Dumachaib isin ¹⁹nfairgi thiar, dia ²⁰n-abarthar ²¹Teach Duind. Dia ²²Dhardain for kallaun Mai, ²³taseur Mac ²⁴Mīled in Ērinn in Inber Scēne; roscuirsead a ²⁵cabhlach for sechtmadh dēe ²⁶ēsea. Ocus ²⁷beabhois and bean ²⁸Amoirgein Glūngil meic Mīleadh .i. Scēne; ²⁹⁊ alla ai [sic, *lge* “*alii aiunt*”] Deallsaire ala [aile] ainm dhī²⁹; ⁊ ³⁰fochreas a feart forsan indber,³⁰ ³¹⁊ feart ³²Arandān don ³³leth ele; ⁊

433 (*Variants from M throughout, unless otherwise stated*). ¹ -laisead ² *ins.* Mec Mīlead ³ ceathrachad ⁊ ceithri ⁴ amais foreraidi ⁵⁻⁵ *om.* ⁶ “⁊” for “la” ⁷ ingen ⁸ *ins.* bean Eremon and *om.* for fairge ⁹ fasnadar dochum nĒrinn ¹⁰⁻¹⁰ *om.* ¹¹ gobail ¹²⁻¹² oc Indber Scene ¹³ donairged ¹⁴ taseur ¹⁵⁻¹⁵ oirnde Erind an Indber Slaine ¹⁶ donicdis ¹⁷ na doilbdis na deamna combo ¹⁸ the first d ye B; ¹⁹ adchosnadís M ²⁰ Erind fo thri co mo iarom ²¹ *om.* an: Indber.

434. ¹ Drebreann Erindan in sosar ² Mīlead ³ isin nēr. siuil ⁴⁻⁴ dechsain cia hoiread uaithib co tīr ⁵ asuide cor scailsead ⁶ abcaill (*sic*) B ⁷ i mur-chairgi ⁸ abre ⁹ oca ¹⁰ ansnaid

Third Redaction.

433. Forty-eight wedded couples accompanied the Sons of Míl, and four hirelings, as well as Scota daughter of Pharao, on the sea, to seek for Ireland. So on that occasion they came to take Ireland at Inber Sláine [Scéne, M], because it was prophesied that a famous company should take Ireland in Inber Sláine. But every time that they drew nigh to Ireland, the demons would frame that the harbour to which they would come should be [as it were] a hog's back. They skirted around Ireland three times, and thereafter they landed in Inber Scéne (*sic*).

434. Érannán, the youngest of the sons of Míl, climbed into the mast, to see how far it was from them to the land. He fell out, and his limbs were scattered about the rocks of the sea. As he died, his head was put into his mother's breast, and she sent forth a sigh at his death. 'Tis no wonder, said his mother: whoso is sent between two emperors, except he have parted from the emperor from whom he hath gone, he hath not attained to the emperor to whom he has come.^(a) It was so that day, that there arose a terrible tempest, and it parted from the rest the ship wherein was Donn s. Míl—its company was twenty-four men, four hirelings, and twelve women—and they were drowned at the Sand-hills in the sea to the West, whence it is named "Tech *Duinn". A Thursday, on the kalends of May, the Sons of Míl came into Ireland in Inber Scéne; they had sent out their fleet on the seventeenth of the moon. And Scéne, the wife of Amorgen Glúingel son of Míl,

oca ee	¹¹ deithfir	¹² faidthear da imper seach ro sear fris in
imper uathad caid	¹³ fris in imper	¹⁴ baedalla <i>in one wora</i> B;
ba head alla sin dos robart ainbthine M	¹⁵ frisin mbaire iroibi Dond	
¹⁶ om. mac B	¹⁷ ceathrar ar fíhít 7 ceathrar amas	¹⁸ mnai dec
cor baidead-side oc	¹⁹ -airr-	²⁰ nebairther
²² Dardain	²³ taseor	²⁴ Milead docum nErenn an Indber Scéne;
om. roseuirsead	²⁵ coblach	²⁶ dais esca
²⁸ Aimirgin Gluingil	²⁹⁻²⁹ a hainm 7 araile Deallsairi	³⁰⁻³⁰ focreasa
a fert forsin n-indber	³¹ "i." for "7"	³² Earandan
		³³ leith aile

(a) This apparently proverbial saying conveys no very clear sense to me; I have done the best I can with it.

is ī sin in seachtmadh ³⁴do mnāib Mac ³⁵Miled, ⁊ is iad so a ³⁶n-anmanna-sein, .i. Tea, ³⁷Fial, Fās, ³⁸Liben, Odbha, Scota, Scēne; ³⁹*unde dicitur*;³⁹

Seacht mnā Mac Miled mōd ngl̃ . . .

⁴⁰Coneadbhailt [*lege* “coneabairt”] Amhairgen⁴⁰: In port ⁴¹a ngebam-ne, ⁴²biaidh ainm Scēne fair.⁴² ‡ No ⁴³gomadh air muir no theastad-sein. || ⁴⁴Doronsat Meic Miledh ⁴⁵immarbaidh imromha ⁴⁶ag tiachtain ⁴⁷docum nĒrenn, .i. ⁴⁸a bhail a facadar Ērinn ūaithib; ⁴⁹gu ruigh Īr ⁵⁰mac ⁵¹Miledh ⁵²muirrdrecht do gach luing, go ro foirmthídh Ēber Donn mac Miled, ⁵²sindsear na ⁵³cloinde hē, coneabhairt: Nīr bho lith lingis ⁵³Īr seach Īth, .i. seach ⁵⁴Lughaidh mac Ītha. ⁵⁵Ig a rādha sin, ⁵⁶roi meabhaidh in rāmha ro ⁵⁷bai a lāimh Īr, contorchair tar a ais siar, ⁵⁸conearbhailt san aidchi ⁵⁹ar ehind, ⁊ corrugadh a corp co Sceilig ⁵⁹iar nIrrus ⁶⁰Deisceart Corco Duibhne.⁶¹ ⁶²Gach tan trā do roichdis Meic Miled tīr nĒrinn, ⁶³ro dhealbdais na deamhna ⁶⁴comba druim muice in port, ⁶⁵conadh de ⁶⁶dogartha “Muc-Inis” do inis Ērenn. ⁶⁷Timeheallsad dono ⁶⁸Ēri fo trī, ⁶⁹gor gabhsat fo dheōid an ⁷⁰Inber Sgēne. Ba ⁷¹thoirrseach trā Ēber Find ⁊ ⁷²Ērimōn ⁊ Amhairgen iar ndīth a mbrāthar, ⁷³⁊ ⁷⁴atbertadar, ⁷⁵bha cōir gen go toimleadh Ēber Donn ⁷⁶imar foirmthigh a brāthair, .i. ⁷⁷hĪr mac Miledh. Iarnamārach atbath Arandān ⁊ Sgēne ⁷⁷⁊ ro andīs ⁷⁸and, ⁊ atāid a dhā ndumha ⁊ a dhā n-adhlocudh andsin bheos.⁷⁸

³⁴ *ins.* ben ³⁵ Milead ³⁶ -anna-sen ³⁷ *ins.* ingen Luigdeach meic
 Itha ³⁸ Libean Odba ³⁹⁻³⁹ conad dona mnaib sin ⁊ da n-anmannaib a
 fear rochan in seanchaid so ⁴⁰⁻⁴⁰ is andsin isbeart Aimirgin Gluingel
 mac Milead re braithrib ⁴¹ ina ngebam-ni ⁴²⁻⁴² ar se, bid he a
 ainm, Inber Scene ⁴³ comad ar muir ro theisteobad Sceni ⁴⁴ doronsad
 imorro ⁴⁵ imarbaid imroma ⁴⁶ oc ⁴⁷ dochum nĒrend ⁴⁸ in
 fail i facidar Eriu ⁴⁹ co ruc hĪr ⁵⁰ *yc.* B ⁵¹ -ead ⁵²⁻⁵² *om.*
⁵³⁻⁵³ cloindi ae (*sic*) condebairt nīr bo lith liges ⁵⁴ Lugaig ⁵⁵ oc
⁵⁶ do Ir ro mebaid ⁵⁷ bui na laim oc It condrochair ⁵⁸ conderbailt

died there—others say that Dellsaire was another name for her; her grave was dug on the estuary, and the grave of Éránnán on the other side. She is one of the seven wives of the Sons of Míl, and these are their names: Tea, Fíal, Fás, Líben, Odba, Scota, Scéne. *Unde dicitur—*

Poem no. LXXX.

So Amorgen said [to his brethren, M]: The harbour where we land, it shall bear the name of Scéne. [Or perhaps it was on the sea that she died.] The Sons of Míl made a contention in rowing as they came toward Ireland, that is, from the place where they saw Ireland in front of them; and Ír s. Míl left a *muircrech* to every ship. Éber Donn s. Míl, who was the eldest of the family, envied him, and said: It is not lucky that Ír should advance beyond Íth—that is, beyond Lugaid s. Íth. As he said that, the oar that was in the hand of Ír broke and he fell backward, and died on the following night, and his body was taken to Sceilig, west of the Southern Promontory of Corcu Duibne. [So that thence was Sceilig named, “a tale under a flagstone”—M.] Now every time that the Sons of Míl would reach land in Ireland, the demons would frame that the harbour was [as it were] a hog’s back; so that thence is the island of Ireland called “Hog Island”. They skirted around Ireland three times, and at last they landed, on Inber Scéne. Sorrowful were Éber Finn and Érimón and Amorgen after the loss of their brother, and they said that it were right that Éber Donn should have no share of the land about which he had envied his brother, Ír s. Míl. On the morrow Éránnán and Scéne died, and they buried the two there, and their grave-mounds and burials are there still.

⁵⁹⁻⁵⁹ iarcind, 7 co rucad a chorp co Scellie ⁶⁰ Descert Choreo ⁶¹ conad
de aderar Scellec, i. scel fo lecc, unde dicitur Scelleic ⁶² each inal
thra ⁶³ no dealbsad ⁶⁴ combo ⁶⁵ ins. a tiedis ⁶⁶ dogairthear
Muicinis d'inis ⁶⁷ timchillsead ⁶⁸ Eriu; om. fo tri ⁶⁹ corgobsad
fa deoid ⁷⁰ Innbear Scene ⁷¹ toirrseach ⁷² Eremon 7 Aimirgin
⁷³ ins. i. hÍr m. Miled ⁷⁴ atbear ⁷⁵ ba coir cen co ⁷⁶ in fearand
mar da foirmdig ⁷⁷⁻⁷⁷ Ir m. Miled; 7 arnamarach adbath Araunan 7
Scene ⁷⁸⁻⁷⁸ ann 7 atait i n-a дума 7 i n-a n-adnocol andsin beos.

435. ¹Ag tabhairt a coissi deissi an Ērinn do Amairgein Glūngheal¹ mac Mileadh ²atbert so ³sīs—

Am gāeth i m-muir

ocus ⁴asbert in lāidh seo beos, ie tairrngiri ēise in n-inberaib⁴—

Īascach muir . . .

⁵Hi cind trī lā ⁊ trī n-aidche iarsin, ro brissidar Meic Milidh iar sin⁵ cath Slēbi Mis for demna ⁊ fomhmbhoire (*sic*) ⁶i. for Tūathaib Dē Danann. Docheat ⁵Fās bean ⁷Uige, diatā ⁸Feart Fāis ⁊ ⁹Gleand Fāis, itir Sliab Mis ⁊ muir; ⁊ ¹⁰adbath dono Scota ingen ¹¹Fhoraind rīgh ¹²Ēigipte isin chath sin, .i. bean ¹³Ērimōin meic Miled. Ar ¹⁴Milidh mac Bile ¹⁵luigh in Ēigipt for loingus, lucht ¹⁶secht ¹⁷mbāre, ⁊ ¹⁸dorat Scota do mnaī, ¹⁹⁊ dorat Ērimōn dia hēis. ²⁰Isin aidche sin tāngadar Meic ²¹Miled an Ērinn, ²²tomaidm Loch Laigheach in Iar-Mumain. Sliabh Mis, .i. sliabh is measa ²³fuadar an Ērinn iar tiachtain, air ²³is and ²⁴radsat a cēt ²⁵cath riamh in nĒrinn.

436. Nosfothraic Lughaid mac Ītha a Loch ¹Laigheach, ⁊ ²rosfothraic dono Fial ben ³Luighdeach meic Ītha isin n-abhaind ⁴tēid isin loch. Luidh a ⁵fear cuice nocht, conacaidh si fearrdacht a fir, ⁊ ⁶conerbhailt iarsin do ⁷nāire, i l-Loch ⁸Laigheach. No ⁹gomad hē a fear ¹⁰atcheath, taemh dī a genas-si.¹⁰

437. Figsead Meic Miled cath ¹Life, .i. ²torathair i ndealbaib Fomoraich, iar na ³fāidhidh do Tūathaib Dē Danann chuchú ⁴trē draidecht. Fersad Meic ⁵Miled, .i. Ēber ⁊ Ērimōn, go

435. ¹⁻¹ae tabairt a choisi desi a tīr nĒrenn do Aimirgin Glūngel
²adbert ³om. ⁴⁻¹adbeart and so sis in dicheadal-sa
oc tairrngiri eise in easaib ⁊ in indbearaib Erenn do Macaib Miled
⁵⁻⁵dala Mae Milead imorro dobearar os aird iar ngabail puirt an Inber
Scene do brissidar cath for deamnaib ⁊ for Fomoire i cind trī lā ⁊ trī
n-aidhī .i. cath Slebe Mis i ndorchair ⁶in marg. sec. man. B:
Ionann Fomoire as Túatha Dé Danaun ⁷Uin meic Uige ⁸fert
⁹Glenn ¹⁰is and adbath Scota ¹¹Forainn ¹²Eigipti ¹³Eremoin
¹⁴Milig ¹⁵doluigh an Eigipt for loingeas ¹⁶.iii. written like un B;

435. As Amorgen Glúingel s. Míl set his right foot upon Ireland, he said the following—

Poem no. LXIX.

And he spake this lay also, conjuring fish into the creeks—

Poem no. LXX.

At the end of three days and three nights thereafter the Sons of Míl broke the battle of Sliab Mis against demons and giants, that is, against the Túatha Dé Danann. Fás wife of [Ún s.] Uisce fell, eponym of the “Grave of Fás” and the “Valley of Fás,” between Sliab Mis and the sea; and in that battle died Scota, daughter of Pharaoh king of Egypt, who was wife of Érimón s. Míl. For Míl s. Bíle went into Egypt a-voyaging, with the crew of seven ships, and he took Scota to wife; and Érimón took her after him. In that night in which the Sons of Míl came into Ireland, was the burst of Loch Luigdech in Iar-Mumu. Sliab Mis, that is, the worst mountain that they found in Ireland, for it is there that they fought their very first battle in Ireland.

436. Lugaid s. Íth used to bathe him in Loch Luigdech, and Fíal wife of Lugaid s. Íth was bathing in the river that flows into [*aliter* and out of] the lake. Her husband came to her naked, so that she saw her husband’s nakedness, and died thereafter of shame, in Loch Luigdech. Or because it was her husband who saw her, that her chastity overcame her.

437. The Sons of Míl fought the battle of Lifè. There were monsters in the form of giants, sent by the Túatha Dé Danann against them, by wizardry. The Sons of Míl, Éber and Éremón,

misinterpreted as ceithri M ¹⁷ long ¹⁸ dorad ¹⁹ do Ereamon dia
 heisi ²⁰ is i in aidechi tancadar ²¹ Milead in Erenn ²² do moid
 Loch Luimnig la Mumain ⁊ Loch Laigdech la hIar-Mumain ²³⁻²³ fuaradar
 meic Milead in Erind iar [r]íchtain indti no is o Measa ingen Muireada
 ita Sliab Mis; doig ²⁴ doradsad ²⁵ chath riam.

436. ¹ Laigdech ² nos- ³ Luideach *and om.* meic Itha ⁴ teit
⁵ fer chuici ⁶ conderbailt ⁷ nairi ⁸ Laigdeach ⁹ comad
¹⁰⁻¹⁰ oc techt taemad a genus nosbaidread comad o Lugaid mac Itha no
 beith Loch Laigdech for in loch, doig is i cetna fuair iar na moid-sin.

437. ¹ Lifí ² co torchair condelbaib ³ faid ⁴ tria draigecht

cródha in cath. Docheard ⁶trā ⁷gabhur Ērimō[i]n and, *inde* Liphe *nominatur*, .i. ō n-ainmnighter.⁶

438. Dolodar iarum combādar isin ¹sliabh for aigidh⁷ ²Dergert. ³Imagailsead Meic Míleadh ⁊ Banbha a chēile³ andsin. ‡ Nō is ⁴ag Slēb Mis ⁵ro agallsead Banbha, ⁊ ⁶gebe hinadh, is ead atbert friu ||, Mās do ⁷gabháil Ērenn tāngabhair ⁊ ⁸bo dāil dībh, nīr bo cōir⁸ in sēn ⁹tāngabhair. Is ¹⁰ed amh ēigin, ar ¹¹Amhairgein Glūngel in file. Aiseidh damsā ¹²ūaibh-si, ol sī. ¹³Cia hī? ol siad. ¹⁴Mh'ainm for an indsi-sea, ar sī. ¹⁵Caidhī hainm? ol siad. Banba, ¹⁶or sī.¹⁷ Bidh ainm don indsi-sea Banba, ¹⁸ar Amorgein Glūngel. ¹⁹Adbert Leabur Droma Snechta ²⁰gor fiarfaigh Amairgein dī a ceinēal. Do chloind ²¹Ādhaimh, or sī. Cia ceinēl [cen-M] do Macaib Nāe ²²duit? ol sē.²³ Am sine-sea ²⁴nās Nāe, ol sī; ²⁵īor ind slēbhe ro bhadasa isin dīlind; ²⁶gosa tealsa anois, ol sī, ²⁷do dhechain tonda dīlind. Is dē sin do gairthear ²⁸Tuinde. Acht cheana ²⁹ingnathach in ³⁰seal-sin anuas. Canaid iarom dīchealta fuirri, ⁊ ³¹ataghar Banbha uaidhibh. ³²Agailsead Fodla in Eibhlind: atbert in cētna ³³friu, ⁊ incheuindgid a hainm forsan indsi. ³⁴Atbert Amairgein: Robad ainm ³⁵don n-indsi, Fodla.

439. ¹Agailsead Ēri an Uisneach. Adbert friu¹: ²A ōgo, air sī, is mochean ³dībh. Cian ōtā ⁴og fāidibh ⁵bhor tiachtain ⁶ille. Bidh libh gu brāth in indseo,⁶ ⁊ nī ⁷bhia inis a ⁸comēid ⁹bhus fearr⁹ gu hairthir in domain, ¹⁰⁊ nī bia cineadh ¹¹bus

⁶-ead ⁶⁻⁶ann dono gabair in rig, .i. Eremon, conad de ita Gabair Lifi. No Lifi ainm in eich *unde* Lifi *nominatur*, .i. o n-ainmnighter ⁷mae *here ins.* and *expuncted*.

438. ¹⁻¹tleib for aigid ²Dergrenn ³⁻³imacailsed . . . chele
⁴ae Sleib ⁵do aicillsead Banba ⁶eipse inad . . . adbeart
⁷gobail E. tancabar ⁸⁻⁸fogoil daib nīr bo choir ⁹tancabar
¹⁰ead em eigin ¹¹Aimirgin Glūngel ¹²uaib (*om.* si) ¹³ei haiseid
¹⁴m'ainm forsa n-indsi seo, ol si ¹⁵cia hainm (-siu *yc* M) ¹⁶ol
¹⁷*ins.* mo ainm (-si *yc*) ¹⁸⁻¹⁸ol Aimirgin Glūngel mae Mílead
¹⁹adbeart Cind Droma ²⁰*the r in* gor *yc* B: eo ro fiarfaid Aimirgin
dī a cenel ²¹Adaím dam, ol si ²²duit ²³*ins.* Aimirgin

fought the battle valiantly. The steed [*gabar*] of Éremón fell there. [Hence is the name *Gabar Life*: or Life was the name of his horse.] *Inde Life nominatur*. [That is to say, “from which it is named”.]^(a)

438. Thereafter they came till they were in the mountain over against Loch Dergdere. The sons of Míl and Banba conversed together there. [Or it is at Sliab Mis they conversed with Banba, and wherever it was, this is what she said to them]: If it be to take Ireland ye have come, and so intend, not right were the chance in which ye have come. It is, however, said Amorgen Glúingel the poet. A boon to me from you! said she. What is it? said they. That my name be upon this island, said she. What is thy name? said they. Banba, said she. Banba shall be a name for this island, said Amorgen Glúingel. The Book of Druim Snechta says that Amorgen asked of her as to her race. Of the progeny of Adam am I, said she. Of which race of the sons of Noe are thou? said he. I am elder than Noe, said she; upon this mountain was I in the Flood; to this hill, said she, came the waters of the Flood; thence is it called [Tul] Tuinde. However, that foregoing extract is extraordinary. Thereafter they sing spells against her, and Banba departed from them. They had colloquy with Fotla in Eibliu. She spake with them in like wise, and begged that her name should be upon the island. Amorgen said: Fotla shall be a name for the island.

439. They had colloquy with Eriu in Uisnech. She spake thus with them: Warriors, welcome to you. Long have soothsayers known of your coming hither. Yours shall be this island for ever, and no island of its size to the East of the

²⁴ na Noe ²⁵ 7 for in tleb-sea ro badusa ²⁶ 7 cosin seal-sa anois
²⁷ o da deachadar tonna dileann as ²⁸ Telach Thuindi *with gloss* .i.
caillech ²⁹ *ins.* is ³⁰ seal B: slicht M ³¹ adnagar Banba
³² aicillsead Fotla in Eblind 7 adbert ³³ riu 7 ro chuinnich a hainn
forsa n-indsí ³⁴ isbeart Aimirgin ³⁵ donindsí .i. Fotla.

439. ¹⁻³ Aicillsead Heru an Uisnech 7 adbert friu acca ² a oga
⁴ daib 7 is cian ⁵ oc ⁶ bar ⁶⁻⁸ in Erin 7 bid lib eo brach (*sic*)
an indsi seo ⁷ bia ⁸ cometi ⁹⁻⁹ om.; co hoirthear ¹⁰ *ins.*
bas fearr ith 7 blicht 7 meas 7 murthorad oildas in t-aillen-sa ¹¹ bos

(a) Following the less corrupt version of M.

comhslāine na ¹²bhar cineadh-si, ¹³gu brāth. Is maith ¹⁴in faistine sin, bhar Amorgein.¹⁴ Nī fria a buidhi, ¹⁵ol ¹⁶Donn, sindsear Mac Miled, aecht ¹⁷fria[r] ndēibh ⁊ friar eumachtaibh.¹⁷ Cuma ¹⁸duit a rāda, ol ¹⁹Ēriu, nī ²⁰bha duit tarbha na ²¹hinnsi-si, ⁊ nī bia do c[h]lann indti. Aiscidh damsā, ²²ol sī, a ²³macu Miled ⁊ a clanna Breogain, ²⁴i. ²⁵m'ainm forsan indsi seo. ²⁶Ocus budh hē sin bus ainm dī co brāth, ol Amairgein. ²⁷Atbert Leabur Droma ²⁸Snechta ²⁹conidh i Slēibh Mis ro agaill Ēriu iad, ⁊ ³⁰gor dhealbh sluagha mōra fa chomair, combadar ³¹i[c] cathughudh friu iad; ³²co roehansat a ndruidhe-seom ⁊ a filidh dícealta dōibh, ³³conaccadar-ni batir fōid mōna slēbe. Conad dē ³⁴atā Sliabh ³⁵Mis; ocus ³⁶Fodla ro agaill iad an Uisneach.³⁶

440. ¹Lodar Meic ²Miled ⁊ Meic Breogain ³iarsin, combadar an Druim ⁴Cāin, i. i Teamraigh.⁴ Is andsin⁵ badar trī ⁶rīg Ērenn, i. Mac Cuill, ⁊ Mac Cēcht, ⁊ Mac Grēne. ⁷Fuigillse for Macu Miled go mad leo in indsi co ⁸cenn trī trāth, ⁹fria delgod nō fria gialludh nō fria tinōl catha.⁹ ¹⁰Dōieh nī thoir-sīdis dorīsi, ardaigh¹⁰ do ¹¹dhēndais tinchealda na ndeagaidh iarsna cuimgidis tichtain doridhissi.¹¹ ¹²Doberam, ar Mac Cuill mac ¹³Cearmada, amail adbera ¹⁴Amairgein bar mbreitheam¹⁴ fēin dīb: dōig dā ruga gūbreath ¹⁵budh marb linde. Beir in ¹⁶breath, a Amairgein, bar ¹⁷Ēber Dond. ¹⁸Atberaim, ol ¹⁹Amairgein; ²⁰leagar dōibh in indsi. Cia ²¹leth noragam? ol Ēber. Tar ²²noī tondaib amach, ol ²³Amairgein. Ocus is ī sin cēt breth ²⁴rugadh an Ērinn ag Macaibh Mīlid.²⁴

Fir torachta tunnide

chomlaine	¹² bar	¹³ co brach	¹⁴⁻¹⁴ sin bar Aimirgin ⁊ is
maith in faistine	¹⁵ no a bhuidheachas	<i>in marg. in a bad sec. man.</i>	B
¹⁶ Dond i. sindser	¹⁷⁻¹⁷ friar ndebib ⁊ rer eumachtaib boden	¹⁸ duid	
¹⁹ Heriu	²⁰ ba duid	²¹ hindsī-sea	²² om. ol sī
²⁴ <i>ins.</i> ar sī	²⁵ mo ainm-sea	²⁶ om. ocus; bud he a hainm co	²⁹ maccu
brath ol Aimirgin i. Eriu	²⁷ adbeart Lebar	²⁸ -eacht-	²⁹ corob
a Sliab Mis do aicill	³⁰ cor dealb (<i>the l yc</i>) sluagu mora fo	³¹ ica	
ead friu	³² conroehansad a druid-seom ⁊ a filig dícealta		
³³ confacadar-ni batir foid	³⁴ ita	³⁵ <i>written like</i>	inīs M
³⁶⁻³⁶ Fotla ro aicill iat an Uisnech do reir each neich diandiabrad.			

world shall be better, and no race shall be more perfect than your race, for ever. Good is that prophecy, said Amorgen. Not to her is thanks therefore due, said Donn, the eldest of the Sons of Míl, but to our gods and to our powers. To say so is not thy concern, said Ériu; thou shalt have no profit of the island, nor shall thy progeny dwell within it. A boon to me, ye sons of Míl and progeny of Breogan, said she; that my name shall be upon this island. It shall be its name for ever, said Amorgen. The Book of Druim Snechta says that it was in Sliab Mis that Ériu spake with them, and that she formed great hosts against them, so that these were combating with them. But their druids and poets sang them spells, and they saw that they were only sods of the mountain bog; that thence is its name, Sliab Mis; and that it was Fotla who had converse with them in Uisnech.

440. Thereafter the Sons of Míl and of Breogan went till they were in Druim Cáin, that is in Temair. The three kings of Ireland were there, Mac Cuill, Mac Cécht and Mac Gréine. They demanded of the Sons of Míl that theirs should be the island to the end of three days, free from rapine, or from submission, or from assembly of battle: in the assurance that [the invaders] would not return, because they would make spells behind them, so that they should not be able to come again. We shall give, said Mac Cuill s. Cermait, as Amorgen your own judge shall give you; for if he should utter a false judgement, he would die at our hands. Give the judgement Amorgen, said Éber Donn. I shall give it, said Amorgen; let the island be left to them. How far shall we go? said Éber. Out over nine waves, said Amorgen. That is the first judgement that was given in Ireland, among the Sons of Míl.

Poem no. LXXI.

440. ¹ dolotar	² Milead iarsin	³ om. iarsin	⁴⁻⁴ Chain, risin
abar Temair aniuḡ	⁵ ins. ro	⁶ riga	⁷ 7 ro fuigillsead re
Macaib Milead comad	⁸ cend	⁹⁻⁹ re telgad no re giallad no fri	
tinol catha	¹⁰⁻¹⁰ doig leo nach toirsidis doridise, uair	¹¹⁻¹¹ dendais	
draidí tincealta druad na n-agaíd iar nach cumgaidis tidnachtain doridise			
¹² adberam	¹³ -ta	¹⁴⁻¹⁴ Aimirgin Glungel mac Miled bar n-ardollam	
7 bar mbreithem	¹⁵ bíd marb lindi sib	¹⁶ breth	¹⁷ Ereamon 7
or Eber [7 ar ye M] Donn	¹⁸ adberim	¹⁹ Aimirgin	²⁰ leictthir
²¹ leath	²² nai	²³ Aimirgin	²⁴⁻²⁴ rucadh in E. riam o macaib
Miled, dia n-ebrad so.			

441. Dā mad hī mo c[h]omairli ¹dogēnta and, bar Donn mac ²Miled, is na chath ro ³bheadh. ⁴Dia nīarbhe do cumachta, ⁵ar ⁶draidthe Tūath Dē Danann; nī ⁷thiefaidhi an Ērinu for ⁸cūlu. ⁹Dolodar ¹⁰iarsin a ¹¹Teamraigh bodheas, gu rāngadar Inber Fēle ⁊ Inber Sgēne,¹¹ āit a mbadar ¹²a longa. Lodar tar noi [nai M] tondaibh amach. Canaid ¹³draidhi ⁊ flidh Ērem ¹⁴tincheadla na ¹⁵ndeghaidh gu tocruid annī do bhidh an ihtar na ¹⁶fairrge na huachtar bhu hē mēd¹⁶ na ¹⁷hainfene dōibh, ¹⁸go riachtadar ¹⁹cian o Ērinu siar comdar ²⁰toirsigh seachnōin an rihara. Gāeth druadh andso, ol ²¹Dond mac Miledh. Is ²²ed, ol ²³Amairgein, muna bfil [boil B] osin ²⁴tsiūl.²³ Luidh ²⁵sōsar na clainde, .i.²⁵ ²⁶Arandān,, isin ²⁷seōlerand, go torchair fors na cairrgibh²⁷ nō im clāraib na ²⁸luinge, ²⁹cor scāilsead²⁹ a ³⁰bhaell. Ocus ³¹atbert ag³¹ toitim, Nī fil ōsin ³²tsiūl. Lūamaire-³³sein luinge Duind, ⁊ dalta Amairgein.³³ Is ³⁴meabhal don n-āes dāna so, ar ³⁵Donn, ar cumase an ³⁶aenbaile, ³⁷nach tairmeascad in ³⁸draighecht. Nī ³⁹bha mebol, ol ⁴⁰Amairgein; ⁊ ⁴¹atracht suas ⁊ ⁴²itbert so sīs.

Ailiu iath nĒrenn . . .

Dorala coir ⁴³gāetha dōibh ⁴⁴fōcētōir.

442. ¹Atbert Dond: Dobersa ²fai ghin gāi ⁊ ³cloidhim a fhuil an Ērinu anosa, acht ⁴gu roisiur tīr. Ro dheilig in gāeth friu ⁵in long i raibe ⁶Dond in rī ⁊ Airech, dā mac Miled, ⁊ in long i r-raibhe⁶ Breas ⁊ Būas ⁊ ⁷Buaighne, go ro ⁸bāitea ag ra Dumachaib ria n-abar Tighe Duinn, .i. duma ⁹gacha fir and. Ocus fa head a līn, .i. ceathrar ar ¹⁰fichit fear ⁊ dā mmaī dēg do mnāib ⁊ ceathrar amos [amas M] ⁊ ceithri ¹¹gille, is eadh ¹²robāidheadh indti. Ocus is is ann ro bāidheadh Dīl bean

441. ¹ dognithea ² -ead ³ biad ⁴ dia nirbe do chumachta
⁵ ar yc B, for M ⁶ druidi ⁷ thiefad in ⁸ cula ⁹ dolotar
¹⁰ om. ¹¹⁻¹¹ Teamraich fodeas eo rancadar Indber Fele ⁊ Indber Scene
¹² allonga ⁊ ¹³ druidi ⁊ fileada ¹⁴ -lta druad ¹⁵ ndeadaid
contachrad each nī no bith ¹⁶⁻¹⁶ fairrgi na fuachtar fa he met
¹⁷ hainfene and cm. doibh ¹⁸ co ¹⁹ co cian o Erinu ²⁰ toirrsich
sechnon in mara ²¹ Donn ²² fir ²³ Aimirgin muna bil osin seol
²⁴ 'Heir amach' written and stroked out B ²⁵⁻²⁵ om. ²⁶⁻²⁶ Earannan
soiser na cloindi ²⁷⁻²⁷ -ann condrochair fos (sic) na cairrgib ²⁸ luingi

441. If it were my counsel that was followed here, said Donn s. Míl, it is battle it would be. Though thou shouldst squander thy powers, said the druids of the Túatha Dé Danann; thou shouldst not return to Ireland. Thereafter they came southward from Temair and reached Inber Féle and Inber Scéne, where their ships were. They went out over nine waves. The druids and poets of Ireland sang spells against them, till what was at the bottom of the sea was raised to the surface, so great was the storm against them, till they arrived far to the West of Ireland, and were weary upon the sea. A wind of wizards is this, said Donn s. Míl. It is, said Amorgen, unless it be above the sail. The youngest of the family, Éránnán, went up the mast, and fell upon the rocks or about the boards of the ship, so that his members were scattered. As he was falling, he said, It is not over the sail. He was the steersman of the ship of Donn, and the fosterling of Amorgen. This is a disgrace for our men of craft, said Donn, when they had assembled into one place, that they abate not the wizardry. No disgrace is it, said Amorgen; and he rose up and said the following—

Poem no. LXXII.

There was a calming of the wind upon them immediately.

442. Said Donn: I shall put under the edge of spear and of sword all that are now in Ireland, only let land be reached. The wind made a discrimination against the ship wherein were Donn the king and Airech, two of the Sons of Míl, and the ship wherein were Brés and Búas and Buaighe, till they were drowned at the Sandhills, which are called Tighi Duinn; the grave mound of every man is there. This was their tally, twenty-four men, and twelve women, and four hirelings, and

²⁹⁻²⁹ om. B ³⁰ boill ³¹⁻³¹ adbert ac ³² seol B: *the symbol for*
no or uel written above this word, but the alternative to be suggested
omitted ³³⁻³³ eisin luinge; om. 7; dalta-sen do Aimirgin ³⁴ mebai
³⁵ Dond ³⁶ en ³⁷ na tuirmsead ³⁸ draidecht ³⁹ ba mebal
⁴⁰ Aimirgin ⁴¹ adracht ⁴² adbert so (om. sis) ⁴³ gaithi
⁴⁴ fochedoir.

442. ¹ ins. 7; adbert Donn ² fo gin ³ claidim ana fuil an Er.
⁴ coroisear ⁵ luing a roibe ⁶⁻⁶ om. ⁷ Buaichli co ⁸ baiti oc
⁹ chacha ¹⁰ fichit ¹¹ gilli ¹² ro baidead innti ¹³ sin

Duind. *Alii dicunt* ingen-¹³sidhein Míleadh, ⁊ ¹⁴Ērimōn fēin dorat fōd fuirri, ¹⁵conebairt, Is fōt fō Dīl seo, ¹⁶ar sē. *Unde* Fotla.

443. Odbhha ingen ¹Míled imorro, māthair trī mac ²nĒrimōin, .i. ³Mumne, ⁊ Luigne ⁊ Laigne; ⁊ is ī ro ⁴leig Ērimōn in Easpāin ⁊ ⁵tug Tea dar a cenn. ⁶Tāinig imorro Odbhha an ⁷āen luig ⁸fria macaib anneas, ⁊ is ⁹iat ro ¹⁰leasaigh, conerbhailt ¹¹im Odbhha, *unde* ¹²Odha dicitur. ¹³Tea imorro, ingen ¹⁴Laidheach meic Ītha, is ī ¹⁵thug Ērimōn tar ēis Odbhha, ⁊ in ¹⁶teallach no ¹⁷thoghfad ī n-Ērinn ¹⁸ina tindsgna, is ī coibehi do thoghasdar, ¹⁹Druim Cāin in tulach ²⁰sin, .i. Teamair. Temhur, .i. Mūr Tea ingene Laidheach meic Ītha, amail asbert in t-eoloch—

Teamair Breg cid ni diatā

444. It ead anmanna na Temrach oc na Gabālaib. Liathdruim a hainm oc gabāil Nemid, .i. Liath mac Laigne ro sleachtastair in druim, *unde dicitur* Druim Leith. Druim Cain a hainm oc Fearaib Bole, .i. Cain mac Fiachach Cend-Fíndain diatā Druim Cain. Tulach in Trīr, ⁊ Carn in nAenfir, a hainm re lind Eachach meic Eirce. Cathair Croaínd a hainm la Tūaith Dē Danann, .i. Croínd ingen Alloit ro adnocht inti, *unde dicitur* Cathair Croínd. Teamair la Macaid Míled, o Thea ingen Luigdech. Conad doibsin ro chan in t-eōlach,

445. ‡ Luigh-¹Ītha, ^(a) .i. Ītha ro bo lūghu ²inās a athair. ‖ Seōlais ³Ērimōn ⁴lām chlē ⁵re hĒrind soir-thuaid, ⁶tricha long, ⁷gur ghabh an Inber Cholptha. ⁸[Is ī sin bliadain ro bris

¹⁴ Eremon fen dorad

¹⁵ condebairt

¹⁶ om. ar se.

443. ¹ -ead

² nEremon

³ Muimne Luigne Laigne (om. ⁊)

⁴ lig Eremon an Esp.

⁵ tue T. ingen Luigdeach tar a cend

⁶ tanic

⁷ en

⁸ re na mac[aib ye M] a hEspain co hErinn

⁹ iad

(a) These words (*Luig-itha . . . athair*), offering an etymology, more absurd even than usual, for *Lugdach*, or “*Laideach*”, should be appended to that word at the end of ¶ 443. They have become detached from their proper context by the intrusion of ¶ 444 and the poem which precedes it.

four attendants—that is those who were drowned therein. And there was Díl wife of Donn drowned. *Alii dicunt* that she was a daughter of Míl, and that Érimón himself laid a sod upon her, and said: Here is a sod over Díl. *Unde Fotla.*

443. Odba daughter of Míl, mother of the three sons of Érimón, of Muimne, Luigne and Laigne. She it is whom Érimón deserted in Spain, and took to himself Tea in her place. Odba came with her sons in one ship, from the South, and it is they who nurtured her, till she died in Odba, *unde Odba dicitur*. As for Tea, daughter of Lugaid s. Íth, she it is whom Érimón took after Odba; and the hill which she should choose in Ireland as her bridal gift—this is the dowry which she chose, Druim Cain is that mound, namely Temair. Temair is “the Wall of Tea”, daughter of Lugaid s. Íth, as the learned saith,

Poem no. LXXXI.

444. These are the names of Temair under the Takings. Liathdruim was its name under the Taking of Nemed, that is, Liath s. Laigne, who cleared the ridge, *unde dicitur* “The Ridge of Liath.” Druim Cáin was its name under the Fir Bolg, that is Cáin s. Fiachu Cendfhinnan, after whom it is (named) “The Ridge of Cáin.” The “Mound of the Three Men,” and the “Stone-heap of the Solitary Man,” was it called at the time of Eochaid mae Eirc. “Cathair Croind” was its name under the Túatha Dé Danann, that is, Croind daughter of Allot was buried therein, *unde dicitur* Cathair Croind. Temair under the Sons of Míl, from Tea daughter of Lugaid. So that of those matters the learned chanted—

Poem no. LXXXI.

445. [Of Luig-Íth, i. of Íth, who was lesser than his father.] Erimon sailed left-hand toward Ireland, North-Eastwards, [with] thirty ships—and landed in Inber Colptha.

¹⁰ leasaich conderbailt ¹¹ i nOdba ¹² dicitur Odbai ¹³ Teaa B:
om. imorro M ¹⁴ Luigdech ¹⁵ thue Eremon ¹⁶ telach ¹⁷ thogsad
do tobairt ¹⁸ na tindscna ocus is i tulach ro thogastair ¹⁹ ins. i.

²⁰ forsada Temair aniug ⁊ Mur Tea i. a hadlocad.

444. This ¶ in M only, inserted before the poem appended to ¶ 443.

445. ¹ Íth i. Hith ² nasa ³ Eremon ⁴ ins. lucht fíhít
long; laim re hErind, i. ⁵ om.: sair- ⁶ om. tricha long ⁷ corgabsad
tracht an Indber Cholptha ⁸⁻⁹ in B only ⁹ here, 1- [= uel] in

Alaxandair Mór mac Pilip in cath an torchair Dairius Mór mac Arsipi, .i. tiuglaith na Pers; i cind secht mbliadan iar marbad Ballastair, ⁊ iar toghail Babilōine, do Chir Mór mac Dair, gu ro leigsin in broid asin daire Baibilōnda; or is ē Cir rosfuaslaig, ⁊ Ballastair roseacht. Or is ē Ballastair tiuglaith na Gallagda, ⁊ Cir cēt-rīgh na Pers. Mad do rēir na coimaim-sirdacht, is mar sin: mad do rēir in coitchind, is in Treas Ais in Doman tāngadar Meic Miled an Ērinn.]^s

B

Ocus is iad so a táisig, .i. Ēirimōn, .i. Breoga, Muirthemne, Fūad, Cualghne, Ērimōn, Ēber, Īr, Amairgein, Colptha, Muimne, Luighne, Laighne, Goisteam, Sēdgha, Sobhairce, Suirghe; it ē and-seo na moghaidh, .i. Aidhe, Ai, Assal, Midhe, Cuib, Ceara, Ser, Slān, Lighean, Dul, Line, Draig, Adal. Is dīb-sin ro chan in seancaidh seo sīs—

M

It ē andso anmanda na täischeach rogabsad in leath tuaiscertach la hĒremōn; .i. Ēreamōn fodesin, ⁊ Aireach Februad mac Miled, ⁊ Aimirgin Glūingel in file, ⁊ Ēber mac hĪr meic Miled, ⁊ Murthemne mac Breogain, ⁊ Colptha mac Miled, ⁊ Breogu mac Breogain, ⁊ Fūat mac Breogain, Muimne ⁊ Luigne ⁊ Laigne, a trī meic fodēn, go täischeaib aile nach airmid-thear annso. It ē andso na mogaid tāncadar la hĒremōn isa tuaiscert, .i. Aidne, Aei, Asal, Midi, Cuib, Cera, Ser, Slān, Ligen, Dul, Line, Draig, Adal; ⁊ nī hairmidthea do cloind cona mogadaib sin tāncadar le macaib Miled i nĒrinn, acht a n-anmanna for na muigib ro reigigsead i nĒrinn; dianebrad annso—

Treabsad mogaid rīg rocheat . . .

the text; and in the marg., moide examhla ar aimsir gabhaltais cloinne Miledh sunn.

[That is the year when Alexander the Great, son of Philip, broke the battle in which Darius the Great, son of Arsames, fell, the last prince of the Persians; at the end of seven years after the slaying of Belshazzar, and after the capture of Babylon by Cyrus the Great, son of Darius, until he released the Captivity from the Babylonian bondage; for it is Cyrus who freed them, and Belshazzar who imprisoned them. For Belshazzar was the last prince of the Chaldeans, and Cyrus the first king of the Persians. If it be according to the synchronisms, that is how it was; if according to common opinion, it was in the Third Age of the World that the Sons of Míl came into Ireland.

B

These are his chieftains (meaning Érimón's). Namely, Breoga, Muirthemne, Fuad, Cualnge, Érimón, Éber, Ir, Amorgen, Colptha, Muimne, Luigne, Laigne, Goisten, Setga, Sobairche, Suirge. These are the servitors, Aidne, Ai, Asal, Mide, Cuib, Cera, Ser, Slán, Ligen, Dul, Line, Draig, Adal. Of the above the historian chanted the following—

M

Here are the names of the chieftains who took the Northern half of Ireland with Éremón; Érimón himself, and Airech Februa s. Míl, and Amorgen Glúingel the poet, and Éber s. Ír s. Míl and Muirthemne s. Breogan, and Colptha s. Míl, and Breoga s. Breogan, and Fuat s. Breogan; Muimne, Luigne, and Laigne his own three sons; with other chieftains not enumerated here. These are the servitors who came with Éremón into the North: Aidne, Ai, Asal, Mide, Cuib, Cera, Ser, Slán, Ligen, Dul, Line, Draig, Adal; and no children are reckoned with those servitors who came with the Sons of Míl into Ireland, only their names are upon the plains which they cleared in Ireland. Wherefore this was said—

446. Gabsad an Inber Dogob dono hEreamōn cona Colptha iarsin, .i. Colpa mac muintear ac Inbear Cholptha, Miled is ē rogab in port ar 7 is ē fa tāiseach sliged acco, tūs, comadh hē a ainm nobead .i. Colpa mac Mīlead; 7 is ē ar an port sin, .i. Inbhear rogob in port ar tūs, comad Colptha. Mee Breoghain hē a ainm no beith ar in port imorro, nochon fargaibsidar .i. Inber Colpha. Meic [iar] tiachtain an Ērinn, acht Breogain imorro nochor anmanda for na dingnadhaibh fargaibset iar tiachtain i is uaisle an Erinn, dia nEirinn, acht a m-anmanna for na dingnadaib is uaisli n-eabhairt in file— fuaridar in Erinn, *ut dixit poeta,*

Mac Breogain, buaid ar mbunaid . . .

447. Nocho n-indistear clan- Sēdga 7 Surgi 7 Sobairei, na na feinneadh, .i. Sēdga, 7 nī hairrdrie a cland, ma ro Goisten, 7 Suirghe, 7 Sobh- facsad. airehe.

448. ¹Tarēis ²catha Taillten do cur, 7 Tūatha Dē Danann do dilathreochad, 7 trī rīg Ērenn cona rīgnaib do thoitim leo i Tailltin, do roindsed Meic Miled Erinn, .i. Ēremōn tuaid 7 Ēber Find tes.

449. Amargein, is ūadh Aimirgin. Glūingil mac Corco Athrach la hEile, 7 la Miled, is uada Corco Eathrach la hEile .i. in fonn hOrbhruide, 7 Corea Airtbind, forsada Caisil na Rīg, 7 na 7 Corcu Airtbi. hOrbraid, cenmota Clann Fergus, 7 is ūada Corco Airtmbind, 7 Corco Airtbe, 7 hUi Enechlais i l-Laighnib 7 Tūath Laegaire for Loch Erne, oc Daiminis.

448. ¹ This ¶ in M only.

² The second a of catha yc.

446. They landed thereafter in Inber Colptha, i.e. Colptha s. Míl it is who took harbour there first, so that is the name which should be on the harbour, Inber Colptha. The Sons of Breogan, after coming into Ireland, left nothing but their names upon the most important fortresses in Ireland, whence the poet said—

So Érimón and his followers landed in Inber Colptha; he who was their road-leader was Colptha s. Míl. It is he who took the harbour first, so that this is the name which the harbour has, Inber Colptha. As for the sons of Breogan, they left nothing after coming into Ireland, only their names upon the most important fortresses which they found in Ireland, *ut dixit poeta.*

Poem no. LXXIV.

447. No children of the warriors are recorded — of Sétga, Goisten, Suirge, and Sobairche.

Sétga, Surgi, and Sobairche; their children are of no note, if they left any.

448. After the fighting of the battle of Tailtiu, and the routing of the Túatha Dé Danann, and the fall of the three kings of Ireland with their queens by their hands in Tailtiu, the Sons of Míl divided Ireland—Érimón in the North, and Éber in the South.

449. Amorgen, of him are Coreu Athrach in Éile and in Orbraige, and Coreu Airtbinn, and Coreu Airtbi.

Amorgen Glúingel s. Míl. of him are Coreu Athrach in Éile, that is the foundation upon which stands Caisil of the Kings, and Orbraige, excluding Clann Fergusa. And of him are Coreu Airtbinn and Coreu Airtbi, and Ui Enechglais in Laigin, and Túath Loiguire on Loch Erne, at Daiminis.

450. Ēber mac Īr, ¹is ūadha-²sen ³Clanda Ollomon Fodla, ⁴Clanda Rudraighe, ⁵Clanda Conaill ⁶Chearnaigh, ⁷Fearghusa ⁸meic Rōidh, cona n-ill-tuathaib, ⁹Ulaid uaile. ¹⁰Is dia cloind-sein Conmaicne ¹¹Ciarraghe ¹²Corcomruadh, ¹³na hUaine, ¹⁴Dāil Mogha Ruith .i. Fir ¹⁵Moige Fēne, ¹⁶Laigsi Laighean ¹⁷Aroidh Clīach ¹⁸na seacht Sogain¹⁷.

451. ¹Hērimon imorro, ²tōiseach na longsi, ³is ⁴uadha-sein, ⁵Leath Cuind ⁶ceitheora fine Theamrach⁵ .i. Conaill, ⁷Eogan, ⁸Colmān, ⁹Aedh Slāine.⁸ Is uadha ¹⁰trā teora ¹¹Connacht,

¹²Airgialla ¹³Laigheim, ¹⁴Osraige, ¹⁵na na Dēsi Muman, ¹⁶Orbroige, ¹⁷Fotharta, ¹⁸Dāl Riadaí, ¹⁹Dāl Fiatach Ulad, .i. rígraidhe Uladh; ²⁰Albanaigh .i. Clanda Aengusa meic Eire, ²¹Feargusa meic Eire, ²²Loairn, ²³Ernai Muman .i. diambadar Clanda Deadhach, dia mbai Conaire Mōr cona cloind. Sīl in Conaire sin an Albain ro airmimar, ²⁴a sīl an Ērinne, .i. Museraidhe ²⁵Corco Duibhne ²⁶Corco Baiseind; it iat sin sīl Ērimo[i]n genmotaídh min-tuatha ele. Is dibh dono na Fotharta, ²⁷diatā Brigid, ²⁸Findtan Cluana hEidhneach, ²⁹hUa Ailella ³⁰hUa Caechan; do Fothartaibh doib-sin uile, ³¹do cloind Ērimoin uile doibh-sin.

.i. hUi Briuin Brefne, ³²hUi Muiredaig, ³³hUi Fiachrach, ³⁴Clanda na Collad itir Ērinne ³⁵Albain, in each thīr itāit. Is dia cloind Laigin ³⁶Osraidi ³⁷na Dēsi Muman, ³⁸Orbraide, ³⁹Fotharta, ⁴⁰Dāl Riata ⁴¹Dāl Fiatach *qui et* Ulaid, ⁴²Albanaich ⁴³Erna Muman, dia mbadar Clanna Deadad meic Sin, ⁴⁴Clanna Conairi Mōir meic Eidirseeoil de Mumain, ⁴⁵Clanda Briain meic Eachach Muind, ⁴⁶Clanda Nēill meic Echach i coitehindi. Is iad sin sīl Eremō[i] doneoch is ergna dib, genmotait ill-tuatha fogabar i senchas ⁴⁷nach airmid gabāla, ara laiged.

450. ¹ins. Meic Miled ²-side ³Cland Ollaman Fotla uili .i. Clanda Rudraidi ⁴Clanna ⁵Chearnaich ⁶Clanda Feargusa ⁷om. meic Roidh ⁸Fir Ulaídh uile ⁹ins. ¹⁰clainn (om. sein) ¹¹-aidi ¹²om. na Huaine ¹³Dal ¹⁴Muigi ¹⁵ins. la Hultu ¹⁶om. ¹⁷ins. in each du itat, ¹⁸Clann Conchobair ¹⁹Cland Chealtchair.

451. ¹Eireamon ²taisech ³ins. sin[sir] Mac Miled ⁴om. -sein

450. Éber s. Ír, of him are the progeny of Ollom Fótla, i.e. ^(a) the progeny of Rudraige and of Conall Cernach and of Fergus mac Roigh, with their numerous peoples, and all the Ulaid. Of his progeny are the Conmaicne, and Ciarraige, and Coreomruad, and Uaine, Dál Moga Ruith (i.e. Fir Muige Féne) the [seven] Laigse in Laigin, Ara Clíach, the seven Sogains wherever they are, and the progeny of Conchobor and of Celtchar.

451. As for Érimón, leader of the expedition, from him are Leth Cuinn and the four families of Temair, Conall, Eogan, Colmán, Aed Sláine. Of him also are the three Connachta, and Airgialla of Laigen, Osraige, the Déssi of Mumu, Orbraige, Fotharta, Dál Riatai, Dál Fiatach of Ulaid, that is, the kings of Ulaid; the Albanaig, that is, the progeny of Oengus s. Ere, and of Fergus s. Ere; Loarn, the Erna of Mumu, of whom were the Clanna Dedaid, of whom was Conaire the Great and his progeny. The seed of that Conaire in Alba we have enumerated; and his seed in Ireland — Muscraige, Coreu Duibne, and Coreu Baiscinn; those are the seed of Érimón, not to mention other minor peoples. Of them, moreover, are the Fotharta, of whom came Brigid, and Fintan of Cluain Eidnech, and Ua Ailella and Ua Chaecháin; they also are of the Fotharta; and they are all of the progeny of Érimón.

that is Ui Briuin of Brefne, and Ui Muiredaig, and Ui Fiachrach, and the progeny of the Collas in every land where they are, both in Ireland and in Alba. Of his progeny are the Baigne, and Osraige, the Déssi of Mumu, Orbraige, and Fotharta, Dál Riata and Dál Fiatach *qui et* Ulaid, Albanaig, Erna of Mumu of whom were the progeny of Dedad mac Sin, and of Conaire the Great s. Eterscéil of Mumu, and the progeny of Brían s. Eochaid Menn, and of Niall s. Eochaid in general. Those are the seed of Érimón, so far as they are of importance, not counting many found in history, but not reckoned as "Takings", by reason of their insignificance.

⁵⁻⁵ om. B ⁶ ins. 7 (ter) ⁷ ins. Mor ⁸ ins. cona cloind ⁹ om. tra
¹⁰ Condacht.

(a) Reading ".i." for "7".

452. Anais Ēber theas, tricha Aisneideam do Ēber mac
long (no ocht longa dēg, 7 Miled fodeasta, Luid Ēber
gomadh in urdail sin do Find mac Miled, lucht fichit
Ērimōn), Is iat so a thaisigh—long, is a leth tes d'Ērinn, 7
ni bai Ēremōn acht mad sin.
Is iad so tāsich na loingsi
sin, .i.

¹Ēmir, Bile, Milidh, Cuala, Bladh, Eibhleó, Nār, Ēber Dond,¹
²Ēimir Find, Aireach, Arandan,² Lughaidh, ³hĒr, Orbha, ⁴Fearōn,
Feargna, Ēn, Ūn, ⁵Edān, Caicher, Mandtan,⁵ Fulmān. Na
moghaidh is ga longaibh ⁶badar ⁷sein, .i. long ⁸gacha mogadh
āibh .i. Adhar ⁹Raire, Deisi, Dealā,⁹ Clīu, Morba, Fea, ¹⁰Lifi,
Femen, Feara; na ¹¹maghaidh ¹²ro turbhsiumhar.

453. Bile 7 ¹Milidh, is dia cloind ²uile Gāidil. ³Cuala, 7 Bladh,
7 Ēmir, ⁴nī fargaibsead cland, acht a n-anmanda for na ⁵prīm-
slēibhteibh ut. Nār, *a quo* Ros Nāir. ⁶Nocho n-indistear clanda
na fēindibh,⁶ .i. Ēn, ⁷Eadan, Caicher, ⁸7 Fulmán⁸ 7 Manntan.
Ni fargaibh Ēber Donn na Aireach clanda. Arondān ro
bāithead ag Scēne.

454. Ceitri meic Ēbir, .i. Ēr, Ceithri meic Ēbir Find, .i.
Orba, Fearōn, Feargna. Ēr, Orba, Fearōn, Feargna;
ni hairmidthear a cland, acht
airmid eolaig co builit Erna,
.i. Seu-Erna, ar slicht Ēr meic
Ēbir.

455. Cōig cineadaigh ro eind- Lugaid mac Ītha imorro,
sead ō Ludhaig mac Ītha—cōic cinela ro chinsead uad,

.i. fine Daire Doimthig, .i. ¹na ²cōic ³Lugaid, .i. Lugaidh Cal
a quo ⁴Callraige Connacht, ⁵Lugaidh Corr *a quo* ⁶Corbraidhe,⁵
⁷Lugaidh Corb *a quo* ⁸Dāil Coirbre Cliach,⁵ ⁹Lugaid Oiredhe
a quo Corco ¹⁰Oredhe,⁵ Lugaidh ¹¹Laigne dia mbai Lugaidh

452. ¹⁻¹ om. M ²⁻² Eber Find mac Miled 7 Cualu Cuailnge 7 Blad
7 Eibleo 7 Nār, Eber Donn, Aireach, Arannan ³ Er ⁴ Feron, Fergna
⁵⁻⁵ Eatan, Cathear, Mantan ⁶ ins. ro ⁷ sin ⁸ cacha modad
⁹⁻⁹ Rare, Desi, Deile ¹⁰ Femen, Life ¹¹ mogaid ¹² ro tuirmisam

452. Éber remained in the South, thirty ships (or eighteen, *that* number being Érimón's). These are his chieftains—

Let us now tell of Éber s. Míl. Éber Finn s. Míl went with twenty ships into the Southern half of Ireland, and Érimón [had] not any more

Let us now tell of Éber s. Míl. Éber Finn s. Míl went with twenty ships into the Southern half of Ireland, and Érimón [had] not any more than that. These are the chieftains of that expedition—

Éber, Bile, Míl, Cualu, Blád, Eibliu, Nár, Éber Donn, Éber Finn, Airech, Érannán, Lugaid, Ér, Orba, Feron, Fergua, Én, Ún, Étan, Caicher, Mantan, Fulman. These were the servitors who were at their ships—each servitor having a ship—Adar, Raire, Dési, Dela, Clíu, Morba, Fea, Life, Femen, Fera. We have already spoken of the servitors.

453. Bíle and Míl, of their progeny are all the Gáedil. Cualu and Blad and Éber left no progeny, only their names upon those principal hills. Nár, *a quo* Ros Náir. No children of the warriors are recorded, to wit Én, Etán, Caicher, Fulmán, Mantán. Éber Donn and Aireach left no children. Érannán was drowned at [Inber] Scéne.

454. The four sons of Éber, Ér, Orba, Ferón, Fergna.

The four sons of Éber Finn, Éir, Orba, Ferón, Fergna. Their children are not recorded, but the learned consider that the Erna—the Old Erna, that is—are of the race of Éir s. Éber.

455. Five peoples were de- As for Lugaid s. Íth, five
scended from Lugaid s. Íth, peoples were descended from
him.

namely the *fine* of Daire Doimthech, that is, the Five
Lugaids—Lugaid Cal *a quo* Callraige of Connachta, Lugaid
Corr *a quo* Corpraige, Lugaid Corb *a quo* Dál Coirpre Clíach,
Lugaid Oircede *a quo* Coreu Oirete, Lugaid Laige of whom was

rome.

453. ¹ Milig ² do Gaedelaib uile ³ Cuala ⁊ Blad ⁊ Eber Dond
⁴ nir fargsad ⁵ tri prim-slebtib ⁶⁻⁸ ni hindister clanna na n-anrad
aile ⁷ ⁊ Etan Caithear ⁸ om. ⁊ (*bis*) ⁹ nir fargsad clann
Earannan, ni fil a sil, uair ro baidead oc Indber Scēne.

mac ¹²Daire, dia mbai Lugaid mac Con .i. ¹³Oillill Olumma is ē rodnōil (.i. ¹⁴Lugaid mac ¹⁵Luighdeeh meic Daire sīr-chrechtaid); ⁊ nīr fedadh ūadh ¹⁶codlud acht la hElōir, .i. cū ¹⁷Oilella.

456. ¹Clanda Ēbir fo Ērind andso fodeasta.¹ Ēber imorro, is ²da claind-seim Dāil Cais, ⁊ Dāil Cēin, ⁊ ³Dealbna, ⁊ na ⁴Dēssi in Tuaisceirt, ⁊ ⁵Dāil Meascorb, ⁵Dāil ⁶Meatrach, ⁊ hU Deruirb, ⁊ ⁷Catraighe, ⁊ ⁸Ēile, ⁊ Tūath ⁹Turbi, ⁊ Eoganacht Caisil, ⁊ Eōganacht ¹⁰Aine, ⁊ Eoganacht ¹¹Locha Lēin, ⁊ Eoganacht ¹²Rāithlinde, ⁊ Eoganacht ¹³Gleandammach, ⁊ Eoganacht¹³ Ārann, ⁊ Eoganacht Ruis ¹⁴Airgid ⁊ ¹⁵Leamnaigh in Albain, ⁊ Eoganacht ¹⁶Durlais Airthear Clīach.¹⁷ ¹⁸Sīl n-Ēimir uile sin.¹⁸

457. Deichneabar ¹tōiseach a n-easbada uile ²conuige sin, itir muir ⁊ tir, ³ō dha gluasidar a hEaspāin ⁴cu himchosnamh Ērenn; .i. ⁵ochtar do thōiseachaib, imon rīgh, ⁶im Donn; ⁊ Bile mac Brigi, ⁷Ēreach Fabhruadh, ⁊ Breas, ⁊ Buas, ⁊ ⁸Buaighe, do ⁹bādudh sin baire ¹⁰maille ria Donn; ⁊ ¹¹Īr, dh'ēc i Sgellig go ro hadnachtad and; ⁊ ¹²Arandān d'ēg son inber, no ar ¹³on muir, iar ¹⁴tuitim as in crund, ¹⁵Cualgne ⁊ Fñad, do ¹⁶thuitim la siabhraibh; is ¹⁷iad sin a n-easbadha do deaghdainibh, ¹⁸genmotha mnā ⁊ ¹⁹ōglaich ⁊ min-dhaine.

458. ¹Foragbhadar domo ²sē rīghna ³do rīghnaibh beōs don ⁴eur cēdna, .i. Buan bean Bili, ⁊ Dīl ingen Mīleadh, marāen re ⁵Dond; ⁊ Sgēne, ⁶i. Deallsaire bean ⁷Amairgein Glūngel meic Miled, is ⁸uaide ⁹ainmnighthear Inbhear ¹⁰Sgēne. Adbath ¹¹bean marāen re hĪr ⁊ a¹¹ bean maille re Murthemhne, ⁊

455. ¹ins. uada ²coig B ³Ludhaigh and om. .i. B ⁴Callraidi Chonnacht ⁵ins. ⁊ (quater) ⁶-aidi ⁷Lugaig ⁸Dal Choirpre ⁹Lugaid Oirce ¹⁰Oirce ¹¹Laide meic Daire ¹²Con .i. Lugaid mac Daire (*involving a dittography*) ¹³Ailill Eolam as e rotmill air nīr fedad ¹⁴i. Mac Con (*interlined gloss*) B ¹⁵i. mac Niadh (*ditto*): *this bracketed sentence in B only* ¹⁶collad la nech acht ¹⁷Ailella o n-ainmnigter.

456. ¹⁻³in M only ²dia cloind-siden ³ins. na; Dealbnada ⁴Desi in Tuaisceirt ⁵Dal (*bis*) ⁶Mathrach ⁊ Hui Derduib ⁷-aidi ⁸Ele ⁹Turbe ¹⁰ins. Glennamnach ⁊ Eoganacht ¹¹Lacha ¹²Raithleand ¹³⁻¹⁹om.; Arand ¹⁴Argaid ¹⁵Leamnaide: om.

Lugaid s. Daire, of whom was Lugaid mac Con, whom Ailill fostered—Lugaid s. Lugaid Laige s. Daire, the constant wounder, who could not sleep with any save with Elóir, the hound of Ailill.

456. The progeny of Éber throughout Ireland here now. Éber, of his progeny are Dál Cais, Dál Cein, Delbna, the Northern Déssi, Dál Mescorb, Dál Matrach, Uí Deruirb [*lege* Derduib], Catraige, Éile, Túath Tuirbe, Eoganacht of Caisel, of Áine, of Loch Léin, of Ráithlinn, of Glennamnach, of Ára, of Ros Airgid, Lemnaig of Alba, Eoganacht of Durlas Airthir Clíach, [and Ciannachta South and North, and Luigne South and North, and Gailenga all but a few]. Those are all the seed of Éber.

457. Ten chieftains were their losses till then, by sea and by land, from when they set forth from Spain till the capture of Ireland; eight of the chieftains including the king, Donn; and Bíle s. Brig, Airech Februad, Bres, Buas, Buaigne, who were drowned in the ship along with Donn; Ír, who died in Sceilig and was buried there; and Érannán, who died in the estuary, or on the sea, after falling from the mast; Cuailnge and Fuad, who perished at the hands of phantoms—those are their losses of nobles, to say nothing of women, warriors, and children.

458. Six of their queens also did they leave on the same occasion—Buan wife of Bíle and Díl daughter of Míl along with Donn, and Scéne, that is Dellsaire wife of Amorgen Glúingel s. Míl, from whom is named Inber Scéne. His wife died along with Ír, and his wife with Muirtemne; and

in Alban ¹⁶ Durlais Airthir ¹⁷ *ins.* ⁊ Ciannacht Theas ⁊ Tuaid
⁊ Luigni Theas ⁊ Tuaid ⁊ na Gailenga uile genmota uathad ¹⁸⁻¹⁹ Clann
Aebir sin doneoch is Ferra dib.

457. ¹ tais- ² conici ³ o da gluaiséadar ⁴ co ⁵ octur B:
da taiséchaib ⁶ .i. im Dond ⁊ Bili ⁷ Aireach Februad ⁸ Buaidne
⁹ bathad: son B ¹⁰ amaille re ¹¹ Hir do hec i Scellie co ro
adnocht ¹² Earand dec isan indber ¹³ *om.* on ¹⁴ thuitim isin
¹⁵ Cuailgne ¹⁶ thoitim la ¹⁷ iat ¹⁸ cenmota ¹⁹ oclaich.

458. ¹ -fac- ² coic ³ da ⁴ chur chedna ⁵ Donn ⁊ Scene
⁶ .i. *erased and* ⁊ ainm di *written in marg.* ⁷ Aimirgiu Gluingil
⁸ uaithi ⁹ -gther. ¹⁰ Scene ¹¹ ben (*bis*) ¹² *erasure of*

Ífial bean ¹²Luigeach meic Ítha, adbath do naire ¹³ag faicsin
 nochta a fir ¹⁴aga fothrugud as an Inber ¹⁵Feli, *unde dicitur*
 Inber Fele. ¹⁶Ocus isin n-aideche sin ro meabhaidh Loch
¹⁷Laighdheach fo thír, ⁊ is ¹⁸dī doroinde a ¹⁹fear in ²⁰marbh-
 naidh, ⁊ is í cēt marbhnaidh ²¹Ērenn—

Suidheamh sund . . .

459. Deis chatha ¹Tailltean bai ²cosnamh etir macaibh Miled
³immon rigi, .i. ⁴idir Ēber ⁊ ⁵Ērimōn, co ⁶rugadh Amairgein
 chuceu do chōir ⁷turro. ⁸Condebhairt Amairgein: Orbha in
⁹tāisigh (.i. Duind) don ¹⁰tānaisti, do Ērimōn, ⁊ a ¹¹orba-sein do
 Ēber dia ēis. Doig is iad trī cēt ¹²breatha rugad ig Macaib
 Miled in Erinne; ¹³in breath ¹⁴rug Amairgein i ¹⁵Teamraigh, ⁊
 in breath sin ¹⁶a Sliabh Mis, ⁊ in breath ¹⁴rug Amairgein ¹⁶a
 Cínd ¹⁷tSail in nDeasumain for osaib allta ⁊ ¹⁸ceatraib. Amail
¹⁹asbert in file,

Sund ruc Amairgen in mbreth . . .

460. ¹Seisiur tōiseach ²teas ³trā fa dheōidh, ³ ⁊ ⁴mōirseisiur
 tōiseach i tuaidh, ⁴ do ⁵Ērimōn ⁶taraister ann; ⁊ rīghe theas
 do Ēber, ⁊ rīghe tuaidh do Ērimōn.⁶

In [sei]sear theas, .i. Ēber An seser theas imorro, .i.
 Find, Lughaid m. Ítha, ⁊ Ēber Find, Lughaid m. Ítha,
 Eadān m. Uige, ⁊ ⁷Un m. Uige, Etān, Ūn m. Uici, Caithear,
 Caicer ⁊ Fulmān. In mor- Fulmān. An moirseser thuaid
 seisear atuidh .i. Ērimon, imorro, .i. Ērimōn, Ēber m.
 Eber m. Īr, Amairgein mac Īr, Aimirgin, Goisten, Sētga,
 Goistean (*sic*), Sēdga, Sobairce, Sobairei. Is dē sin adubairt
 Surge. Is dē sin adubairt Raidhne fili mac Ugaine diar
 Raighne fili mac Ugaine Mōir, ċiarfaid re brathair, .i. fri Māl
 fria Māl m. Ugaine a brathair, mac Ugaine: conaid ann
 diar iarfaidh Māl, Can do asbeart so—
 turtheacht Mac Milead: conad
 ann asbert Raighe file—

A mhic ain Ugoine.

about 6 letters here B

¹³ oc

¹⁴ ica othrucad isin n-indber

¹⁵ om. Fele

¹⁶ is í sin aidchi ro meabaid

¹⁷ Laideach

¹⁸ de

marb doriđni

¹⁹ fer

²⁰ marbnad-sa

²¹ Erenn hi dendebrad.

459. ¹ Taillen *and ins.* imorro

² imchosnom itir

³ mon

⁴ itir

Fíal wife of Lugaid, who died of shame when she saw the nakedness of her husband, as he bathed in Inber Féile, *unde dicitur* Inber Féile. And in that night Loch Luigdech burst forth over the land. Of her did her husband make the lament, which is the first lament of Ireland—

Poem no. LXXVII.

459. After the battle of Tailtiu there was a contention between the Sons of Míl, Éber and Érimón, regarding the kingdom. Amorgen was brought to them to arbitrate between them; so Amorgen said: The inheritance of the Chief, Donn, to the second, Érimón, and his inheritance to Éber after him. Now those are the three first judgements given among the Sons of Míl in Ireland; the judgement that Amorgen gave in Temair; and that judgement, in Sliab Mis; and the judgement that Amorgen gave in Cenn tSáile, over wild deer and quadrupeds. As the poet saith,

Poem no. LXXV.

460. Six chieftains southward, at last, and seven northward with Érimón, went there; and the kingship in the South to Éber, and the kingship in the North to Érimón.^(a) The six in the South—Éber Finn, Lugaid s. Íth, Etán [s. Uiece], Ún s. Uiece, Caicher, Fulmán. The seven in the North, Érimon, Éber s. Ír, Amorgen [s.] Gosten, Sétga, Sobairce, [Surge]. Of that did Roigne the poet, son of Ugaine [the Great], speak to Mál s. Ugoine, to his when he was asked of his brother, when Mál asked of brother, Mál s. Ugoine; so that him: Sing of the adventures then he said this—
of the Sons of Míl. So then
Roigne the poet said this—

Poem no. LXXVI.

⁵ Eremon	⁶ rucad Aimirgin chueu	⁷ eaturru	⁸ coneabairt
Aimirgin	⁹ taisich	¹⁰ tanasti d'Eremon	¹¹ forba-sen
¹² bretha rucad do Macaib Milig an	¹³ ins. i.	¹⁴ rue Aimirgin (bis)	
¹⁵ Temaid eturru 7 T.D.D.	¹⁶ i (bis)	¹⁷ Šaile (om. t-)	¹⁸ ceathraib
¹⁹ isbeart in file.			

460. ¹ seisear taiseach ² om. ³⁻³ thra fodeas la Heber ⁴⁻⁴ moršeser
 taisiach a tuad ⁵ Eremon ⁶⁻⁶ om. M ⁷ written uii.

(a) One translation is sufficient for the two versions of this except in the last sentence, as the differences are elsewhere merely verbal or orthographical. Bracketed words in B only.

461. No gomadh iad dā No cumad iad-so dā seisear
seisear adberaid, .i. sē meic adbearaid na hudair, .i. seisear
Milead ⁊ sē meic Breogain, .i. ro bādar Meic Miled ⁊ seser
Ērimōn, Ēber, Lugaid, no do bādar Meic Breogain, .i.
Aireach, Amairgein, Colpa, Breogu, Bili, Fuat, Blad,
hĪr; sē meic Breoghain .i. Cualu. Seisier Meic Miled
Breogho, Bili, Fuad, Bladh, imorro, Ēremōn, Ēber, Aireach,
Cuala, Cualgne. Aimirgin, Colptha, hĪr. Airmit
eolaig co tānig hĪr mac Ītha
meic Breogain in Ērinn la
Lugaid mac Ītha. Is do cloind
hĪr meic Ītha .i. Museraidi ⁊
Corco Baiscind ⁊ Corco Duibne
⁊ il-chenēla aile beos.

462. Aireach Feabruad mac Milead, is i in cland airmidther
uad, do rēir eōlach ⁊ ealadan .i. Ulaid ⁊ Ciarraide ⁊ Conmaiene
⁊ Core Modruad ⁊ Dal Moda Ruith ⁊ Fīr Muigi Fene ⁊ Corco
Oele ⁊ Cāenraidī ⁊ Corco Soillecend Senme, ⁊ Odarraide ⁊ Dal
nAraide, ⁊ Dal Riata ⁊ Albanaig ⁊ na secht Laigsi la Laignib.
Uair thic slicht senehusa na agaig-sin, oir airmit craeba
coibneasa ⁊ genelagi a mbēith do cloind hĪr meic Miled, ge
benar a ngenelach co hAireach Februd mac Milead. No
cumad do hĪr bad ainm Aireach Februd fodesin.

463. Gāidhil tra, is amlaigh Gaedil thra, is amlaid sin
sin roghabsat Ērinn. Tūatha ro gobsad Ēirind, iar sur
Dē Danann, im Thailtēan cada sliged doib ota in Greig
roghabsat trā. Finit, Amen, Sceitheagda co Tor Neamruad,
finit, do gabāil Ērenn andsin ⁊ ota Thor Neamruad co ro-
anuas. flaithius na Sceithia, ⁊ ota in
Sceithia iar mbeith an inadaib
imda aile, co Heasbāin, ⁊ ota
Espāin co Hērind iartain.
Corgabsad i Tailtēan co tuesat
cath Tailtēan do Tuathaib De
Danann. Finit do na gabalaib
sin Mac Miled.

461. Or perhaps it was two groups of six persons, they say, the six sons of Míl and the six sons of Breogan: namely, Érimón, Éber, Lugaid (or Airech), Amorgen, Colpa, Ír. The six sons of Breogan, Brego, Bile, Fuad, Blad, Cualu, Cualnge.

Or perhaps these were two groups of six persons, as the authors say; the six who were sons of Míl, and the six who were sons of Breogan. The six sons of Breogan were Brego, Bile, Fuat, Blad, Cualu, [Cualnge]. The six sons of Míl, Érimón, Éber, Airech, Aimirgen, Colptha, Ír. The learned reckon that Ír s. Íth s. Breogan came into Ireland with Lugaid s. Íth. Of the progeny of Ír s. Íth are Muscraige, Coreu Baiscinn, Coreu Duibne, and many other peoples besides.

462. Airech Febrúad s. Míl, these are the progeny reckoned from him, according to men of learning and of art; Ulaid, Ciarraige, Conmaicne, Coreu Modruad, Dál Moga Ruith, Fírmuige Fene, Coreu Ele, Caenraige, Coreu Soillcenn of Semne, Odarraige, Dál nAraide, Dál Riata, Albanaig, and the Seven Laigsi among the Laigin. But there comes a section of History against that, for the branches of Kinship and Genealogy reckon that these were of the progeny of Ír s. Míl, though their genealogies are derived from Airech Febrúad s. Míl. Or perhaps Ír himself had the name "Airech Febrúad".

463. As for the Gáedil, it is thus that they took Ireland. As for the Túatha Dé Danann, around Tailtiu did they settle. Finit, Amen, Finit of the Taking of Ireland down to this.

As for the Gáedil, it is thus that they took Ireland, after journeying on every way from Scythian Greece to Nemrod's Tower, and from Nemrod's Tower to the great kingship of Scythia, and from Scythia, after being in many other places, to Spain, and from Spain to Ireland thereafter. They landed in Tailtiu, and gave battle in Tailtiu to the Túatha Dé Danann. Finit of those Takings of the Sons of Míl.

MINIUGAD

μΛ, 22 δ 24: μV, 11 γ 38: μR, 93 δ 33.

464. Ro ¹innissimar trā do ²himthechtaib ³Gōedel, ⁴γ ⁵is eadh innisit eōlaig; ⁶combadh ⁷sessir ar trichait airech ⁸nothistais co Hērinn, ocus sē longa trichat leo, ⁹γ ceithre ar fichit do mogadaib ¹⁰acco, γ long ¹¹la ¹²gach ae dīb; γ ceithre mogaid ar fichet la each ¹³mog ina luing. Asberat araile ¹⁴comad ¹⁵iad ¹⁶a n-anmand: Medar, ¹⁷Ladhar, ¹⁸Medhon, Pidacat (*sic*), Rus, ¹⁹Cailna, Magdena, Cacha, ²⁰Bonfindu, ²¹Cerceorne, ²²Medina, Auilim, Ber, ²³Baschon, ²⁴Forcene, Lugba, Sega, Selgend, ²⁵Segmaraigh. Asberat ²⁶dano ²⁷macco la ²⁸hĒber ²⁹foninnussa .i. ³⁰Cour, Capa, ³¹Coronn, Etor, Airb, ³²Airbi: Sē ³³meic ele la ³⁴hĒrimōn, .i. ³⁵Aan, Etend, Aine, ³⁶Cathiar, Caicher, Cerna. Anmand ban Mac Miled imorro, Tea, Fial, ³⁷Fass, Liber, Odhba, ³⁸Seot, ³⁹Scene: *de quibus dicitur* ⁴⁰*hoc carmen*,

Secht mna Mac Miled nglē.

465. Do riacht dana Lugaidh mac Ītha, ‡ (.i. ¹Lugu Ītha, ar ba ²lugu-som ar ³in t-Īth aile, ⁴daigh Īth ainm cechtarnae) || do ⁵dighail a athar ⁶in Ērinn, *ut supra diximus*. Ro ⁷bāigedh Dīl ⁸dana ingen Miledh, ben Duinn, ⁹issin luing ¹⁰i mbai Bress, γ Buass, γ Buaigne, ¹¹hic Tigh Duind ¹²ie na ¹³Dumachaib; ¹⁴γ dobert ¹⁵Ērimōn fōt for Dīl, ¹⁶γ atbert: Is fōt for Dīl fotlau¹⁶; *unde* ¹⁷Fotla dicitur.

466. ¹Seōlais Hērīmōn, tricha lāech, ²lāim ndess fri Hēriun saer-³thuidh, .i. ⁴Brego, Murthemne, ⁵Fuat, Cuailnge, Hēremōn, Ēber mac Īr, Amargen, Colbtha, Lugne, Laigne,

464. ¹ -omar R	² om. h- RA	³ Gaidel R	⁴ om. γ R
⁵ issed R	⁶ combad R comadh A	⁷ seisir R seissir A	⁸ -tist- R
⁹ om. γ R	¹⁰ occo AR	¹¹ om. la VA; each A	¹² cech R
¹³ mōg R	¹⁴ combad R	¹⁵ iat V	¹⁶ a n-anmann A om. R
¹⁷ Ladar R	¹⁸ Medar R	¹⁹ Cailnai, Magdena R	²⁰ Bonfindu A
Bonfinnu R	²¹ Cerc Erene R	²² Megina R	²³ Berehon R
²⁴ Forche R	²⁵ Segmar, Aig R	²⁶ araille (om. dano) R	²⁷ macu R
²⁸ hĒbir R	²⁹ foninnissa A fonindasa R	³⁰ Caur R	³¹ Corann R
³² Airbi R	³³ om. meic; aili R	³⁴ Eremon R	³⁵ Aann Eden R

MINIUGAD.

464. We have told of the adventures of the Gaedil. Learned men relate that thirty-six chieftains came to Ireland, having thirty-six ships; and twenty-four servitors were with them, each one having a ship, and twenty-four servitors with each servitor in his ship. Others say that these were their names—Medar, Ladar, Medon, Pidacat, Rus, Cailna, Magdene, Cacha, Banfindu, Cerccorne, Medina, Auilim, Ber, Baschon, Forecne, Lugba, Segá, Selgend, Segmaraig. They say that the sons of Éber were as follows—Caur, Capa, Coronn, Etor, Airb, Airrbi. Érimón had other six sons, Aan, Etend, Aine, Cathiar, Caicher, Cerna. The names of the wives of the Sons of Míl were Tea, Fial, Fas, Liber, Odba, Scota, Scéne. *De quibus dicitur hoc carmen,*

Poem no. LXXX.

465. Lugaid s. Íth came, [that is, of Lesser Íth, for he was lesser than the other Íth; because Íth was the name of them both] to avenge his father in Ireland, *ut supra diximus*. Díl, daughter of Míl, wife of Donn, was drowned in the ship wherein were Bres, and Buas, and Buaighe, at Tech Duinn at the Sandhills. And Érimón laid a sod upon Díl, and said: It is a sod upon Díl . . . *et inde Fotla dicitur.*

466. Érimón, with thirty warriors, sailed North-eastward. They were Brego, Murthemne, Fuat, Cuailnge, Érimón, Éber mac Ír, Amorgen, Colptha, Luigne, Laigne, Goisten, Setga,

Aan Etenn A ³⁶ Cathiair Cacher R ³⁷ Faes R ³⁸ Scott A
Scothta (*the second t yc*) R ³⁹ Scena R ⁴⁰ om. hoc carmen R.

465. ¹ Luga Ita R ² luga-sum R ³ an t-Ith R ⁴ daig R
⁵ digail R ⁶ an V ⁷ baighedh A baided R ⁸ om. R ⁹ asin V
¹⁰ ambai Bres 7 Buas R ¹¹ ic Tig Duinn ¹² hic A ¹³ Dumchaib AR
after which there is an erasure about a half line in length, R ¹⁴ 7 *in the erasure R* ¹⁵ hErimon R ¹⁶⁻¹⁸ om. R ¹⁷ Fodla V.

466. ¹ Seolais Heremon R ² lam des R ³ tuaidh A ⁴ Bregon R

Goiscen, Sētga, Suirge, ⁶Sobairche. *Item* na mogaidh, Aidne, Ai, *et rel.* ⁷Gabais Inber Colbtha .i. ⁸Colbtha mac Miled rogab ⁹in port *prius*, ¹⁰*et unde* ¹¹Indber Colba *dicitur*. ¹²Meice Breogain imorro, ni ¹³fagbait clanna; acht *tantum* marait ¹⁴a n-anmand for ¹⁵dingnaib uaislib Ērenn. ¹⁶Nocha n-indister clanna ¹⁷na Féned, .i. ¹⁸Setgha, Sobairche, ¹⁹Gosten, Suirge, ²⁰Ō Amargen tiad Corcea Acradh la ²¹Hele ⁊ na hOrbraide. Ō Ēber ²²mac Īr, Clann Olloman Fotla, .i. Rudraige, ⁊ Conmaicne, ⁊ Ciarraige, ⁊ ²³Corco Dalaig, ⁊ Corco Modruad, ⁊ Dal ²⁴Moga Ruith, Fir Muigi Fene, Fir Laigsi Laigen, Araid Cliach, ²⁵Secht Sogain. Ō Ērimōn ²⁶dana na Fotharta, *de quibus* Brigid.

467. ¹Anais Ēber ²thess, tricha laech, .i. Bile, Mili, Cualo, ³Bladh, Ebliu, Nār, Ēber Donn, Ēber Finn, Erech, Erandán, Lugaid, Ēr, Orba, Ferōn, Fergna, cethrar ⁵mac Ēbir, ⁶Ēn, Ūn, Ētān, ⁷Cacher, ⁸Mantān, Fulmān. ¹⁰(*Item* na mogaid, Adar, Aire, Dēise, Dela, Clīu, Morba, Fea, Life, Femen, Fera.) Bile ⁊ Miled, ¹¹dā clann-side Gāidil uile. ¹²Cualu, Bladh, ⁊ Ēber Donn, ni ¹³fargabsat ¹⁴cland, acht a n-anmann forsna prim-slēibtib. Nār mac Bile, *a quo* Ros Nāir *dicitur*. ¹⁵Nocho n-innister clann na ¹⁶Fened, .i. Ēn, Ūn, Ētan, Fulmān, Mantān. Ni ¹⁷fargaib Ēber Donn no ¹⁸Ērech clanna, no ¹⁹Erann; *non* ²⁰*habuit filios quoniam mersus est* (sic) *statim in* ²¹*palude Scenae*. Lugaid mac Ītha, cōic ²²ciniuda einset a fine Daire Doimthig; .i. na cōic ²³Lugaid; Lugaid Cal, *a quo* ²⁴Callraide Conacht, Lugaid Corr *a quo* ²⁵Corpraigi, Lugaid ²⁶Corr *a quo* Dāl ²⁷Coirpre Clíach, Lugaid Oirethe *a quo* ²⁸Coreco ²⁹Oirethe, Lugaid Laigis *a quo* ²⁸Coreco ³⁰Laigisi, dia mbai Lugaid mac ³¹Dairine, .i. Lugaid mac Con. Ailill Aulom ³²rodnalt, ⁊ ³³ni fetas ūad cotlad la ³⁴nech n-aile acht la coin Ailella, Elóir Derg

⁶ Fuatt Cuailngne A (Cuailngne V, Cual- R) ⁶-airci R ⁷ Gabaid
Inber Colba R ⁸ Colba R ⁹ an R ¹⁰ om. et AR ¹¹ Hinber A :
dicitur Inber Colbtha R ¹² meic Bregoin R ¹³ fargbā V farcabset R
¹⁴ a hanmannna R ¹⁵ dingnadaib uaisle R ¹⁶ nocho VA niconinister R
¹⁷ om. na: Fennedh R ¹⁸ Setga Sur- Sob- R ¹⁹ om. Gosten R
²⁰ Amargin tra A ²¹ Hele ⁊ na (not la) AR; Heli R ²² om. mac I. R
²³ Coreco AR ²⁴ Moda A ²⁵ ins. ⁊ R ²⁶ didiu R.

Suirge, Sobairche: also the servitors, Aidne, Ai, etc. He landed in Inber Colptha—it was Colptha son of Míl who first took the harbour, whence it is called Inber Colptha. Now the sons of Breogan left no children; only on the noble fortresses of Ireland do their names remain. No children of the warriors are recorded, that is, of Setga, Sobairche, Goisten, Suirge. From Amorgen come Coreu Acrad in Eile and Orbraige. From Éber mac Ír, the progeny of Ollom Fotla—Rudraige, Conmaiene, Ciarraige, Coreu Dalaig, Coreu Modruad, Dál Moga Ruith, Fir Muige Fene, Fir Laigsu Laigen, Araid Clíach, the seven Sogains. From Érimón moreover are the Fotharta, from whom came Brigid.

467. Eber [with] thirty warriors remained in the South; namely Bile, Míl, Cualu [*lege* Cuailnge], Blad, Eibliu, Nár, Éber Donn, Éber Finn, Airech, Erandan, Lugaid, Ér, Orba, Ferón, Fergna, the four sons of Éber, Én, Ún, Etan, Caicher, Mantán, Fulman, [also the servitors Adar, Aire, Deise, Dela, Clín, Morba, Fea, Life, Femen Fera], Bile, Míl—of their children are all the Gáedil. Cualu, Blad, and Éber Donn left no children, only their names upon the chief mountains. Progeny of the warriors is not related, namely of Én, Ún, Etán, Fulmán, Mantán. Éber Donn and Airech left no progeny, nor yet Erannán; *non habuit filios, quoniam mersi sunt statim in palude Scenae*. Lugaid s. Íth, from his family of Daire Dointhech sprang five peoples, to wit the five Luguids—Lugaid Cal *a quo* Calraige of Connachta, Lugaid Corr *a quo* Corpraige, Lugaid Corp *a quo* Dal Corpri Cliach, Lugaid Oirethe *a quo* Coreu Oirethe, Lugaid Laigis *a quo* Coreu Laigisi, of whom was Lugaid s. Dairine, i.e. Lugaid mac Con. Ailill Aulom fostered him, and he could not sleep with any, save with Ailill's

⁵ filii R ⁶ *ins. i. A* ⁷ Caicher R ⁸ Manntan V ¹⁰ *This bracketed passage in R only*
¹¹ dia clainn-sin R ¹² Cuala ⁊ Blad R
¹³ farcaib- ¹⁴ clann R; clann A ¹⁵ nochá ninistir R, inidister A
¹⁶ fenedh A fenned R ¹⁷ farcaib R fargab- A ¹⁸ Airech R ¹⁹ Eran R
²⁰ abuit A habuait R (*the u yo*) ²¹ paulude V Hiber A ²² cineda
cinsed R ²³ Lugaig R ²⁴ Calr- R ²⁵ Corbraide R -aidhi A
²⁶ Corp A ²⁷ Coirpri R ²⁸ Corca (*bis*) R ²⁹ Oirethe A Oirethi R
³⁰ Laigin A Laigde R ³¹ Dairfine R ³² rodnalt A rotnalt R
³³ ni etas R ³⁴ neoch R ³⁵ dicepatur V ³⁶ Mos R ³⁷ aili R

a hainmside; unde Mac Con ³⁵dicebatur. O Eber autem Dal ³⁶Mes Corp, *ut* ³⁷*alii dicunt*, ⁊ Dēis in Tuaiscirt, ⁊ Dāl ³⁸Mathrach i ³⁹toeb Temrach, ⁊ ⁴⁰Ui Derduib, ⁊ Cathrae ⁊ Eli ⁊ Tūath Tuirbe ⁊ ⁴¹*alii* ⁴²*multi ut prediximus*.

468. Bae cosnam dāna etir ¹Ēber ⁊ Ērimōn imun rīgi, co ²rue Amargin ³cōrai ⁴etorra, ⁵i. ⁶forbba ⁷Duinn, ⁸in tōissig, don tānaisi, do hĒrimōn, ⁊ a forba-suide do Ēber dia ēis. Ocus ni rogab Ēber, acht a tri roga in Hērind, *ut supra* ⁹*diximus*.

Anmann na toissech.

¹⁰Seisiur ¹¹trā tōisech ¹²thess ¹³fodeóidh, ⁊ a sē aile ¹⁴thuaid; ⁊ ¹⁵ised ¹⁶tarrasair ann, ¹⁷rīgi ¹⁸tess do Ēber ⁊ ¹⁷rīgi ¹⁹tuaidh do ²⁰Ērimōn, ⁊ in dias dāna leo, i. ²¹file ⁊ cruitire; Cir ⁊ ²²Cinend a n-anmann. ²³Lāsai ²⁴crannchor araib. ²⁵Ised luide ²⁶in cruitire co ²⁷Hēber fodess, in file co Hērīmōn fothuaidh. In ²⁸sesir tōisech ²⁹tes trā, i. Ēber, Lugaid mac ³⁰Ītha, Etan mac ³¹Oicce, Ūn mac ³²Ucce, Caicher, Fulman. In ³³seissiuir atuaidh, ³⁴Hērīmōn, Ēber mac ³⁵Ir, ³⁶Amargen, ³⁷Gosceen, Setga, ³⁸Sobairee, ⁊ Surge *septimus, ut* ³⁹*diximus*. Is dē asbert Raigne Roscadach mac ⁴⁰Ugaine fri Mal, dia ro ⁴¹iarfacht Mal, Can do ⁴²thuirded; ⁴³*et dixit* ⁴⁴Raighne,

A mhic ain Ugaine . . .

Ut supra ⁴⁵*scripsimus. De quibus hoc carmen* ⁴⁶*cantabatur,*

Sē meic Miled miadh nardain . . .

Is ⁴⁷amlaid sin ⁴⁸trā ro ⁴⁹gabaid Eriu ō cēt gabāil Cesra co gabāil Mac Miled.

³⁸ Matr- AR

³⁹ taeb R

⁴⁰ Ua V, hui R

⁴¹ allii V, ali R

⁴² multi V.

468. ¹ Eber (*the -er ye*) i rigi ⁊ Herimon R ⁊ Herimon also A ² ruce A
³ -ai *dittographed* A ⁴ etorru R ⁵ om. i. R ⁶ forba AR
⁷ Duind A ⁸ an toisig R ⁹ dicitur R ¹⁰ seissiuir A seisir R
¹¹ om. R ¹² tes R ¹³ -oid R ¹⁴ tuaid R ¹⁵ issed AR
¹⁶ tarasair R ¹⁷ rige (*bis*) R ¹⁸ thess A ¹⁹ tuaid R ²⁰ Her- AR
²¹ fili ⁊ cruitiri R ²² Cinnenn R ²³ lasait R. *For the version of*

hound, Elóir Derg was its name; *unde* Mac Con *dicebatur*. From Eber moreover were Dál Mes Corp, *ut alii dicunt* and the Northern Déssi, Dál Mathrach beside Temair, Uí Derduib, Cathrae, Éile, and Túath Turbe, *et alii multi ut praediximus*.

468. There was a contention between Éber and Érimón in the matter of the kingship, and Amorgen made arbitration between them; that the heritage of Donn, the eldest, should go to the second, Érimón, and his heritage to Éber after him. Howbeit Éber would not accept anything but his three choices in Ireland, *ut supra diximus*

Poem no. LXXXII.

There were six chieftains in the South at the last, and other six in the North; and the kingdom of the South was given to Éber, and that in the North to Érimón. Also the two men of cunning, a poet and a harper: Eir and Cinenn were their names. A lot was cast upon them: the harper went to Éber, southward, and the poet to Érimón, northward. Now the six chieftains in the South were Éber, Lugaid s. Ith, Étan s. Oicee, Ūn s. Uicce, Caicher, Fulman. The six in the North were Érimón, Éber s. Ír, Amorgen, Goscen, Sétga, and Sobairce, and Suirge a seventh, as we have said. Of these matters spake Roigne Roscadach s. Ugoine to Mal, when Mal asked, Sing of the adventures; *Et dixit Roigne*

Poem no. LXXVI.

ut supra scripsimus. De quibus hoc carmen cantabatur.

Poem No. LXXXIII.

Thus it is that Ireland was taken, from the first Taking of Cessair to the Taking of the Sons of Míl.

this incident in F, see ¶ 470

cruitiri R ²⁷ Eb- R

³⁰ Hitha A ³¹ Oece R

³⁴ *ins.* .i.; Heremon A ³⁵ Hir A

³⁸ *om.* 7; Suirgi A Sobairci R

⁴¹ *fiarfacht* A ⁴² *turded* AR

⁴⁶ *cantabant* R ⁴⁷ Amlaidh

²⁴ -char R

²⁸ *seisir* R *sessiur* A

³² Uicce A Oece R

³⁶ -gin A Amir- R

³⁹ *dux* VR

⁴³ *om.* et R

⁴⁸ *om.*

²⁵ *issed* A

²⁹ *tra thess* A

³³ *seisir tuaith* R

³⁷ *Goiscen* R

⁴⁰ *Augaine* R

⁴⁵ *scrib-* R

⁴⁹ *gab* Her. R.

THE VERSE TEXTS

LXVII

¶ 385. L 8 γ 8; F 21 α 1: V² 1 β 36: Λ 12 β 1: D 18 γ 15:
E 7 β 30: R 81 δ 35 [first quatrain only]: M 289 β 13: not in B.

1. ¹Tóisig na ²l-loingsi ³dar ⁴ler,
 ⁵dia ⁶tāncatar Meic ⁷Miled,
 ⁸bit ⁹mebra ¹⁰limsa ¹¹rim lā,
 ¹²a n-anmann ¹³'s ¹⁴a n-aideda. 2600

2. ¹Ebliu, Fuat, ²Brego—³blad ⁴bil—
 ⁵Lugaid, ⁶Murthemne, ⁷on muirlind,
 Būas, ⁸Bres, ⁹Buagne ¹⁰na mbrīg ¹¹mōr,
 ¹²Dond, Ír, Ēber, ¹³hĒrimōn.

3. ¹Amairgen, ²Colptha ³cen ⁴chrād, 2605
 Ēber, ⁵hĒrech, ⁶hErennān,
 ⁷Cualnge, Cualu, ⁸Nār amne,
 ⁹Mumne, Luigne, ocus Laigne.

4. Fulmān, ¹Matān, ²Surge ³ar sen,
 ⁴Aer, Orba, ⁵Ferōn, ⁶Fergen, 2610
 Ēn, Ūn, ⁷Etān, ⁹Gosten glē,
 ⁹Sētga, ¹⁰Surge, Sobaireche.

1. ¹taissig F toissich V toisich AR taisich M ²longsi L ³tar FV
thar M ⁴lear FM ⁵di Λ ⁶tangatar F tangadar E ⁷meice
Mileadh F Miledh V Milead M ⁸is F bat R² ⁹membra F
mebra Λ Memhra D meabra E meamra *with 'no b' over the second m* M
¹⁰liumsa VA leamsa M ¹¹frim la VAE remla RDM ¹²a n-anmann ADR
a n-anmand LEM ¹³om. 's FVAEM ¹⁴n-aigeda VE (gh E) oigeda M.

2. ¹Ebleo L Eibliu VD Eibli E Eibleo FM ²Breoghu F Brege V
Brige Λ Breoga E Breogu M ³bladh FA ⁴bind VAD binn E
⁵-aidh F ⁶-temne F -temni V -themni Λ -teimhni E ⁷Milid R'R³
⁸Breas FEM Bress VA ⁹Buaighne F Buaigne VA Buaghni D
Buaigni E Buaidne M ¹⁰combrig FM na mbrigh VE na brigh Λ
¹¹mor γc F ¹²Donn DAEM ¹³Eremhon F Erimon V Eimer
Eremon E Eremon M.

THE VERSE TEXTS.

LXVII.

1. The chiefs of the expedition oversea
when the Sons of Míl came,
their names and their fates
shall be a memory with me for many days.
2. Ebleo, Fúat, Brego—fortunate fame—
Lugaid, Muirthemne from the sea-pool,^(a)
Búas, Bres, Buaighe of the great virtues,
Donn, Ir, Eber, Erimón.
3. Amorgen, Colptha without offence,
Eber, Airech, Erannán,
Cuailnge, Cualu, Nár likewise,
Muimne, Luigne, and Laigne.
4. Fulmán, Mantán, Suirge thereafter,
Er, Orba, Ferón, Fergna,
En, Un, Etán, Gosten the bright,
Sétga, Suirge, Sobairche,.

3. ¹Amargen VA Amairgin D Aimirgin EM ²Colpa V Colpta EM
³can F cin D ⁴chradh F crad VADE ⁵Aireach F Erech V
Airech M ⁶Arannan FM Erandan VA -nn E ⁷Cuailge Cualu F
Cualu Cuailnge VA (-gne Λ) Cualu Cualgne D Cula Cuilnge E Cuailgne M
⁸Nar ane F Nar inne DE ⁹Muimne FVA Muimni Luighni ⁊ Laighni E.

4. ¹Manntan F Mantan VEM ²Suirgi V Suirge Λ Surgi EM
³iar sin F sein E ar sin M ⁴Er VAEM ⁵Feronn F ⁶Feirgein F
Ferghean Λ Feirgin E Gergen M ⁷Eatan M ⁸Goisten FM
Goisgen E Goiscen V ⁹Setgha Λ Sedga E Segda M ¹⁰Suirghe
Sobarche F Sobairci Suirge VAE.

(a) Following the reading of R².

5. Palap mac ¹hĒrimōin āin,
ocus ²Caicher ³mac ⁴Matāin,
do ⁵dīgail ⁶Ītha na ⁷n-ech, 2615
⁸dechenboir ⁹tricha ¹⁰tōesech.
6. ¹Athbath ²Brego ³i ⁴mBregaib ⁵bind
⁶marb ⁷Muirthemni ⁸con ⁹mōr-lind,
¹⁰Cualgne ocus ¹¹Fuat, ¹²cen cor fand,
¹³ro marbsat Tūath Dē Danand. 2620
7. Dorochair ¹Cualu, nī ²chel,
la ³Crimthand ⁴scorach Sciathbēl;
do thām ⁵Blad ⁶i mBladmai ⁷bind,
⁸Nār ocus ⁹Ebleo i ¹⁰nEblind.
8. ¹Amairgen ²file na ³[b]fer, 2625
⁴marb i Cath Bile ⁵Thened;
marb ⁶Īr ⁷i ⁸Scelie na ⁹Scāl,
¹⁰marb con ¹¹n-Inbiur ¹²Ērennān.
9. ¹Dond is ²Bile is Buan a ³ben,
Dil, is ⁴Ērech mac ⁵Miled, 2630
Būas, ⁶Bres, ⁷Buagne ⁸cosin mblaid,
ro ⁹bāidead ¹⁰oc na Dumachaib.
10. Do rochair ¹Sobairche ²seng
³'na dūn, ⁴re ⁵Echaid ⁶nEcheend;
⁷Mantān is ⁸Caicher na ⁹ened 2635
¹⁰do rochair la ¹¹nAmairgen.

5. ¹Eremoin FM Erimoin VA Erem- E ²Cach- L Caicher VAF
Caicer E Caithear M ³mcc Λ ⁴Mantain FVE Manutain AM
⁵dhighail F diogail E ⁶Ithe E ⁷n-each FM ⁸dechneb- V
deichnib- Λ deichneb- M ⁹tricha xneabar E ¹⁰taisech FV
taisech AM toisech E.

6. ¹Adbath AM Adbat E ²Breoghu F Bregho V Breogha E
Breogu M ³a EM ⁴mBreaghmuigh F Bregm. VE mBregmuigh Λ
mBregmaich M ⁵binn E ⁶marbh F marbthar M ⁷Muirteimne F
Muirteimhni E Murthemne M ⁸for M ⁹muirlind FΔEM
¹⁰Cualnge L Cuailgni FEM ¹¹Fuad F Fuat is Cuailnge VE ¹²ciar
bo cam (cham Λ) VAE gen cor fann FM ¹³rosmarbsat E.

7. ¹Cuala E Cualo M ²cel FAV ³-thann VAM Criomann E
⁴sgorach E ⁵Bladh FA ⁶a EM ⁷binn E ⁸om. Nār M
⁹Eibleo F Eibliu VA Eibli E Eidleo M ¹⁰Eibblind FM an Eblind VA
an Eibhlinn E.

5. Palap son of Erimón the noble,
and Caicher son of Mantán,
to avenge Ith of the Steeds—
ten and thirty chieftains.
6. Brego died in tuneful Brega,
Muirthemne died at the Great Pool,
Cuailnge and Fúat, without their being weak,
The Túatha Dé Danann slew them.
7. Cualu fell, I conceal it not,
before Cremthann Shield-mouth, rich in herds ;
Blad, of plague in tuneful Bladma,
Nár and Eibliu in Eiblin.
8. Amorgen, the poet of the men,
died in the battle of Bile Tened ;
Ir died on Sceilic of the Spectres,
Erennán died at the estuary.
9. Donn and Bile, and Buan his wife
Díl, and Airech son of Míl,
Búas, Bres, Buaigne with renown,
were drowned at the Sandhills.
10. Sobairche the stately fell
in his fort, at the hands of Eochu Echchenn ;
Mantán and Caicher of the woundings
fell at the hands of Amorgen.

8. ¹ Amairgen V Amargen A Amargin E Aimirgin M ² fili M
¹ fear FM ⁴ gaet a cath Bile Teneadh VA (Then- A) gaot a cath
Bilitin E ⁵ Teineadh F Thenead M ⁶ hIr V ⁷ a F ic VAM
⁸ Sgeillic F Sceliuc VA Sceillic M ⁹ sgal F ¹⁰ om. marb M
¹¹ inber A indber FM ¹² Arannan FM Erannan A Erandan E.

9. ¹ Donn A ² Bili M ³ bhean F ⁴ Aireach FM hErech VA
⁵ Mileadh FA Miledh V ⁶ Breas FM Breis V Bress A ⁷ Buaidhghne F
Buaigne VA (gh V) Buaidne M ⁸ cosin mblaidh F mblaidh also VA
⁹ baitea FM bati V baiti AE ¹⁰ acc F ic VA ac M.

10. ¹ Sobairce AM -ci E Sobairchi D ² seang FM ³ la hEch. ED
⁴ hEochaidh VFM ⁵ Eachceann F nEchcend VE nEhcenn AD
Echhend M ⁶ Manntan F ⁷ Cac- E Caither M ⁸ cneadh F cnead M
⁹ ro marbtha VAED ¹⁰ -ghean F hAmairghen A hAmairgin E
hAmirgen D hAimirgen M.

11. ¹Aided ²Fulmā[i]n co³ feraib
la ⁴hĒrimōn ⁵ie ⁶Slemain;
do rochair ⁷Lugaid ⁸na land
⁹i cath la Fīru ¹⁰Domnand. 2640
12. Do rochair Luigne is ¹Laigne
²la Maccaib ³Ēber ⁴anble;
fo rochair in ⁵ce thrar cōir
La ⁶Īriel mac nĒrimōin.
13. ¹Cethri ²meic Ēbir ³tall trā, 2645
⁴Aer, Orba, Fēron, Fergna,
⁵rānic ⁶tarsna ⁷buidne a blad;
⁸atbath ⁹Muimne ¹⁰i m-¹¹Maig Cruachan.
14. Sin ¹chath for ²Tenus na ³treb,
sin ⁴maig ⁵i torchair ⁶Ēber, 2650
⁷do rochratar ⁸immalle
⁹Gosten, ¹⁰Sētga, ocus ¹¹Suirge.
15. Ūn mac ¹Ucce, ārd a ²rāth,
³Ēn is ⁴Etān ⁵il-dathach,
⁶hĒrimōn bind na ⁷blaide, 2655
⁸rosding ⁹i cath ¹⁰Comraire.
16. ¹Docer ²Suirge mac ³Duib daith
⁴la ⁵Īriel, ⁶in ārd, ⁷in maith;
⁸Ēber mac ⁹Īr, fer ¹⁰in n-ōir,
la ¹¹Palap mac ¹²hĒrimōin. 2660

11. ¹Aidheadh F Aighedh V Aigeadh A Aiged M ²Fulmain FVAE
³cu fearaib F feruib D fearaib M ⁴hErem- FEDM ⁵oc F a VA
hi D: cen meabail for ie Slemain M ⁶Sleamain V Sleman D
⁷Lughaid V Lugaidh A ⁸na l-lann A DM ⁹a FM hi D
¹⁰Domnann VEM.

12. ¹Laighne V ²la maccu R ria macaib VADM ³Ebir VEM
⁴aidble FAV aidbli EDM ⁵ce thrur F ce thrar E ce thrar M
⁶hĪrial m. nĒremoin FD hĪrial m. nĒiremoin VA hĪarel m. nĒremōin E
m. hErimoin *apparently* yc L hĪr-, Eremoin M.

13. ¹Ceithri FA Ceithri VM ²meic Eimhir (meic yc) E ³thall
FA (?) M; thra E ⁴hEr. VAD Eire E Er- M; Orbba D ⁵rainic F
rainig E ⁶dar na VAD (na *interlined* D) tarna EM ⁷ban a bladh A
buidni FD buidne M ⁸adbath EM a blad M ⁹Muimne FA
Mumui D Muimni E ¹⁰ar F a EAM ¹¹Muig FADM Magh E:
Cruachan AED. *After this quatrain there is written in E: Aill-, is
fallsa in began traota sin uait.*

11. The death of Fulmán with men
at the hands of Erimón at Slemain;
Lugaid of the spears fell
in battle, at the hands of the Fir Domnann.
12. Luigne and Laigne fell
by the sons of Eber of shamelessness;
the four just ones fell
at the hands of Iriel s. Erimón.
13. The four sons, of Eber yonder
Er, Orba, Ferón, Fergna,
their fame spread over the companies,
Muimne died in Mag Cruachain.
14. In the battle on the Tenus of the Tribes
on the plain where Eber fell,
they fell together—
Gosten, Sétga, and Suirge.
15. Un s. Uicce, high his grace,
En and Etán of many colours,
Erimón the tuneful, of renown
fell in the battle of Comraire.
16. Suirge s. Dub of colour fell
before Iriel the lofty, the good;
Eber s. Ir, the man of gold,
before Palap s. Erimón.

14. ¹Cath A, cat E ²Tennus VA Tendus M ³treab E ⁴mhuig F
muigh VA maigh E muig M ⁵a torchair VA hi torchair D hi tore. E
adrochair M ⁶Ebber F Eimher E ⁷torchratar L dorochratar M
⁸malle LM immale VA imaleith E ⁹Goisten FM Goiscen VAD Coisg E
¹⁰Sedga E Segá M ¹¹Surghe F Suirge VAED.

15. ¹Uicci F Uicce VAD (^{mcc} U., A) Uici M ²blad M
³hEn (i. da mac Occe *interlined above*) D ⁴Eadan M ⁵illathach F
illdathach VA hildathach D illadach M ⁶Eremon FM Eirimon V
Erimhon A hErem- D ⁷blaidhe D bluidhe VA bloide D ⁸erosding E
nosding M ⁹a VAE hi D; cat D ¹⁰Comnaire FM Chomruire V
Comruire A.

16. ¹Docher AD cocheair M ²Sirge FD Sirghi VA Sirgi M
³Duibh E ⁴re VAE ⁵hIrial FEAM Irial V hIriel D ⁶ind A
an E ⁷ind maith FAVD; Findmac E i maig ard-maith M
⁸hEber VAD ⁹hIr A ¹⁰ind oir VA anoir E ¹¹Palapp A
¹²Eirimoin V Erimoin A Eremoin M. *In E the text ends 'la P.'; the
missing 'alap m. Eiremoin' is inserted in marg.*

17. ¹Palap uallach fuair ²rinni
³i cath ⁴gubach ⁵Gesilli;
⁶asain, ⁷co ⁸cummair, ⁹comse,
¹⁰bās ¹¹tōesech na ¹²lōech ¹³longse.
18. ¹A Christ ²ōs na clan[n]aib, cumnig 2665
Mae ³mic ⁴Flaind a lāech-Luignib;
a Rī na ⁵mblath ⁶is na ⁷mbreth
⁸is Tū in ⁹tAbb, ¹⁰is Tū in ¹¹Tōesech.

LXVIII.

R¹ ¶ 386. L 6 δ 37.

Bad fert Scēne—ba ¹amne,
(²inge bid ainm Scēne bias fair-se) 2670
Bid fert Ērennān contī,
de Dia bās ind filid-se.

LXIX.

R¹ 3 ¶ 387: L 6 δ 40 F 16 301. R² ¶ 418: A 12 δ 42.
R³ ¶ 435: B 21 β 19.

Am gāeth i m-muir,
Am tond trethan,
Am fuaim mara, 2675
Am dam secht ndirend,
⁵ Am sēig i n-aill,
Am dēr grēne,
Am cain lubai,
Am tore ar gail, 2680
Am he i l-lind,
¹⁰ Am loch i m-maig,
Am brī a ndai
Am brī dānae,

17. ¹Palapp A: ulach VA huallach D ²rinde F rinne ED
rindi VAM ³a F hi VAD ag techt F ac teacht M ⁴chuanach F
ghuach V guach A dubach E cuanach (*glossed* la conmail) D gaibtheach M
⁵Geisille E Gesille D Gesili M ⁶ac sin FVAM assin D ⁷cu F
⁸cumar FM eumair VAD comar E ⁹coimsi AVERM comsi D
¹⁰bass VA ¹¹taisseach F toisech ADM toisig E ¹²llaech F

17. Palap the proud found (spear-) points
in the sad battle of Geisill ;
there, briefly and fittingly,
the death of the leaders of the hero-expedition.
18. Christ, [who art] above the clans, remember
the grandson of Flann, from heroic Luigne ;
King of adornments and of judgements,
Thou are the Abbot, Thou the Chief.

LXVIII.

Though it be the grave of Scéne—so it was
[hitherto]—
(but the name of Scéne shall remain upon it)
it shall be the grave of Erannán, till he come,
from God came the death of this poet.

LXIX.

I am Wind on Sea,
I am Ocean-wave,
I am Roar of Sea,
I am Bull of Seven Fights,
I am Vulture on Cliff,
I am Dewdrop,
I am Fairest of Flowers,
I am Boar for Boldness,
I am Salmon in Pool,
I am Lake on Plain,
I am a Mountain in a Man,
I am a Word of Skill,

laech VAD laoch E tren M ¹³ loingsidh F loingsi VAED.

18. ¹ *This quatrain om.* VAE Crist F ² ós each cloind cuimnig FDM
(cloinn D) ³ meic M ⁴ Fhlaind Fallacch F [F]loind M
⁵ mbrat FM ⁶ iss D ⁷ mblead M mbreath ⁸ as F ⁹ tab FDM
¹⁰ as F isa for is tu in M ¹¹ taiseach FM toisech D.

¹ glossed conice so ² glossed acht.

am gāi i fodb (feras feochtu), 2685
Am dē delbas do chind codnu.

¹⁵ Coiche nod gleith clochur slēbe?
Cia on co tagair aesa ēscai?
Cia du i l-laig fuiniud grēne?
Cia beir buar o thig Tethrach? 2690
Cia buar Tethrach tibi?

²⁰ Cia dām, cia dē delbas faebru a ndind ailsiu?
Cāinte im gai—cainte gaithe?

Glosses.

Line 1. ar domni LB ar gl . . . F. 2. ar trummi LB ar glanad F. 3. ar grain LB ar . . . ngi F. 4. ar tressi LB ar lias F. 5. ar glicci LB ar . . . F. 6. ar glaine LB ar coinius F. 7. ar gairgi B ni fuil luib is chainme andu L. 8. ar gaisge [*or gairge?*] L ar . . . sileth F. 9. ar luas LB tias . . . fuinead greine F. 10. ar mēt LB ar doimni F. 11. ar choemu L chomus B ar truimmi F. 12. am brec L. 13. ar gēre L ar grain ar tressi F. 14. am dea; codnu .i. tene L. 15. coich glefes cech ceist acht missi? slebe .i. mis L. 16. cia innisfes duib aesa esci acht missi L. 17. acht fil e mo lethite-se L. 18. Tethrach .i. rig . . . L. 19. tibi .i. failid . . . andind itu . . . cainte .i. cāin inti; gāi .i. in gaes . . . am gai hi foichi .i. ar geri cibe leth bias iar fuinead ngrene B.

(It may be suggested that the irregular metrical construction of this rhapsody is due to its having been reduced to its present form from a very ancient spell composed in the highly inflectional Proto-Goidelic of which the Ogham inscriptions preserve a few fragments).

Variae lectiones.

Line 1. *The gloss here appended to the lemma* L. 2. *ditto*; trethain VA tria tir F triathir DB. 3. fuaim (fuam Δ) immuir VAE. 4. nom F secht ndrenn B dam sethir VE (seithir Δ).

I am the Point of a Weapon (that poureth forth
combat),

I am God who fashioneth Fire for a Head.

[i.e. a giver of inspiration].

Who smootheth the ruggedness of a mountain?

Who is He who announceth the ages of the Moon?

And who, the place where falleth the sunset?

Who calleth the cattle from the House of Tethys?

On whom do the cattle of Tethys smile?

[i.e. the stars rising out of the sea].

Who is the troop, who the god who fashioneth edgese
in a fortress of gangrene?

Enchantments about a spear? Enchantments of
Wind (°)

5. seigh for aill VAE seigh im aill B. 6. greine Δ greni D.
7. *omit this line* FB; *omit* lubai L (*follows line 10 in D.*
8–11. *om.* VAE. 9. am eogh B; eo D heo F; *immuir for i*
l-lind B. 10. ar maigh B. 12. dana VΔ dond FB doine D.
13. am gae la fodb feras snechta VΔ (*senechta* Δ) fechta D
feeda E am chaind lugabh fearos feachto B la fodb V la fodbh
D hi focet *for i* fodb F. 14. do chind conne *with coiche*
transferred from next line B; do chind chotnu Δ do chinn
enocta D chnottu V chottu Δ enotto E. 15. coice nad glē
clochor sleibe ΔE. *After 15 ins.* cia secht siacht sidh cen ecla
VΔ DE (cen elo Δ cin eclai D) cia seacht sirat sidh gan eagla B.
16. eis ni do ghair oes eisei B eis (*om.* Δ) nodomghair essa usee
VAE. 17. *om.* VB hi laigh fuiniudh greni Δ. 18. eis ber a
buar o thich Tethrach VAB (beir, bhuar, tich, Thethrach B,
Temrach *for* Tethrach L) eis noin do gair essa uisce Δ. 19. cia
buar Tethrach tibde chadain B tibdhe VΔ. 20. cia doen cia
dia (dea Δ) VAE aninn dothlacht (-ucht D) dailius (dailess V
dailes D) fedha (feda D) fodail coblacht (foduil coblucht D)
eachain aille (eachuin aile D) alisedesias (alise de sias VE)
comess cainte cainte gaithe (gaithi ED) Am gaeth immuir
Finit *added*, Δ.

(a) This is the apparent sense of the words of the concluding lines, but we can only conjecture that they refer to spells for the healing of poisoned wounds, and for securing favourable winds—both of which become necessities in the course of the Milesian invasion (see §§ 416, 490). Lines 11, 12, contain ingenious plays on words, which cannot be reproduced in translation.

LXX.

R¹ ¶ 387, L 6 δ 49; R² ¶ 418 Λ 13 α 1; R³ ¶ 435, B 21 β 21,
M 284 γ 12.

Īascach muir!
Mothach tīr! 2695
Tomaídm n-ēise!
Īasc fo tuind
I rethaib ēn!
Fairrge cruaid!

Cassar find, 2700
cētaib iach,
lethan mīl!
Portach láid—
“Tomaídm n-ēise,
Īascach muir!” 2705

LXXI.

R¹ ¶ 393, L 7 α 41; R² ¶ 415 Λ 2 γ 46; R³ ¶ 440, B 21 γ 52,
M 284 δ 46.

Fir torachta tuinide!
Dar nōi tonna mara mun-glassa,
Nī ragaid mani dēib cumachtachaib—
Clandtar crib! Airliether cath!

Concertaim tuinide 2710
tire tarrachtamar;
Ma carait, damaid cert,
Muna charait, na damaid—
Nī mē asbeir frib muna b'aíl dīb.

LXXII.

R¹ ¶ 394, L 7 β 6: R² ¶ 416, 12 δ 13: R³ ¶ 441, M 285 α 18,
B 21 δ 20.

A[i]liu iath nhĒrenn, 2715
hĒrmach muir mothach,
Mothach sliab srethach,

LXX.

A fishful sea!
A fruitful land!
An outburst of fish!
Fish under wave,
In streams (as) of birds,
A rough sea!

A white hail
With hundreds of salmon,
Of broad whales!
A harbour-song—
“An outburst of fish,
A fishful sea!”

LXXI.

Men, seeking a possession!
Over nine great green-shouldered waves,
Ye shall not go, unless with powerful gods!
Be it settled swiftly! Be battle permitted!

I adjust the possession
Of the land to which ye have come;
If ye like it, adjudge the right,
If ye like it not, adjudge it not—
I say it not to you, except with your good will.

LXXII.

I seek the land of Ireland,
Coursed be the fruitful sea,
Fruitful the ranked highland,

Ranked the showery wood,
Showery the river of cataracts,
Of cataracts the lake of pools,
Of pools the hill of a well,
Of a well of a people of assemblies,
Of assemblies of the king of Temair ;
Temair, hill of peoples,
Peoples of the Sons of Míl,
Of Míl of ships, of barks ;
The high ship Eriu,
Eriu lofty, very green,
An incantation very cunning,
The great cunning of the wives of Bres,
Of Bres, of the wives of Buaighe,
The mighty lady Eriu,
Erimón harried her,
Ir, Eber sought for her—
I seek the land of Ireland.

LXXIII.

LXXIV.

The son of Breogan, flower of our stock,
Every weapon with its place of habitation,
Ancestor of the warriors over seas,
Breogu—he settled on Brega.

Bili na n-uabread n-imda, 2740
 Cualu, Cuailnge, Īth amra,
 Muirthemne dian mag modba,
 Is Blad bodba ō Sliab Bladma^(a)

LXXV.

R¹ L 7 γ 5: R³ B 22 γ 17, M 286 a 19.

1. Sund rue ¹Amairgen in mbreith—
 nī ²chelat a ³chomathig— 2745
⁴O chath Maland, miad ⁵cen meth,
 etir ⁶sluago Mac Miled.
2. ¹Ro mid do chāch dīb a chert,
 ²dia mbātar ³con tselgairecht,
⁴Ruc leis cāch a dlīged cōir, 2750
 ⁵trē chert ⁶Amairgin ārd-mōir.
3. ¹Cēt guine clossach, ro ²fes,
 cid fer, cid cū, ³cirres enes,
⁴Earchoidich, ces ⁵cen chel,
 ⁶tarlaithair it tarthither. 2755
4. ¹Lethe fir ²fennta, ³mar rue,
 ⁴diurn munel gerr garit,
 Coin ⁵tafaind, ⁶cossa na n-āg,
 ⁷beth do līn ⁸nis tormastar.
5. ¹Inathar fir thic ²fo ³deōid, 2760
 cid maith cid ⁴saich leis in ⁵seōl,
 Is derb ⁶nī tuilter do dē
 do ⁷dālaib na ⁸comrainne.

1. ¹ Aimirgin M ² chelad BM ³ choimichig M, comaicheich B
⁴ in iath, *glossed* no o cath L: cath *also* B ⁵ gan meath B, can
 breath M ⁶ (itir M) sluaghaibh BH (-gaib M) Milead M -dh B.

2. ¹ ro maid M, ro maidh B ² mar badar MB ³ gun scalgairecht B,
 telgairecht M ⁴ rug cach leis B ⁵ tri L tria B ⁶ Aimirgen L.

3. ¹ cet ghuine B, cetguinid clossach *glossed* “sēt γ clossach duo nomina
 cerui” L closach B, elasach M ² feas B ³ cirreas enes B, coir a

(a) Variant readings in the MSS are merely orthographical or otherwise unimportant.

Bile of the manifold prides,
 Cualu, Cuailnge, glorious Ith,
 Muirthemne from whom is the broad plain named,
 And furious Blad from Sliab Bladma.

LXXV.

1. There did Amorgen give the judgement
 his neighbours conceal it not ;
 after the battle of Mala, a fame without decay,
 between the hosts of the Sons of Míl.
2. To each of them he apportioned his right,
 as they were a-hunting ;
 each one received his lawful due at his hands,
 by the judgement of Amorgen, high and great.
3. The first wounding of stags, it is known,
 be it a man or a hound that tears the skin,
 to the stag-hounds, customary without fail,
 there comes what is cast to them. (?)
4. The share of the skinner, so he [Amorgen] apportioned
 it,
 a gulp (?) of the short brief neck ;
 to the coursing-dog the legs of the stag,
 his should be a part that is not increased.
5. The inward parts to the man who comes last,
 whether he thinks the course good or bad,
 it is certain that he is not entitled, from it,
 to shares in the co-division.

chnes M ⁴dar conaib *an illegible gloss above*, L earrcogaidh B
⁵nad chel L ⁶tairr la tír i tairthíther L, tarlatir (-thair B)
 itarthithear MB; *glossed* cú do ber ar ces L.

4. ¹leithi MB ²feannta B fenta LM ³ma conic L marigh B
⁴diaurd muinel B diurd in muinel M ⁵taffaind LB: coin taffaind
glossed gadair L ⁶cosa M ⁷baeth MB: don lin B ⁸dos do
 thormatar M rostormaistear B.

5. ¹inathair MB ²fa MB ³dheoigh B ⁴saith M, sait B
⁵feoil B leoil M ⁶dearb a tormastar de M, atormaister de B
⁷dhaltaib B ⁸comrointe L comroinde M -rainde B.

6. ¹Comraind coitchend do each ²ōen
³iarmotha sein—ni seol sāeb— 2765
 Cen ⁴fūrail ille ⁵no innund,
 is i breath ⁶ruc ⁷Amargen sund.

LXXVI.

(R¹ ¶ 407. R² ¶ 432. R³ ¶ 460. Min. ¶ 468.) The text, as printed below, is from L 7 γ 26. After a struggle, I have abandoned the time-devouring and probably hopeless task of reducing to order the countless variants in the extant MSS. of this mnemonic rhythm; the chaos is doubtless due to its having been transmitted orally and carelessly. If a critical edition be worth the labour involved, it must form the subject of a special study. Meanwhile, if any justification for these remarks be required, I would refer the reader to the version printed in the Ossianic Society's publications, vol. v, p. 240.

- A mhic ain Ugaine,
 Ciasaig do rus hĒrenn?
 D'erg amne Scithia 2770
 Fēnius Farsaid fen;
 Saigis Nēl Ēgipt,
 Rersat re ruidles
 La Forainn fechtaib.
 Fonnais Niuil, Scota, 2775
 Compert ār n-athar Gaedil;
 Reithes "Scot" comainm—
 Cain ingen Foraind.
 Tūath Dagdae contutthatar,
 Co ort ol-arbo 2780
 D'indibaid Caineris
 Debsus muir Romuir.
 Imratar muincind,
 Rergatar Scithia,
 Ēber Scot orthus; 2785
 Ortatar Refloir,
 Agnomain, Lāmfind.
 Seōlsat sech Caspion,

6. A general division to everyone
thereafter—it is no vain course—
without commanding hither or thither
this is the judgement that Amorgen gave.

LXXVI.

Noble son of Ugoine,
How attains one to full knowledge of Ireland?
He arose from Scythia,
Did Feinius Farsaid himself;
Nél reached Egypt,
Remained awhile faithfully
With Pharao in journeys.
A betrothal of Nél, of Scota,
The conception of our father Gáedil,
The surname of "Scot" spread abroad
Did the fair daughter of Pharao.
The people of the Good God arrived together
With smiting of a great host.
Cincris was extinguished,
Drowned in the Red Sea.
They voyaged the sea-surface
Arrived at Scythia,
Which Eber Scot harried;
They smote Refloir,
Did Agnomain, Lamfind.
They sailed over Caspian

saeb M ⁴urail M ⁵nanund B no nunn in breath M ⁶om. ruc B
¹Aimirgin M.

Imluiset Libis,	
Cinnset do Thorian,	2790
Sechset sech Affraic,	
Siachtatar hEspāin	
i compert hĒrimōn,	
Ēber, do Mílid.	
Mos Brega, Bili;	2795
Do Ítha-dígail	
Dāilset na scaphaib	
Sescat a n-airem.	
Fir i fib fillset	
Fogailset hĒrind	2800
Im dā sē sāeglann	
Sasai fir fenichais,	
Freccraim (?) feig fochmarc.	

LXXVII.

Suideam sund ūas in tracht—	
ainbthech fuacht;	2805
crit for dēt, mōr in t-ceht,	
echt domruacht.	
Asneidim dūib, atbath ben	
brogas blad;	
Fial a hainm, fris niad nem,	2810
ōs grīan glan.	
Mōr in scēl, cruaid rom cluin	
ferrdacht fir,	
ro seall fair bas assuidh,	
[Suideam sund].	2815

This set of verses is corrupt and imperfect in all the MSS. Brogas blad is restored from O'Clery's version, which ends thus, at least intelligibly—

Adbul ecc, ecc domruacht	
cruaid romcluid;	
nocht a fir, ro shill fair	
sin ro suid.	2815 bis

Entered on Liuis,
Made for Toirrian,
Followed on past Africa,
Arrived at Spain,
Where were conceived Erimon,
And Eber to Mile.
Soon Brego, Bile,
For avenging of Ith,
Grouped in their barks,
Sixty their number.
The men as they returned
Divided Ireland
Among twice six chieftains.
Let the truth of the history suffice!
I answer the question keenly.

LXXVII.

Sit we there over the strand,
 stormy the cold ;
Chattering in teeth, great the tragedy,
 the tragedy which reached me.

I tell you, a woman died,
 whom fame magnifies,
Fial her name, from a warrior's nakedness,
 upon the clean gravel.

Great the tidings, harshly it has heard me (?)
 the nakedness of a man,
She looked upon while she sat there,
 [Sit we there.]

LXXVIII.

1. Ocht meic Galaim na ngāire,
 diarb ainm Mīl Espāine,
 ro slechtatar mīle magh,
 cid-se tīre i ngenitar?
2. Hērech Febra is Donn, dar Dia! 2820
 ro gentar isin Scithia;
 ruceait an Ēigipt ailnigh
 Ēber, Fuad, is Amorgen.
3. Hīr, nīrb ēcen lāech bud lia,
 rogenair i tāebh Aisia; 2825
 rogenair Colptha in chlaidim
 hi nGlinn Gam a nGaothlaigib.
4. Ruetha ie Tur Bregoin cen brōn
 Hērech oculus hĒrimōn;
 dā sossar na Lāoch gan locht— 2830
 Mac Dē ro traeth a tothocht.

LXXIX.

1. Tascur Mac Miled dar muir
 ōtā in Easpāin n-etarglain,
 rogabsat, nī gnīmrād gō
 iath-mag Ērenn in āen lō. 2835
2. Is ē lucht lotar dar ler
 co n-imud māine is muinnter,
 fria slān-adba Dia dosrat—
 ocht lanamhna cethrachat.
3. Rogabsat in inber n-ān, 2840
 dianapad in Balla Bān;
 ba fochonn sāeth, sith cen meth,
 d'imchaisin in lāech-luing.

LXXVIII.

1. The eight sons of Galam of the laughters,
whose name was Míl of Spain ;
they cleared a thousand plains—
what were the lands where they were born ?
2. Erech Febria, and Donn, before God !
were born in Scythia.
Born in beautiful Egypt
where Eber, Fúad, and Amorgen.
3. Ir, surely there was no greater hero,
was born beside Asia ;
Colptha of the Sword was born
in Glenn Gam in the Marshes.
4. Born at Breogan's Tower without sorrow
were Erech and Erimón ;
the two youngest of the heroes, without fault,
the Son of God abated their substance.

LXXIX.

1. The retinue of the Sons of Míl across the sea
from Spain great and clear (?)^(a)
they took, it is no false exploit,
the plain of Ireland in a single day.
2. This is the assembly that went over the ocean
with their full store of wealth and of people ;
toward their sound habitation God brought them—
forty-eight wedded couples.
3. They landed in a noble estuary
which is called "The White Wall" ;
it was a cause of tribulations—a thrust without
decay—
to behold the hero-ship.

(a) This conjectural rendering of *etarglain* is based on the definition of *etar* in the R.I.A. Dictionary. The word appears as a variant for the name *Etargal* in poem LVI, line 1918 (part iv, p. 226), but that has obviously no relevance to the present context.

4. Conidh dē atā ō sin,
le inber fial buidhneach, “Feile,” 2845
on lō adbath, for Banbai bāin,
Fial ingen Miled Espāin.
5. Hi eind trī lā, lathair nglē,
doratsatar Fomoiré
cath Slēbe Mis, mīad nad meth 2850
do Macaib mōra Miled.
6. Rannais rēmibh, rād cen āil,
in cath for Banba barr-glain,
dianapadh Fass, fēghda rainn,
āird-ingen imgel Forainn. 2855
7. Ría einn bliadna, ba blād buan,
etir thoraib na trom-sluagh.
i ndā sē rann, ruathar ngrinn,
rannsadar iarom Ērind.
8. Forsin leith tuaid, toirm cen brōn, 2860
gabad d’ārd-flaith hĒremōn;
ōtā Sruib Brain, brechtsais raind,
tar each mbuidin eo Boinn.
9. Is iat cōicer cumtaig smacht
atarmair fria comaitecht, 2865
Amargen is Goiscen glē,
Sētgha, Suirge, Sobairche.
10. Ēber mac Miledh, mēt rāth,
rogab in leth ndeiscertach;
o Boinn būain, brechtair rinn, 2870
do tuind ingine Genainn.
11. Is iat cōicir cētaib gal
ōiethigeirn rongiallatar,
Ētan is Ūn, tria recht rān,
Mantān, Caicher, is Fulmān. 2875
12. Hisin bliadain sin do ra
ro classa na rīgrātha
ra maceaib Miled, mēt gell,
iar n-ōgroinn innsi Ērenn.

4. So that thence, after that, is [the name]
with the generous populous creek, of “Fial”;
from the day when she died on white Banba—
Fial, daughter of Míl of Spain.
5. At the end of three days—a bright space—
The Fomoiré gave
the battle of Sliab Mis, an honour without decay,
to the great sons of Míl.
6. She shared before them, a saying without shame,
the battle on white-topped Banba;
where Fás—a pointed (?) share—died,
the lofty very white daughter of Pharaó.
7. Before the end of a year—it was lasting fame—
between the chieftains of the mighty hosts,
into twice six parts—a pleasant rout—
they divided Ireland thereafter.
8. On the Northern half—a noise without sorrow—
was taken by the high prince Erimón;
from Srub Brain—chequered the share—
over every company, to the Boinn.
9. These are the five men, who established authority,
who yielded to his companionship;
Amorgen and bright Goscen,
Setge, Suirge, Sobairche.
10. Eber son of Míl, a store of favours,
settled in the Southern half;
from the enduring Boinn, a chequered point,
to the wave of the daughter of Genann.
11. These are the five men with hundreds of [deeds of]
valour,
lordings who were submissive to him,
Etán and Un, through his very noble right,
Mantán, Caicher, and Fulmán.
12. In that year when they voyaged
the royal forts were dug
by the sons of Míl, a store of pledges,
after the fresh partition of the island of Ireland.

- | | | |
|-----|--|------|
| 13. | Classa Ráith Bethaich hi fus,
d'hĒrimōn in Airgetruis;
clas la hĒber, erecad gal,
Ráith Beoain hi Laigenmuig. | 2880 |
| 14. | Turlach hInber Mōir, mēt ler,
clas la hAmairgen nGlūngel;
ocus cumtach, comul nglē,
a duine la Sobairche. | 2885 |
| 15. | Suirge srethach sernad gail,
ro cumtach Dūn ārd nĒdair;
Caicher cathach, comal ngrind,
rogab Dūn nInni iar nĒrind. | 2890 |
| 16. | Is la Mantān, monur nglē,
cumtach cairrgi Blaraide;
Ráith Ārda Suird, saidbri dē,
ro clas la hĒn mac nOicee. | 2895 |
| 17. | Ba la Sētga, segda in rann,
Dūn dīl Delginnsi Cualann;
i Sliab Mis iar srethaib sen,
gnith cathair a-aird la Goisgen. | |
| 18. | Ráith Rīgbaird sin Muirise maith,
ro cumtaig Fulmán fīr-flaith;
Ráith Cairrce Fethaig, is glē
ro-gnīm Ētair meic Oicee. | 2900 |
| 19. | Is iat sin a ngnīma gal
na rīgradh rēidh rūn-adbal;
ba ro-mod iar nglēo, cen on,
leo each torad, each tascor. | 2905 |

[The two MSS. are practically identical, the only deviations being a few scribal errors; thus in quatrain 13, last line, *Λ* has *hĒrimoin* for *Beoain*, and in the last quatrain, first line, *aina* for *a ngnīma*. There are sundry orthographical disagreements, of no special importance: thus in the first line of quatrain 13, *V* has *hifuss*, *Λ* has *hiffus*. In quatrain 18, line 1, *Λ* has *Rigbair*.]

13. Ráith Bethaich was dug on this side,
by Erimón in Argatros ;
dug by Eber, abounding in valour,
the fort of Beoan on the plain of Laigen.
14. The Turlach of Inber Mór, a greatness of seas,
dug by Amorgen White-knee ;
and the founding, a brilliant host,
of his fort by Sobairche.
15. Suirge of streams, pourer of valour,
founded the lofty fort of Edar ;
Caicher of battles, a pleasant host,
took Dún Inni west of Ireland.
16. By Mantán, a brilliant deed,
the founding of Carraig Blaraide ;
Ráith Arda Suird—the richer for it—
was dug by En son of Oicce.
17. By Sétga, stately the share,
was the loyal Fort of Delginis of Cualu (founded);
in Sliab Mis, after streams of fortunes,
a lofty fortress was made by Goiscen.
18. Ráith Rígbaird in good Muirisc
did the true prince Fulmán found ;
the fort of Carraig Fethaige, it is clear,
was the great deed of Etar mac Oicce.
19. These are their deeds of valour,
of the royal troop, smooth, mighty in decision ;
it was great honour after battle, without stain,—
theirs every fruit, every retinue.

LXXX.

$\mu\Lambda$ 28 δ 37; μR 94 a 12; B 21 a 44; M 284 β 3.

1. Secht mnā Mac Miled, ¹mod nglē,
eōl dam a n-anmand ²uile;
Tea, Fial, Fās—³ba feirrdi dē—2910
⁴Lībēn, Odba, Scot, Scēne.
2. Tea, ⁵ac Ēremōn na n-ech;
Fial, ⁶ba hī lāech-ben ⁷Luigech;
⁸Fās, bean ⁹Ūin meic ¹⁰Uige ¹¹īar sin,
Scēne ¹²ba ben ¹³d'Amairgein.2915
3. ¹⁴Līben ben ¹⁵Fūaid, ¹⁶ba cāin blad, h,
Scota ¹⁷in āentomha, ¹⁸is Odba—
is ead sin do mnāib, nī mer,
lodar la ¹⁹macaib Miled.
4. ²⁰Nōmad dēc—deilm nar ²¹bfann—2920
²²gabsat Fīr Bolg ²³brug nĒrenn;
²⁴in nōmad ²⁵uathad ²⁶īartain
²⁷gabsat Tūatha Dēa ar ²⁸sāl sechtar.
5. ²⁹Is a sechtmad dēc, cen fell,
Meic Milig i n-īath nĒrenn;2925
an Indber Scēne na seōl
gabsad trācht is a seachtmad.

LXXXI.

Temair Breg cid ni diata.

As a critical edition of this poem has already appeared in Gwynn's *Poems from the Dindshenchas*, part I, it is not necessary to print it here.

¹ miad R ² uile A aille R ³ fa fearrde M Fass (Faes R) ferdi de A
⁴ Liber AR ⁵ ben Erimoin RA ⁶ fa hī lan-bean Luigdeach BM
⁷ Laigheach B ⁸ Faes R ⁹ Un M ¹⁰ Uici M, Uicee A
¹¹ arsin M ¹² fa bean M ¹³ om. d' M ¹⁴ Liber AR ¹⁵ Fuait AM
¹⁶ cain a bla A cain bla R fa cain M ¹⁷ om. in A Scota aontoda R
¹⁸ om. is A ¹⁹ macco A macen R ²⁰ in nomad A hinomad R

LXXX.

1. Seven wives of the sons of Míl, a brilliant honour,
I know all their names—
Tea, Fial, Fás—it was all to the good—
Líben, Odba, Scot, Scéne.
2. Tea—Erimón of the steeds had her;
Fial—she was the heroic wife of Lugaid;
Fás—wife of Un mac Uicce thereafter,
Scéne was wife of Amorgen.
3. Líben—wife of Fúad (it was a fair fame);
Scota the virginal, and Odba,
those were the wives (it is not insane)
who went with the Sons of Míl.
4. On the nineteenth—a report that was not weak—
the Fir Bolg took the palace of Ireland;
on the ninth thereafter,
the Túatha Dé took the sea without.
5. On the seventeenth, without deception,
the Sons of Míl were in the land of Ireland;
in Inber Scéne of the sails
they took shore on the seventeenth.

(nomad dec *glossed* .i. de domnaig R) sa nomad M ²¹ fand B
²² gab (*om.* -sat) M ²³ brud M ²⁴ hi nomad A sa naemad M in
 nomaid uathaid *glossed* .i. in aindithen R ²⁵ uathaid *om.* and ye M
²⁶ *om.* iartain R ²⁷ gab- *with sain ins. above* R ²⁸ sleib sechtar A
 iar slaine R ²⁹ *This quatrain in M only.*

LXXXII.

μV 29 α 41; $\mu \Lambda$ 289 γ 12; μR (*first quatrain only*) 94 γ 10.

1. Anmand na tāiseach, delm ¹tend,
ocus na ndēich ²n-ōiethigeirn,
tāncadar ³eo Banba ⁴mbāin, 2930
⁵le Macaib Miled Espain :
2. ⁶Colpa an ⁷Indber Cholptha ⁸schōim,
Lugaid mac Ítha ⁹congail,
Nār diatā Ross Nār ¹⁰rūinig,
i fail Slēbe Mis Muimnich. 2935
3. ¹¹Ebleo ¹²airmit, ilar celg,
Bladma mac ¹³Con na ¹⁴rūad-ferg :
Cuailgni Cualann, ¹⁵Cualu imgeil,
Breg mac Breguin a mBreagmoig.
4. Muirthemne, Fūad, ¹⁶figtib sreath, 2940
¹⁷Aireach Feabruad mac Mileadh,
in días aile, ilar nglōr,
Ēber ¹⁸ocus Ēremōn.
5. An días ¹⁹aile dāna dīl
²⁰robdar fīal a foircedail, 2945
Cīr mac ²¹Cis, file fāth nglē,
ocus ²²Indai in cruitire.
6. Dēich n-ōiethigern ĩaram,
is eōl dam a comanmam;
ro ²³feas, nī rad a rūinib, 2950
a ndearnsad do rīg-dūinib.
7. Cumdach Thochair Inbir Mōir
la ²⁴hAimirgin, nī hēgoir,
²⁵a richt eumdaich, gleorda gloin,
a dūine la ²⁶Sobaireen. 2955

¹ ndenn R ² -tig- R ³ for RA ⁴ om. m- Λ ⁵ ra R ria Λ
⁶ Colbta Λ ⁷ Inber Colbta Λ ⁸ cain Λ ⁹ congail Λ ¹⁰ rusnig (?) Λ
¹¹ Eibliu Λ ¹² ainbridh Λ ¹³ Conmac V ¹⁴ cruaidhbergg Λ

LXXXII.

1. The names of the chieftains—a firm report—
and of the ten lordings
who came to white Banba
with the sons of Míl of Spain :
2. Colptha in Inber Colptha fair,
Lugaid mac Itha with valour,
Nár, from whom is Ros Náir named,
in the border of Sliab Mis of Mumu.
3. Ebleo they reckon, abounding in craft,
Bladna mac Con of red rages ;
Cuailnge, of Cualu, Cualu of great valour,
Breg son of Brego in Breg-mag.
4. Muirthemne, Fúad with scores of ranks,
Airech Februad son of Míl ;
the other two, a resounding multitude,
Eber and Erimón.
5. The other two, of faithful art—
generous was their learning—
Cíir son of Is, a poet, a brilliant cause,
and Innai the harper.
6. The ten lordings thereafter,
I know their names ;
familiar—it is no saying in secret—
is what they made of royal fortresses.
7. The founding of the Causeway of Inber Mór
by Amorgen, it was no injustice,
in the fashion of the founding, famous and clear,
of his fort by Sobairce.

¹⁵ gualgum gail Λ ¹⁶ fichtib Λ ¹⁷ Herech Febra Λ ¹⁸ iath is
Herimon Λ ¹⁹ aeda ²⁰ batar fial a forcetal Λ ²¹ Ciss Λ
²² Cinenn *and om.* in Λ ²³ fess ní rad hí ruinib Λ ²⁴ Amairgin ní
hecoir Λ ²⁵ arricht cumtach glanna gle Λ ²⁶ Sobairche Λ

8. ²⁷Cumdach Dūine Ētair uill
la Suirge ²⁸ōs a mur mōr-truim;
²⁹uair is la Sētga co se
eumdach Dūine Delgindse.
9. Cumdach cathrach ³⁰na nert n-ān 2960
i ³¹Slēib Mis, ³²fa la Fulmān;
eumdach Dūine āird ³³Binne
la Goisten co nglain-grinde.
10. La hEadan mac ³⁴Uice āird
³⁵eumdach Rātha rēil Rīgbaire;
ocus Dūin ³⁶Feada, fāth nglē
³⁷atracht la hĒn mac ³⁸Uice. 2965
11. Carrae Bladraidi, blad n-ān
cain, ro-³⁹eumdach la Mantān;
ro ³⁹eumdaich la ⁴⁰Caithear cruaid
Rāith Aird ⁴¹Suird con ilar buaid. 2970
12. ⁴²Ē a sloindead na tāiseach tric
is na n-ōictigern ⁴³n-oirrdrie;
is a ndūinte, neart nad fann,
⁴⁴ac sin daib a comanmann. 2975

²⁷ cumtach *hic et semper* Λ ²⁸ os mara mortuind Λ ²⁹ arricht Λ
³⁰ Nair nert n-an Λ ³¹ Slebib Λ ³² om. fa Λ ³³ Binde Λ. Inne V
³⁴ Oiece Λ ³⁵ claidhe Λ ³⁶ Fegtha Λ ³⁷ arricht Λ ³⁸ nUiece Λ

8. The founding of Dún Edair the mighty
by Súirge above his great and heavy wall ;
for till now it is by Setga,
the founding of the fort of Delginis.
9. The founding of a castle of noble strengths
in Sliab Mis, which was by Fulmán ;
the founding of the fort of Ard Binne
by Goisten with clear pleasantness.
10. By Edan son of lofty Uicce
the founding of Ráith Rígbaird the clear ;
and of Dún Feda, a bright cause,
which rose at the hands of En son of Uicce.
11. Carraig Blaraide, a noble fame
fair the great foundation by Mantán ;
by stern Caicher was founded
lofty Ráith Uird with much victory.
12. This is their enumeration, that of the keen chieftains
and of the noble lordings,
and of their forts—a strength that is not weak—
there you have their names.

³⁹ cumtacht (*bis*): *second time* chum- Λ⁴⁰ Caicher Λ⁴¹ Uird V⁴² Heslonnnudh V Easlóidead Λ⁴³ n-arglicc⁴⁴ ite seo.

SECTION IX.

REIM RIGRAIDE.

The "Roll of the Kings" seems to have originally been a separate compilation, independent of the L.G. History; which, though afterwards attached to it, was never completely incorporated. The opening paragraphs, relating to Erimón, are collectively of considerable length, not so much because of his especial importance, as the founder of the "Milesian" monarchy, as because officious scribes could not leave them alone, and crammed them with interpolations. In the present edition these have been detached and printed by themselves, so that it is possible once more to read continuously sentences which their intrusion dismembered. But to make the composite nature of the text perfectly clear, it would be necessary to follow the model of the "Polychrome Bible", and to print it upon a background of many colours. No part of the compilation is more instructive for the history of its evolution than this; it is well therefore, to devote special attention to its analysis.

The opening sentence tells us that the original compiler stopped his work at the reign of *Túathal Techtmar*; and a mere glance at the text, as it appears in L, appraising the contrast in aspect between the records before and after that monarch, is enough to assure us of this.¹ Actually, even before the time of L, the list had already been extended to the end of the record of the Christian

¹ Very full particulars, with poems, are given about the kings down to Túathal; but after him all is hurried, and the record degenerates into a mere catalogue. After the official beginning of Christianity in the country, dates are added in L, doubtless borrowed from some annalistic compilation. The crucial importance of Túathal Techtmar, as marking the beginning of a new era, is emphasized in Prof. O'Rahilly's recently published *Early Irish History and Mythology*. Following his guidance, we can almost see the genealogies being artificially adapted, to further the interests of the foreign invasion which Gaelicized Ireland, and whose leadership is embodied in the legendary Túathal.

kings; but no corresponding change had been made in the heading to the Section. F marks an intermediate stage; there the heading indicates an extension to the time of *Dathí*, the last of the Pre-Christian kings; we cannot say whether this version went any further, for the F list ends abruptly at Eochaid Uaircheas, when 75 kings, not counting "kings in joint sovereignty", had still to pass by before *Dathí* should come on the scene. As there is a considerable expanse of blank parchment on the page after the record of this king, the absence of the remainder is not due to a mutilation of the MS. before us; it must have been copied from an older MS. which had lost its final leaves. *Q must have been similarly unfinished, for when the scribe of M, or of one of its ancestors, appropriated the version of the *Roll* in *Q, he was obliged to eke it out, after Túathal Techtmar, by copying a large part of the *Borama* story; this by enumerating all the kings who reigned during the exaction of that tribute, offered to him a makeshift list of kings which to that extent filled in the lacunae of his exemplar. Similarly, the Min versions of the *Roll* introduce us to a stage in the development in which the list ended with Sírna Sóegalach, fifty-five kings before Túathal Techtmar—being afterwards completed with a synopsis borrowed from the *Book of Ballymote* (or some closely cognate text, now no longer extant). This extension is not found in $\mu\Lambda$, which ends at the place indicated; in μV the supplementary matter seems to be in a different script from the rest of that MS.

Even the complete form of the *Roll* has come down to us in two recensions—that common to R¹, R³ and Min on the one hand, and that appended to the R² MSS. on the other. Compared with the first of these, the second is summary and very imperfect; obviously the Min text was superadded to the last-named group to supplement the deficiencies of their version of the *Roll*.

Though Min was originally an independent text, it has now no formal heading, but follows on immediately after ¶ 468, with its three synchronisms (*David*, *Tenes*, and *Darcellus*) to which a fourth (*Assyrians*) was added, borrowed from R¹ (with *Assyrii* written by mistake for *imperii*). The words *Tuathe . . . dorochair amh* must also have been intrusive; they are absent from F, which tells us no more than "There fell Mac Cecht," etc. Over this

bald statement, in an ancestral MS., the words *trí rí*g (written τριϛ) had been interlined, and were taken into the text, *before* the word *ann* in * Q (see ¶ 481) and *after* it in L. This must have been still in the form of a minute and scarcely legible interlineation in the exemplar before the scribe of F, for he took the initial τ for c, and the final ϛ for z (*us*), and guessed the whole to be *cetus*.

¶ 471 is an interpolation, irrelevant to the main subject, and only superficially connected with the immediate context. A shorter form appears in Min (¶ 469) in a different association. It is absent from LR² but present in F; and as it is in R³ in practically identical words, it must have been in * Q.

Passing over ¶ 470, an intrusion in F, we come to ¶ 471, the kernel of which originally completed the prefatory matter begun in ¶ 469. Comparison of all the versions (including * Q at ¶ 486) shews that the two paragraphs 469. 471 were originally no more than this—

Incipit . . . Tūathail Techtmair.
[Synchronism with David.] Ferthar
cath i Taitlin etir Maccu Miled
ocus T.D.D., co torchratar and Mac
Cēcht, etc. I cind bliadna iar sin,
ferthar cath etir Érimōn ocus Éber
i nAirgetros, i ttorchair Éber.

Incipit . . . of Tuathal Techtmar.
[The Gáedil came into Ireland in
the time of David.] A battle was
fought between them and the
T.D.D. in Taittiu, and the kings of
the T.D.D. fell there. A year later,
a battle was fought between Éber
and Érimón in Airget Ros, where
Éber fell.

This is just sufficient to shew that the Milesian kings^(a) claimed to reign by right of conquest, and that all their rivals were cleared out of the way by Érimón. The interpolators have prefixed a list of fortresses, which anticipates—and disagrees with—the original list in ¶ 473; glossators have also amplified the note of time by specifying the Battle of Taittiu—a necessity, after the intrusion of ¶ 470 had cut the *iar sen*, at the beginning of ¶ 472, away from its antecedent; and others, attracted by the version in F, have amplified the story of Eber's death. * Q (at ¶ 484) is

(a) In view of the footnote on a preceding page, it would be more correct to say that the Goidelic invaders in the guise of the mythical Túathal Techtmar, made this claim.

here especially instructive; it shews us the story in its original bald statement, with two alternative versions, clearly interpolated. F, in ¶ 471, has combined these, by cutting out the conjunction *no*, but they still remain at least partly independent. LMin have completed their fusion into one continuous story.

¶ 472. What had gone before was virtually the "title-page and preface" to the original "Roll of the Kings". This paragraph is the actual beginning of the book. It tells us of forts dug by Erimón on becoming king, and of his establishment of the provincial kingships. The king appointed over S. Laigin was Crimthann Sciathbél: an interpolator inserted here an irrelevant story about the connexion of this personage with the Cruithne or Picts, ¶ 490. Removing which, we find the natural sequel to ¶ 472 in our next paragraph, ¶ 473. This is a mere list of forts and of river- and lake-bursts in the time of Erimón, in the catalogue form characteristic of the whole compilation. ¶ 474 presents us with a further example of the "catalogue" narrative, in a bald list of battles fought by the Sons of Míl in the time of Erimón—one one being left to fight with, they fought among themselves. We strongly suspect that these Milesian chieftains are double personalities; the combat of Erimón against Amorgen at *Bile Tened*, the "Tree of Fire", is to all appearance a doublet of that between Erimón and Eber at *Airget Ros*, the "Silver Wood"; in both events, the battle goes against the opponent of Erimón. With the death and burial of Erimón in ¶ 476 the original part of the Erimón pericope of the *Roll* comes to an end; and we can now see that, before it was forced with scribal interpolations, it differed in no respect from the entries relating to the later kings. These conform to a stereotyped pattern: Accession; certain Stock Incidents (Forts built, Plains cleared, Battles); and Manner of Death. Much even of this jejune material is omitted by Min, not because it was absent from the archetype of that version, but because it was already included in R², to which Min, as we have it, was adapted as an augmentation, so that its repetition would have been a superfluous waste of scribal labour and writing-materials. In passing, it may be suggested that the apparently exaggerated emphasis laid upon lake-bursts throughout the compilation may have been a consequence of a special characteristic of the Physical

Geography of the country—the temporary lakes commonly called *turlochs*, normally drained by subterranean watercourses in the underlying limestone, but often swelled to formidable dimensions, if the channel should happen to become blocked.¹

The Second Redaction begins at ¶ 476. It differs entirely from $R^1 = R^3$, though it narrates much the same sequence of events; and it is more closely united with the body of L.G. than the other redactions. It seems indeed to have been made an intrinsic part of that version of the compilation from the first. It is much briefer, reducing most of the history to the merest abstract. Comparison of the two versions reveals the following differences in detail:—

Forts. Dún Binne becomes Dún Aird Finne (¶ 431) and Dún Cermna, Ráith Sailech, and Ráith Croich disappear. Ráith Aird Suird (¶ 482) is added.

Establishment of Pentarchs. Ignored in R^2 .

River-bursts. The “Seven Riges” and the “Seven Brosnas” have become nine apiece, and the “Three Uinnsinns” are added. The “Three Sucs” and “Ethne” were probably not in the original text of R^2 , but have been added at haphazard, as has also been the previously unrecorded burst of “Fregabail” (¶ 478, 479).

Lake-bursts. “Loch Baga” has been added to R^2 (¶ 478); the interpolator has overlooked the consequent necessity of changing the number “eight” to “nine” at the head of the list. A contrary “correction” to “seven” will be found in M (¶ 487, at reference-number (14)).

Battles. From R^2 we learn of the death of Sobhairche at Airget Ros; he is not among the casualties recorded in any text of R^1 , where Sétga takes his place. In R^2 we hear for the first time of battles at Cúl Caichir (where Caicher fell), and Breogan, where Fulmán and Mantán perished. Ún is added to the list of casualties in the Battle of Comraire.

Chronology. R^1 assigns a reign of 17 years to Érimón (18 in μR); but R^2 allows him 15 years only, including the year spent in joint sovereignty with Eber. The compiler of R^2 seems to have set out with the intention of putting his material into an annalistic form; there are several “notes of time” scattered through these few paragraphs. At the end, he gives us a synchronism with Alexander and the Diadochi, obviously incompatible with the three mutually contradictory synchronisms at the beginning of R^1 .

¹ I have myself been obliged to take a long détour, while driving through Co. Galway with a friend—a local resident, well acquainted with the district—owning to a sudden encounter with a considerable lake which had not been there when my friend passed over the same ground, not very long before.

Interpolations. The two MSS., D and E, are notably free from the interpolations which in all the other MSS. have so disordered the Érimón pericope. These MSS., especially E, get us as near as possible to the archetype of R². It is likely that the interpolations were also absent from the closely related MS. R, but this must remain conjectural, as R is here defective. On the other hand, V and Λ are almost as full of interpolations as the R³ MSS.

The third redaction begins at ¶ 480. The opening paragraphs, 480 and 481, correspond to R¹ ¶ 469, 470, and come from * Q. The next two, 482, 483, set forth the divisions of Ireland—not the pentarchic divisions—and the fortresses. The same material, but in a different text, appears in R¹R³, beginning, respectively, at ¶ 400, 425. In ¶ 484, however, B (not M) adopts the matter interpolated at the beginning of 471. The latter part of ¶ 472, in the version of * Q—an older form than F—appears in ¶ 486. In ¶ 485 we find the story of Tea in a form different from any appearing elsewhere in the book.

¶ 486 begins in B with the text of ¶ 472, taken from * Q; the estimate of 15 years' of Érimón's reign, including the one year shared with Eber, is borrowed from R² (¶ 477). The remainder of 477 is appended to the paragraph before us, and is broken into by a later interpolation. This composite paragraph, interpolation and all, must have entered the text before the separation of the B and M traditions. The M tradition, as is its wont, has partly rewritten and expanded the material, but it is fundamentally the same as B. √MB, the ancestral MS., must have borrowed this material from a MS. of R², intermediate between DE (which do not possess the interpolation at all) and VΛ (which have it in full): for the words *in tres bliadain . . . hi Femen la hÉrimón* (end of ¶ 477 in R², 487 in R³) appear *before* the long interpolation in R² and *after* it in R³. The only reasonable inference is that these words were intrusive, written at the top of a page which was occupied with the material of Interpolation A and its sub-interpolations. It was meant to precede this material; but the R³ copyist, having taken in what he wanted, came to the top of the page again, observed the note, and copied it also. For this reason it has been marked as glossarial in ¶ 477, as printed below.

¶ 487 begins with the intrusive passage just mentioned. After this, B follows *Q, ¶ 505; M, recognizing that the material has already been set forth, gives only a brief abstract. Where the

two MSS. converge again, there has evidently been conscious editing. The River-bursts are ignored—or, rather, the R² version is preferred, ¶ 478: Ethne and the Three Sucs are promoted to full status from their precarious glossarial position in R²; evidently they were still marginal notes in the MS. of R² used by the editor of R³. The Lake-bursts are listed as in R², not as in R¹. A synchronistic note (“death of Hercules”) makes its contribution to the chronological confusion.

¶ 489. The death of Erimón, where R³ still follows R². Were it not that the long Interpolation E, which follows ¶ 473 in F, is also in R³, and, therefore, was presumably in *Q, we might be tempted to infer that *Q was here mutilated, forcing the compiler of R³ to follow R² as his authority at this place; but in ¶ 490 he returns to his allegiance to *Q.

This attempt to determine the relationship between the extant MSS. and versions at least brings into prominence the great number of copies of this text that must have been in existence in the days of Irish literary activity—as indeed we might *a priori* have expected, seeing that it was universally adopted as the standard history of the country and its people. Every monastic library of importance must have possessed at least one copy.

THE PICTISH INTERPOLATIONS.

These elements in the text, as it has been transmitted to us, are culled from a *Chronicle of the Picts*, fragments of which are scattered not only through this document, but through others as well—as, for example, the Irish version of the History of Nennius. They have been collected by Skene¹, and the texts which he has brought together must be taken into consideration in criticizing the paragraphs before us.

INTERPOLATION A. According to the version of the *Story of Ard Lemnachta* in R¹, the milk-trick was not an antidote to the poisoned weapons of the Túath Fidga, but a means of destroying them; the milk of the sacred cattle was a poison for the foreign enemies. We may remove *unde Cath Arda Lemnachta* from this

¹ *Chronicles of the Picts and Scots*, Edinburgh, 1867.

early text as a gloss, as is suggested by the Latin tag introducing it. Min has discovered the name of the Pictish "druid", which was unknown to LF. We mark the "poisoned irons" of the Túath Fidga as likewise glossarial; they are unknown to Min. The alternative story, in which the milk is an antidote, also appears in μR , at the end of the passage here printed as *Interpolation B*. The writer of μR has cut it down to some extent, as he had already written out the story in its other form. In μR this is an independent section, having the loosest possible connexion with the context, and it follows the *Ard Lemnachta* story. In the R^2R^3 versions it is interjected into—we cannot say incorporated with—the text, *before* the *Ard Lemnachta* story. Consequently the two versions of the narrative have come into collision, and the editors of the later redactions have endeavoured, without conspicuous success, to combine them into a single narrative. The continuation, ¶¶ 493, 495, displays the Cruithne profiting from their assistance to the Gáedil, increasing in power, and becoming a source of magical knowledge and practice.

Something seems to have gone wrong with the list of officials of the Cruithne in the middle of ¶ 493. As it stands it runs thus, omitting punctuation-marks—

Dā mac Cathluain .i. Catanolodar 7 Catanalachan a dā curaid Imm mac Pirrn 7 Cing athair Cruithne a dā sruth [i.] Crus 7 Cirie a dā miled hUaisnem a file [7] Cruithne a cerd.	Two sons of Cathluan, i.e. Catanolodar and Catanalachan, their two champions Imm son of Pirrn and Cing father of Cruithne their two sages (i.e.) Crus and Cirie their two soldiers Uaisnem their poet (and) Cruithne their wright.
--	--

Working backward from the end, if we separate "Uaisnem the poet" and "Cruithne the wright" from the preceding *a da miled*, the "two soldiers" must be Crus and Cirie. If so, the preceding ".i.", which we have bracketed, must be struck out. Imm and Cing would then be the "two sages", and the two polysyllabic sons of Cathluan the "two champions". But in the MSS. these two names are separated, perhaps in error, from the following *a da curaid* by a stop. If we accept the stop, then Catanolodar

and his brother are undistinguished except as sons of Cathluan; the champions are Imm and Cing, the sages Crus and Ciric; in which case the “i.” must stand. Either the poet and the wright double the parts of the soldiers, or two names have dropped out after *milid*. Another version, printed by Skene, deletes *a da sruth* and makes Crus son of Cing, and the *single* soldier of the Cruithne; in no text do the postulated missing names appear. The original completion of the passage is in the μR version, also given by Skene (but from a different source, elsewhere in B and M). The passage which ousts it in R^2R^3 is a late interpolation, which pre-supposes some form of *Interpolation C*.

INTERPOLATION B. This precedes Interpolation A in the passage as printed by Skene (*loc. cit.*). That some learned glossator should identify the Picts with the Agathyrsi was inevitable, in view of Vergil’s *Picti Agathyrsi* (*Aen.* iv 146) taken in connexion with the *Pictos Gelonos* of *Georg.* ii 115. The latter identification, expressed by the genealogical statement *clanda Geloin meic Ercoil*, is probably the earlier; the insertion of the Agathyrsi, unknown to R^2 , being presumably due to someone who was unaware, or had forgotten, that Agathyrsus and Gelonos were two different sons of Hercules, so that their descendants, though cognate, should not have been identified.

INTERPOLATION C is an aetiological myth, designed to explain the matriarchal basis of Pictish society, while at the same time claiming for the Gáedil an ancestral hold over Pictland—giving to the Dalriadic colonists a title to the region of Scotland which they had occupied and Gaelicized. The story assumed different forms in the course of transmission, and attached itself to different Pictish envoys. This paragraph contains three versions; others will be found in ¶¶ 493, 499.

INTERPOLATION D. This catalogue of Pictish kings is an excerpt from the *Pictish Chronicle*, edited from a Paris MS. by Skene (*op. cit.* p. 3 ff.). The form in which it has reached our scribes is an interesting example of progressive corruption. The relevant part of our text, as printed by Skene, runs thus—

Cruide filius Cinge, pater Pictorum habitantium in hac insula, C annis regnauit. VII filios habuit; haec sunt nomina eorum—Fib, Fidach, Floclaid, Fortrenn, Got, Cé, Circinn. Circin[n] LX [annis] regnauit. Fidaich (*sic*) XL. Fortrenn LXX. Floclaid XXX. Got XII. Cé XV. Fibaid (*sic*) XXXIII.

It will be seen that in our text the bare list of the sons of Cruidne is repeated, with the regnal years attributed to each; but in the Scottish list the order is disturbed: Fib, who heads the list of sons, becomes Fibaid, at the end of the list of kings; while Circinn, at the tail of the list of sons, is promoted to the headship of the list of kings. For the rest, Fidaich retains his second place in both lists, but the remaining four fall into pairs, Flocaid—Fortrenn, Got—Cé, who are severally transposed. These changes do not affect the Irish list. Here, though Floclaid (in the form “Fotla”) is enumerated among the sons, he has dropped out of the king-list, and the thirty regnal years attributed to him are used for augmenting the reigns of Ciric (*sic*, not “Circenn” as in the Scottish list), and of Got, by 20 and 10 years respectively. Cé has 15 years in the one list, 12 in the other—by the frequent confusion of the Roman numerals .xu. and .xii. After the sons of Cruidne, the Scottish list gives us—

Gede Ollgudach LXXX years
Denbecan C years

—reason will presently be shewn for believing that these should be transposed. They are followed by

Guidid Gaed Brechach L years
Gest Gurcich XL years
Wurgest XXX years.

Another king Gest, with a reign of one year, has certainly dropped out between the first two of these. The proof of this will be given in a moment; but for the meanwhile we may point out how easily such a king would disappear in this context; for “Gest .i.” (= “Gest one [year]”) would almost certainly be understood to mean *Gest id est*, and would be passed over as superfluous before the presumably elucidatory “Gest Gurcich” who follows. Gest Gurcich is probably an early interpolation between (the original) Gest and Wurgest, who make a pair analogous to the “Brude” doublets, which now begin. In due course we shall see that the foregoing group of kings, six in all, interposed between the Sons

of Cruidne and the Brudes, is actually an Irish dynasty of considerable mythological importance, which the Pictish Chronicler has borrowed and adapted for his own purposes.

The list of the Brudes begins with these words—

Brude Bont [aliter Pant] a quo XXX Brude regnauerunt Hiberniam et Albaniam per CL annorum spacium, XLVII annis regnauit, id est Brude Pant, Brude Ur-Pant . . .

and so on, through a list of similar pairs, similarly constructed, and all distinguished by the presumably Pictish title *Brude*, whatever it may mean. The list contains only 28 names, although 30 are specified in the heading; fortunately the Irish list enables us to restore the missing two, although it has itself been further reduced to 16 names. In one part of the list we have the following couples—

Pictish List.

Irish List.

Brude Fet	–	Brude Ur-Fet	Bruigi Fet	–	Bruigi Ur-Fet
Brude Ru	–	Brude E-Ru	Bruigi Ruaile	–	Bruigi E-ro
Brude Gart	–	Brude Ur-Gart	Bruigi Gart	–	Bruigi Ar-Gart

“Ruaile” means *Ru aile*, “Ru the Second”; we infer that there must have been originally two couplets “[Brude Ru] – Brude E-Ru : Brude Ru aile, –[Brude E-ru aile]”; and that the second pair dropped out completely from the Pictish list, while the names here bracketed disappeared from the Irish list. Similar errors appear in the version used by the Irish translator of Nennius (ed. Van Hamel, p. 82), in which, besides minor orthographical variants, we find the further errors of omitting “Brude Ur-Gart”, and extending the list of Brudes into a subsequent dynasty of kings of Alba, which does not concern us here.

We now proceed to trace the evolution of the Irish list from the Pictish list. In the tradition which ended in the Irish list, *Fib* was retained as the first king; not merely as the eldest of seven brothers of whom the seventh headed the king-list; and an Irish gloss was appended to Brude Pont—*is de atberta Bruige fria gach fer fib*. A gloss to the same effect, but differently worded, appears in the Nennius version.

The copyist chiefly responsible for the corruptions in the Irish list must have arranged the names in a series of four columns, thus—

VII filios habuit haec sunt nomina eorum Fib Fidach Floclaid			
Fortrenn Got Ce Circinn Fib XXIII annis regnauit [Albaniam			
Got XII (XXII)	a quo XXX B. XLVIII regnauit [[per CCL annos		
Ce XV (XII)	B. Urpont	Is de atberta	B. Eru aile
Ciric LX (LXXX)	B. Leo	Bruige fria	B. Gart
Denbecan C (V)	B. Urleo	gach fer dib	B. Ugart
Gede Olgudach LXX (XXX)	B. Gant	regnau. Hib. et	B. Cinid
Olfinechta LX	B. Urgant	B. Cint	B. Urcinid
Guidid gaed brechach L(I)	B. Gnith	B. Urcint	B. Uip
Gest I	B. Urgnith	B. Fet	B. Uruip
Gest Gurcich XL	B. Fecir	B. Urfet	B. Grid
Wurgest XXX	B. Urfecir	B. Ru	B. Urgrid
Brude Pont	B. Cal	B. Eru	B. Mund
	B. Ureal	B. Ru aile	B. Urmund

At the top are the names of the sons of Cruidne, written across the page as in the Paris MS. The scribe may have intended to continue this arrangement, but changed his mind after writing the name of Fortrenn. He then wrote the remaining names in in a vertical column, ending with Brude Pont (as he spelt it) following the changed order of the sons of Cruidne, as described above. "Circinn" becomes "Ciric" or "Cirig", and (as we have seen) Floclaid as a king disappears. The list rapidly becomes corrupted by the following steps:—

I. The numbers of the regnal years, written above after the names of the kings, become changed to the numbers printed in brackets.

II. The scribe stopped his first column at Brude Pont, who, as it were, begins a new dynasty; and he distributed the remaining kings—the Brudes—over three other columns. The details about Brude Pont can be ascertained from the Scottish version; in the version before us they are awkwardly written, detached from the name to which they belong, in a line running over the heads of the three later columns, and wherever else they could be fitted in. The text originally stated that "Brude Pont reigned 48 years, after which there were 30 Brudes who ruled Ireland and 'Albania' (Scotland) for 150 years". Someone misunderstood this, and

totted up the (corrupted) regnal years of *the Sons of Cruidne* (but retaining 15 instead of 12 for Cé, shewing that this is a *later* scribe's error—which indeed does not appear in all the MSS., M, for example, having the number .xu. correctly). He found that they amounted to 251, and so altered the CL of the note—which really enumerated the regnal years of *the Brudes*—to CCL, which is entered in the list above the name of Brude Eru aile.

III. The note, in Irish, about “Brude Pont” being the source of the Brudes, was inserted at the head of col. iii, again separated from the person to whom it properly belongs. It actually follows Brude Urcal, the last king of col. ii: the last word, moreover, “Albaniam”, has been detached, and fitted into the blank space at the end of the second of the long lines above the columns, in continuous line with the details about Fib. It has thus become incongruously incorporated with these, so that we have “Fib .xxiiii. bl. i r-ige n-Alban”. In addition to these misunderstandings, “a quo XXX B.” = “from whom are the 30 *Brudes*” was understood to mean that Brude Pont reigned 30 *years*. The actual statement of his regnal years which follows, “.xlvi. regnauit” was misread as “Ulaid regnauit” and understood to mean that the Brudes, or at least Brude Pont, reigned in Ulidia. But this note must have been in two places in two different MSS., producing two corruptions which the glossators accumulated: first after the statement of the partition of Scotland above “Fib”, and secondly where we have printed it, at the head of col. iii. Here “regnau. Hib.” must be the source for the meaningless “7 remna na fir” with which the text presents us at this point.

IV. The next error was to mistake the column of B's—the initial of “*Brude*”—for abbreviations of *bliadna*, and to link them to the numbers of the regnal years in col. i. This extinguished the first eleven Brudes as such; and as each “B” was written close up against the name to which it belonged, it brought that name into illegitimate alliance with the name with which the regnal years were associated. For example, “Got XXII—B. Urpont” was read across the two columns, as “Got XXII b. Urpont”, and understood to mean that Got, also called Urpont,

reigned 22 years (otherwise 12 years). This led further to a transposition and fusion of the two names. The transposition is perhaps due to the fact that it is a slightly less mental strain to turn "Got xxii bl. Urpont" to "Urpont Got xxii bl." than to "Got Urpont xxii bl.": the one involves transposition only, the other transposition *plus* disturbance of a collocation already established. However that may be, the transposition took place, and the associated names became regrouped and fused together, with this result—

Got	+	Urpont	=	Urpontcait
Ce	+	Leo	=	Urleoce
Ciric	+	Urleo	=	Uileo Ciric
Denbecan	+	Gant	=	Grant Aenbecan
Gede Olgudach	+	Urgant	=	Urgantcait
Olfnachta [chach	+	Gnith	=	Gnithfinnachta
Guidid Gaed Bre-	+	Urgnith	=	Burgnith Guidid Gadbre.
Gest	+	Fecir	=	Feth .i. Ges
Gest Gureich	+	Urfecir	=	Urfeethair Gest Guirid
Wurgest	+	Cal	=	Cal Urgest
Brude Pont	+	Urcal	=	Urcal Bruite Pont

This list affords the evidence for the transposition of Denbecan and Gede, and the insertion of Gest, already indicated. The one year of Gest has become the abbreviation of *id est*, as has also been mentioned. The end of the long name of Guidid was stowed away in a *cor fá chásan* and overlooked, perhaps under the influence of the similar termination of his predecessor's name. The original fifty years of this king having dwindled to *one*, by a misreading of the numerical sign .i. as b, the initial of *bliadan*, the copyist had a superfluous B on his hands, which he misinterpreted as the initial of the king's "secondary" name; this, therefore, appears in the list as "Burgnith"..

Regnal years were set out in the first column, but not in the others—an indication that the list is an artificial combination of two lists, one of which had regnal years while the other had not; so there was here no influence to filch away the prefixed "B" from Cint and his successors. The alterations in the regnal years,

to which reference has already been made, are slight, and involve only the easiest of corruptions—the artificial augmentation in the allowance to Got and to Ciric, and the changes of Cé's .xu. to .xii. and of Guidid's .l. to .i. or to "b". Denbecan's .c. was perhaps regarded as an abbreviation for *cóic* (5) and so turned into .u., by a copyist who felt pardonably doubtful about a reign of a hundred years.

With these preliminary remarks we may now proceed to the text of the Roll of the Kings. A few special points may call here and there for footnotes.

REIM RIOGRAIDE.

L 7 δ 44: F 18 γ 14: V 12 α 27; Λ 13 δ 3: E 8 γ 33:
D 22 α 9: B 22 δ 1: M 286 γ 1: μV 21 α 45: μΛ 29 β 38:
μR 94 δ 11^(a).

ĒRIMŌN.

First Redaction and Miniugad.

LF.

Min.

469. *Incipit* do ¹flaith- ⁶Scuirem do scēlaib na
iusaib hĒrenn 7 dia nGāidel, 7 apram ⁷each
²haimseraib, ō rē ³Mac flaithius 7 each n-aimsir ō
Miled⁴ co hamsir ⁵Tūathail ⁸sain illē ⁹iarom.
Techtmair.

¹⁰Hisin ¹¹chetramad ¹²amsir in domain tāncatar ¹³Gāedil
¹⁴in hĒrinn, ¹⁵i. in amsir ¹⁶Duida meic Iase, diar triallad
Tempul Solman;

7 ¹⁷hi fichetmad bliadain ²¹Tenes ²²ina rīg an domain
flatha *imperii* ¹⁸regis *Asiri-* in aimsir Dauida;
orum. Dia Dardain, ¹⁹ar Darcellus^(b) ²³autem ha
āi lāthe sechtmaine, ²⁰i flaith dia ro triallad
kalann Mai, ar āi lāthi mīs Tempall ²⁴Sollmon. Dar-
greīni. cellus ²⁵didiu acus Solman
²⁶a comaimsir Mac ²⁷Miled.
‡ No ²⁸comad ²⁹hi ³⁰fichet-
maid bliadain *Asirii* ³¹regis
Asiriorum ³²tāncatar ||.

469. ¹flaitheasaib Er- F ²n-aimseraib F ³maccu F ⁴ins.
Espain F ⁵Dathi meic Fiachrach F ⁶seuirim R ⁷cech flaith 7
cech n-aimserad R ⁸sin R ⁹iarumh Λ om. R ¹⁰isin R
¹¹cehtramad F ¹²amsir yc L ¹³Goidil R ¹⁴docum na hEr- F
¹⁵om. i. R ¹⁶Dauid meic Ióse F om. meic Iase Min; R has mac here,
with no name following ¹⁷.ix. mbliadna F ¹⁸reghis Assiriorum F

(a) In references to the *Miniugad* MSS, where there is no risk of ambiguity, the prefixed μ is omitted. References to the Book of Lecan are made by the foliation in the MS itself, which is clear through most of the facsimiles, not the facsimile itself, which is foliated independently.

(b) According to Eusebius, Thineus king of Assyria reigned for 30 years, ending 28 years before the accession of David; he was succeeded by Dercylas, who reigned 40 years, ending in the 12th year of David and 28 years before Solomon's accession. There is no "king Assyrius" in the Eusebian Chronicle.

THE ROLL OF THE KINGS.

469. *Incipit* of the Let us leave off from
 princedom of Ireland, and the stories of the Gáedil,
 of their^(a) times, from the and let us relate every
 era of the Sons of Míl to princedom and every
 the time of Túathal chronology from that
 Techtmar. onward, thereafter.

In the Fourth Age of the World the Gáedil came
 into Ireland, that is, in the age of David son of Isāi,
 by whom the Temple of Solomon was projected;

and in the twentieth year Thineus was King of the
 of the princedom *imperii* World in the time of David,
regis Assyriorum. On Dercylas, moreover, was
 Thursday, as regards the prince when the Temple
 day of the week, on the of Solomon was projected.
 Kalends of May, as regards Thus, Dercylas and
 the day of the solar month. Solomon were contem-
 poraries of the Sons of
 Míl. [Or perhaps it was
 in the twentieth year
Assyrii regis Assyriorum
 that they came.]

¹⁹ *om.* ar āi; laithi sechtmaini F ²⁰ .i. sechtmad deg esca hi calann
 Mhai mis greine F ²¹ Teneas A Teneass V ²² i r-righi in VA (-gi V),
 in a rig an domain R ²³ imorro A ²⁴ sic R Solmon VA ²⁵ dana A
 dono V ²⁶ hi A ²⁷ Mill- R ²⁸ comadh A ²⁹ *om.* hi R ³⁰ fichit VA
³¹ *regisorum with Asir- interlined above R* ³² tanic V tanice A
³³ fechair V *om.* R ³⁴ ins. iarom VA ³⁵ Tuatha RV ³⁶⁻³⁶ *om.* and
ins. cetus R ³⁷ *The prepositions la-la-la-re-re-re in L are fri-fri-la-*
re-re-re in F and uniformly la in Min; the first la dittographed V. Much
irregularity in inserting or omitting the prefixed h- to some of these names,
and in their orthography in general. From this point Min. proceeds to
 ¶ 471.

²⁹Ferthair³⁴ cath i Taltin etir Maccu Miled ⁊ ³⁵Tūaith Dē Danann, co torchratar ³⁶and trī rīg Tūathe Dē Danann cone trī rīгнаib. Do rochair amh³⁶ Mac Cēcht ³⁷la hĒrimōn, Mac Cuill la Ēber, Mac Grēne la hAmairgin, hĒriu re Surge, Banba re Caicher, Fotla re hĒtān.

470. Ro laiset dā macc Miled cranneuir iar sin for in n-āes dāna, .i. nle ⁊ cruitiri. Cir mac Is in fili, ⁊ Onnoi in cruitiri. Dorala do Ēber in cruitiri, conidh aneas teit binnius ciūil dogrēs; do Ēremōn imorro dorala in fili, conadh atuaid ollam-dāna ō sīn. Conadh dē sin ro chan in seanchaid in duan,

Sē meic Miled, mīad n-ordain.

471. ¹Isin bliadain iar ²sin, ³cumtach Dūin ⁴Etair la Suirge, ⁊ cumtach Dūin ⁵Fine la ⁶Caicher, ⁊ cumtach ⁷Delginsi Cualand la ⁸Sētga, ⁊ cumtach Dūin Nāir ⁹i Slēib Modoirn la ¹⁰Gosten.¹

L Min.

F.

¹¹I ¹²cind bliadna ¹³iar sin, ¹⁴.i. iar cath Taltin ||, fertha cath etir hĒrimōn ⁊ Ēber i m-Maig Argetrois, .i.¹⁴ ¹⁵ie cosnam ¹⁶Dromma ¹⁷Clasaig i ¹⁸erīch Mane, ⁊ ¹⁶Dromma ¹⁹Bethaig i ²⁰m-Moenmaig, ⁊ ¹⁶Dromma ²¹Fingin i ²²m-Mumain, ²³ar a torthige.²³

Hi cind bliadna iar sin, ‡ .i. iar cath Tailten ||, ferthar cath etir Ēremōn ⁊ Ēber in Airgetross, amail asbert Eoch-aid,

Bās nĒbir trē uair n-aimnirt,
For Tenus imorro, in dib muigib hUa Failgi, ro ferad in

470. This ¶ in F only at this place.

471. ¹⁻¹ om. Min ² sen L ³ cumdach F (*hic et semper*)
⁴ sic F Etaī L ⁵ Finne F ⁶ Caicher F ⁷ Delgan innse Cualann F
⁸ Setgha F ⁹ is Sleibh Modōd F ¹⁰ Goisten F ¹¹ Hi FVA

Battle is joined in Tailtiu between the Sons of Míl and the Túatha Dé Dannan, till the three kings of the Túatha Dé Danann fell there, with their three queens. Mac Cécht fell at the hands of Érimón, Mac Cuill of Éber, Mac Gréine of Amorgen, Ériu of Suirge, Banba of Caicher, Fotla of Étan.

470. Thereafter the two sons of Míl cast lots upon the artists, a poet and a harper. Cir s. Is was the poet, and Onnoi the harper. To Éber fell the harper, so that thereafter, from the South, ever cometh sweetness of music; but to Érimón fell the poet, so that from the North are master-arts thereafter. Thereof the historian chanted the song—

Poem no. LXXXIII.

471. In the year after that, the building of Dún Etair by Suirge, of Dún Finne by Caicher, of Delginis of Cualu by Sétga, and of Dún Náir in Sliab Madoirn by Goisten.

At the end of a year after that—[that is, after the battle of Tailtiu], a battle was fought between Érimón and Éber in the plain of Airgetros, in contention for Druim Clasaig in Ui Maine, Druim Bethaig in Moenmag, and Druim Fingim in Mumu, for their fruitfulness. Éber Find

At the end of a year after that—[that is, after the battle of Tailtiu], a battle is fought between Érimón and Éber in Airgetros as Eochaid said—

Poem no. LXXXIV.

Over the Tenuis it was, within the two plains of Ui Failge,

¹² cin VR ¹³ iar sen L iarom VA ¹⁴⁻¹⁴ bas [bass V] Ebir la Erimon
[hErimon VA] an [in VA] Airgetross [Argatros V, Argros A -ros R] Min
¹⁵ hic cosnom V hi ecosnom A [om. i. R] ¹⁶ Droma AR (*ter*) ¹⁷ Classaig
Min ¹⁸ uaib Min [h- R]: Maine VR ¹⁹ Bethach VA Bethach R
²⁰ i m-Maenmaigh V -maig A i Maenmach R ²¹ Fingen V Fingein A
Fem- R ²² a A ²³⁻²³ om. Min ²⁴ dorochair V ²⁵ Finn R

²⁴Dorochair Ēber ²⁵Find mac cath sin i torchair Ēber, amail
Miled ²⁶sin ²⁷chath sin, ⁊ isbert in fili—

²⁸dorochratar ²⁹don leith aile *Sin chath for Tennus na*
³⁰Gosten, ³¹Sētga, Surge, ³²na *ttreb,*
trī tōesig.³²

Oc cosnam na trī ndrumand
ro ĩersat Meic Miled cath, .i.
Druim Bethaig i m-Maenmuig,
⁊ Druim Classach i crīch
Maine, ⁊ Druim Finchein i
m-Mumain, ar a thorthighe
dia nebairt in file—

A ěicsiu Banba co mblaid . . .
Dorochair trā Ēber mac Miled
isin cath sin, ⁊ da rocratar
don lēith eile Goisten, Sētga,
Suirge, na trī tōissig.

472. ¹Gabais ²hĒrimōn rīge nhĒrenn, ⁊ ro classa ³dā
rīg-rāith leis, .i. Rāith ⁴Oind i Crīch Cualand, ⁊ Rāith
Bethaig ⁵ōs Eōir.¹ ⁶Dorat ⁷rīge cōicid ⁸Galian do
⁹Chrimthan ¹⁰Sciathbēl ¹¹de ¹²Domnannchaib; ¹³dorat
¹⁴rīge ¹⁵Muman do ¹⁶chethri maceaib Ēbir,¹⁷ .i. ¹⁸Aer,
Orba, ¹⁹Fergna, Ferōn; ²⁰dorat ²¹rīge cōicid ²²Connacht
do Ūn mac ²³Ucce ⁊ do Etān; ²⁰dorat ²¹rīgi cōicid ²⁴Ulad
do ²⁵Ēber mac ²⁶Īr, ²⁷*a quo* Ulaid Emma.²⁷

HERE (IN BOTH MSS. OF R¹ AND IN MIN) FOLLOWS

INTERPOLATION A (¶ 490–1).

473. ¹Hisind amsir sin ²hĒrimōin eumtach Dūin Sobairechi
⁊ Dūin ³Chermna ⁊ ⁴Dūin Binni, ⁊ ⁵Cairge Brachaide i
⁶m-Murbule, la ⁷Mantān mac Caichir; ⁊ eumtach Tochair
⁸Inbir Mōir i crīch ⁹hUa nEnechglais Cualand la hAmairgen

²⁶ isin VR issin A

²⁷ cath VR

²⁸ dorochairset VA dorochair R

²⁹ din leith V

³⁰ Goiscen Min

³¹ ⁊ Setga ⁊ Surgi; Suirge VA

^{32–32} om. Min.

son of Míl fell in that battle, that the battle was fought, in
and there fell on the other side which Éber fell; as the poet
Goisten, Sétga, Surge, the said—
three chieftains.

Poem no. LXXXV.

In contention for the three
ridges the sons of Míl gave
battle, namely Druim Bethech
in Moenmag, Druim Classaig
in Ui Maine, Druim Fingin in
Mumu, for their fruitfulness;
wherefore the poet said—

Poem no. LXXXVI.

So Éber son of Míl fell in
that battle; and on the other
side there fell Gosten, Sétga,
Suirge, the three chieftains.

472. Érimón took the kingship of Ireland, and two
royal forts were dug by him—Ráith Oind in the land
of Cualu, and Ráith Bethaig above the Nore. He gave
the kingship of the province of the Gailioin to Crimthann
Sciathbél of the Domnann; he gave the kingship of
Mumu to the four sons of Éber—Ér, Orba, Fergna,
Ferón. He gave the kingship of the province of
Connachta to Ún son of Uicce, and to Etán; he gave
the kingship of the province of Ulaid to Éber son of
Ír, *a quo* the Ulaid of Emain.

473. In that time of Érimón, the building of Dún Sobairce
and Dún Cermna and Dún Binni and Carraig Brachaide in
Murbolg, by Mantán son of Caicher; and the building of the
Causeway of Inber Mór in the land of Ui Enechlais of Cualu

472. ¹⁻¹ Rogab Erimon post rigi nErenn Min ² Eremon iarsin rig
nEr. F' ³ di rigraith F' ⁴ Cend F' ⁵ uas F' ⁶ ins. 7 FMin ⁷ rigi AR
⁸ Galiaen F' Gailian Min ⁹ Chrimthann V Chremthand F' Crim- AR

mac Miled; ⁊ cumtach Rātha¹⁰ Sailech i Fānat la Fulmān, ⁊
¹¹Rāith Rīg Baird i m-Muirise la hEtān mac ¹²Occe, ¹³⁊ Rāith
 Croich i nĀrd Eitigh la hŪn mac Uisce.¹³ Is ¹⁴n-a amsir
 tomaidm secht ¹⁵Rīge Lagen, ⁊ tomaidm secht mBrosnacha Ēle,
 ⁊ tomaidm ¹⁶Eithne in hUib Nēil, ⁊ tomaidm teora ¹⁷Soce la
 Connachta, ⁊ tomaidm Locha Riach ⁊ Locha ¹⁸Rēn ⁊ Locha
¹⁹Cimbe ⁊ Locha ²⁰Findmaigh la ²¹Connachta, ²²⁊ Locha Dā
 Chāech i l-Laighnib, ⁊ Locha Lāig la hUltu²² ²³⁊ Locha Buadhaig
 la Ceara ⁊ Locha Grēne. Is dib-sin ro chan in fili so—

*In aimsir Ērimōn ergnai*²³

HERE (IN F ONLY) FOLLOWS INTERPOLATION E (§ 497).

474. ¹Ferthair cath ²etir Amargin ⁊ Cacher i Cūil ³Chachir,
⁴⁊ docer Cacher and. ⁵Ferthair cath ⁶etir hĒrimōn ⁊ Amairgin
 .i. cath ⁷Bili Tened i m-⁸Mide, ⁊ docer ⁹Amairgin, ¹⁰in brithem
 ⁊ in ¹¹fili, ¹²and. ¹³Mebais ria ¹⁴nhĒrimōn cath Comraire, i
 torchair Ēn ⁊ Etān, dā mac ¹⁵Occe, ⁊ Ūn mac ¹⁶Ucce.

475. Atbath ¹hĒrimōn ²iartain in ³Airgetros, ⁊ ro
⁴class a ⁵fert ⁶and, ⁊ ⁷sātir a lia, ⁸i. ⁹ie Rāith ¹⁰Bethaig
¹¹ōs Eōir, ¹²i cind ¹³secht mbliadan dēce a ¹⁴flaithiusa;
¹⁵conad do ro chan Eochaid,

Flaith Ērimōn uaid ōcdai.¹⁵

¹⁹ *ins.* Scathbel no F ¹¹ do FMin ¹² Dhomnannchaib F Domnonnchaib
 VA (mh A) ¹³ *ins.* ⁊, *om.* dorat Min ¹⁴ rigi AR ¹⁵ *ins.* coicid F
¹⁶ cheithri F cheith (*sic*) R ¹⁷ *ins.* Meic Miled Min ¹⁸ Er Min
¹⁹ Feron Fergna FMin ²⁰ tuc (tuce *the first time* R) and *om.* rige Min
 (*bis*). ²¹ righe (*bis*) F ²² Conacht A ²³ Uisce FAR ¹ n-Ul. Min
²⁵ Emer R ²⁶ hIr FA ²⁷⁻²⁷ *om.* Min.

473. *Not in Min., all variants from F unless otherwise stated.* ¹ isin
 naimsir ² *om.* L; Eiremoin ³ Cernnai ⁴ Dun mBinde ⁵ Cairce
 Blaraighe ⁶ Murbolg ⁷ Manntan mac Caicir ⁸ Indb- Mhoir
⁹ na nEnchas ¹⁰ *ins.* Aird ¹¹ Ratha ¹² Uige ¹³⁻¹³ *om.* L ¹⁴ in
 n-aimsir sin ¹⁵ Rige Laigen ¹⁶ Eithni i n-Uib Neill .i. itir Tebtha ⁊

by Amorgen son of Míl; and the building of Ráith Sailech in Fánat by Fulmán, and of Ráith Rígbaird in Muirese by Etán s. Oiece, and of Ráith Croich in Árd Eitig by Ún s. Uiece. In his time was the burst of the seven Ríges of Laigin, of the seven Brosnas of Éile, of Eithne in Ui Néill, and of the three Sucs in Connaught, also of Loch Riaeh, and Loch Réin, and of Loch Cimme and Loch Finnmaige in Connachta, of Loch Dá Cáech in Laigin, of Loch Laig in Ulaid, of Loch Buadaeh in Cera and of Loch Gréine. Of those matters the poet chanted thus—

Poem no. LXXXVII.

474. A battle is fought between Amorgen and Caicher in Cúl Caichir, and Caicher fell there. A battle is fought between Érimón and Amorgen, namely the battle of Bile Tened in Mide, and Amorgen, the judge and poet, fell there. The battle of Comraire broke before Érimón, wherein fell Én and Étán, the two sons of Oiece, and Ún son of Uiece.

475. Thereafter Érimón died in Airgetros, and his grave was dug there, and his stone was set up, at Ráith Bethaig over the Nore, at the end of seventeen years of his reign; wherefore Eochaid chanted of him—

Poem no. LXXXVIII.

Mide	¹⁷ Suce	¹⁸ Rein	¹⁹ Cimme	²⁰ Finnmuighe	²¹ Connacht
²²⁻²² om.	²³⁻²³ om. L.				

474. *Not in Min.* ¹ Fearthair tra ² itir Amairgen ⁊ Caic. ³ Caic.
hic et semper ⁴ om. ⁊ ⁵ fegtha ⁶ itir Eremon ⁊ Amairgen
⁷ Bile Teneadh ⁸ Midhe ⁹ Amairgen ¹⁰ ann, mbretheam ¹¹ file
¹² om. ¹³ mebuis ¹⁴ nEremón ¹⁵ Oiece ¹⁶ Uiece ann.

475. ¹ Erimon R ² om. Min. ³ an Airgetros F in Argatros VA
om. R ⁴ clas F classa (om. ro) VA ro classa R ⁵ fert Min
⁶⁻⁶ om. FMin ⁷ saiter F ⁸ om. .i. F ⁹ arraith F i Raith VR hi
Raith A ¹⁰ Beathaig F Beathaig R ¹¹ uas Aeoir F ¹² ins. in
Argatros R; a cind F hi forba VA i forbu R ¹³ ocht R ¹⁴ flatha R
¹⁵⁻¹⁵ om. LMin.

Second Redaction.

V 12 a 27: A 13 δ 3: E 8 γ 33: D 22 a 9.

476. ¹Bātar Meic Miled bliadain ²i comrīge ³hi comflaithus, co tarla ⁴doib [imreasan] im na ⁵trī druinnib ⁶bātar ferra i nĒrinn in tan sin, ⁷i. Druim ⁸Classaigh ⁹hi crīch Maine, ¹⁰γ Druim ¹⁰Bethech i ¹¹m-Maenmuigh, ¹²γ Druim ¹²Fingen ¹³a Mumain. Ro ¹⁴fichset cath ¹⁵etorro for ¹⁶Tennus ¹⁷in ¹⁸Uib ¹⁹Failghe, ar brū Bri Dam, hic ²⁰Tōchur-²¹etir-dā-²²magh, ²³γ ²³meabais in ²⁴cath for Ēber: ²⁵γ docer ²⁵and ²⁶Suirge, ²⁷γ Sobairce ²⁷γ ²⁷Goiscen: *unde* ²⁸Tānaide eolach ²⁹*dixit*,

A ēicsiu Banba co mblaid . . .

477. ¹Gabais ²hĒrimōn iar sin ³rīgi ⁴nĒrenn co ⁵cend ⁶cūig mbliadan ⁷dēc, acht ⁸boi ⁷Ēber bliadain ⁹din āirem sen. Ocus is ¹⁰na ¹¹lind ¹²dorōnait na ¹³ngnīmasa ¹⁴sīss; .i. Cath ¹⁵Cūile ¹⁶Caichir, ¹⁷i ¹⁸cind bliadna iar marbud Ēbir ¹⁹is ann ²⁰dorochair ²¹Caicher la ²²hAmargen nGlūngel. Hi ²³cind bliadna ²⁴iar sin, ²⁵docher ²⁶Amargen ²⁷i cath ²⁸Bile ²⁹Tenidh i cūlaib ³⁰Bregh, la hĒrimōn mac ³¹Milid; ³²γ ro ³²mebdatar naī ³³mBrosnacha ³⁴Ēile, ³⁵γ trī ³⁵hUinnsind hUa ³⁶nAilella, ³⁷γ naī ³⁷Rīghi Laigen. ‡ In tres bliadain iarsin, ³⁸docher Fulmān ³⁹γ ³⁹Mantān ⁴⁰i cath Breogain ⁴¹hi ⁴²Femen, la hĒiremōn. ||

476. ¹Badar E batar imorro A ²hi coimhrige E i comhrighi D
³a comhf- E i comhfhaithe D ⁴doibh E ⁵trib VD ⁶batar
ferra in hErind A badar ferri ind D is dech batar an Eir. E ⁷om. .i. D
⁸Clasaig ED ⁹hie crich A i crich D ¹⁰Beith. A ¹¹a Maenmaigh E
Maenmuigh A Moenmoigh D ¹²Fingin ED ¹³a mMumain AE
i Mumuin D ¹⁴fichsit A figsed E ¹⁵etorra E etarru D
¹⁶Tenus AED ¹⁷an E ¹⁸Uibh E ¹⁹Failgi E Failge A
Failghi D ²⁰tochar ED ²¹itir E ²²mag AD ²³mebuis D
²⁴eat E ²⁵ann AED ²⁶Surgi γ Sobairci D (Sobairche AE)
²⁷Goisgen E ²⁸Tanaide ED and om. eolach E ²⁹sic E dietur AV.

477. ¹Gabuis D ²hĒiremon E Eremon D ³righe D ⁴sic V
Erenn D ⁵cenn AD ⁶.xii. b. A .xu. b., no .uii. x. *interlined above*

Second Redaction.

476. The Sons of Míl were a year in joint kingship and joint lordship, till a contention broke out upon them concerning the three ridges that were best in Ireland at that time, namely Druim Clasaig in Ui Maine, and Druim Bethrech in Moenmag, and Druim Fingin in Mumu. They fought a battle between them upon Tenus in Ui Failge, on the brink of Brí Dam at Tóchar-etir-dá-mág, and the battle broke against Éber; also Suirge and Sobairce and Gosten fell there. *Unde Tánaide* the learned *dixit*—

Poem no. LXXXVI.

477. Thereafter Érimón took the kingship of Ireland to the end of fifteen years; but Éber was king for a year of that reckoning. In his time were done the following deeds: the battle of Cúl Caichir at the end of a year from the slaying of Éber—it is there that Caicher fell, at the hands of Amorgen Glúingel. At the end of a year after that, Amorgen fell in the battle of Bile Tened in the recesses of Breg, at the hands of Érimón s. Míl; and the nine Brosnas of Éile, the three Uinnsinns of Ui Ailella, and the nine Ríges of Laigin burst forth. [In the third year thereafter, Fulmán and Mantán fell, in the battle of Breogan in Femen, at the hands of Érimón.]

*sec*₄ *man.* D, .u.b. dec V ⁷ dec and Eber *yc.* E ⁸ baioi E bai D
⁹ don E ¹⁰ ana E ¹¹ linn AD ¹² dorond- E doronait D
¹³ sic V gnioma *yc* E gnima AD; *om.* -sa AE ¹⁴ sic V sis AED
¹⁵ Cuili D ¹⁶ Cathir E ¹⁷ hi ED ¹⁸ geinn E ¹⁹ ins. 7, E:
is ann AD ²⁰ -roc- A ²¹ Caichir D ²² hAmarngen, *the intrusive n*
expuncted A; hAimirgin nGluingeal ED (-gel D) ²³ cinn E ²⁴ iar
(*om.* sin) E ²⁵ doroc- E ²⁶ Amargin E Amairgin D ²⁷ hi ED
²⁸ Bili ED ²⁹ Thenidh A ³⁰ Breag E, *om.* D ³¹ Míl E
³² meabdadar E mebatar D ³³ mBrosnachai D ³⁴ Ele A hEile E
Eli D ³⁵ hUinnsinn D hUindsinn E ³⁶ *obscurely written in* E;
looks like nAileachai; nOilella D ³⁷ Righe E ³⁸ docer AE
³⁹ Manntan A Mandtan E ⁴⁰ hi c. Breguin D ⁴¹ i A, la (*the l*
expuncted) E ⁴² Femin V Feim E Femun D.

HERE (IN VΛ ONLY) FOLLOWS INTERPOLATION A (§ 490).

478. Ro ¹mebdatar ocht loch-²thomadmann fō ³thīr nĒrenn ⁴i n-aimsir ⁵Ēremōin, .i. Loch ⁶Cime ⁷Loch ⁸Buadhaigh ⁷Loch ⁹Bagha ¹⁰Loch Rēin ⁷Loch ¹¹Finnmaighe ¹⁰Loch ¹²Grēine, Loch Riach ⁷Loch ¹³Dā ¹⁴Cāech ¹⁵i l-Laignib, ¹⁰Loch ¹⁶Laigh ¹⁷a nUlltaib. ¹⁸In cethramad bliadain ¹⁹īarsain ²⁰docher Ūn ⁷Ēn ⁷Etān ²²i cath ²³Comraire ²⁴a ²⁵Mide la ²⁶hĒrimōn, ⁷²⁷focres a ²⁸fertha and. Ocus tomaidm teora ²⁹Socce ³⁰la Conachto.

HERE (IN VΛ ONLY) FOLLOWS INTERPOLATION F (§ 498).

479. Dia secht mbliadanaib ¹īarsin, bebais ²Ērimōn ³i Rāith ⁴Bethaig ōs Eōir ⁵in ⁶Airgedros, ⁷ro clas a ĩert ⁷and. ‡ Ocus tomaidm ⁸nEthne i ⁹nUib Nēill, etir ¹⁰Midhe ⁷Tebtha, ⁷tomaidm ¹¹Fregobail ¹²etir Dāl ¹³nAraidhe ⁷Dāl ¹⁴Riata. || ¹⁵His ī in bliadain ¹⁶īarsain in ¹⁷nāemadh bliadain iar ¹⁸mbās Alaxandair; ¹⁹is innti atbath ²⁰Ērimōn. Ocus ²¹ac tōisechaib Alaxandair ²²ro bai ²³in t-ārd-flaithus in tan sin.

Third Redaction.

B 22 γ 1; M 286 δ 1.

480. *Incipit* do flaithiusaibh Ērenn ⁷dia n-aimsear-aibh,¹ ō rē Mac Miled ²Espāine co haimsir ³Meic Īiachrach .i. Dahī. Hisin ⁴ceathramad aimsear in

478. ¹meab- E meabatar with d yc D ²-madmand AE ³tir AED
⁴an aimsir A hi bfl- E hi fl- D ⁵Eireamoin A Eiremon E ⁶Cimbe DE
(-mbi D) ⁷om. ⁷(quater) D ⁸Buadaig A Buaduig D ⁹Baga AD
¹⁰om. ⁷AD (ter) ¹¹Fīndmuighi AE Findmoighi D ¹²Graini A
Graine all. ¹³Do V ¹⁴Caoch E ¹⁵a A hi E ¹⁶Laogh E
Laog D ¹⁷in D ¹⁸an tochtmudh bl. A inaomhad E ¹⁹iarsin AD
²⁰docer D ²¹Eadun A ²²a A hi ED ²³Chom- A Comh. E
²⁴om. a ED ²⁵Midhe E Midi D ²⁶hĒir- E hĒre- D ²⁷focress A
²⁸fert l' ²⁹Soc ED ³⁰hi Conachtuibh E hi Connachtaib D.

478. Eight lake-bursts broke forth over the land of Ireland in the time of Érimón, namely Lochs Cirme, Buadaig, Baga, Réin, Finnmaige, Gréine, Riach, and Dá Caech in Laigin, and Loch Láig in Ulaid. In the fourth year thereafter there fell Ún and Etán in the battle of Comraire in Mide at the hands of Érimón, and their graves were there cast up. Also, the burst of the three Sucs in Connachta.

479. In seven years' time after that, Érimón died in Ráith Bethaig over the Eóir in Airgetros, and his grave was dug there. [Also, the burst of Eithne in Ui Néill between Mide and Tethba, and the burst of Fregabail between Dál nAraide and Dál Riata.] The year after that is the ninth year after the death of Alexander; therein died Érimón. And the chief pryncedom was then in the hands of the chieftains of Alexander.

Third Redaction.

480. *Incipit* of the pryncedoms of Ireland, and of their times, from the era of the Sons of Míl of Spain to the time of the son of Fíachra, Dathí. In the Fourth Age

479. ¹ iarsain A ² Eiremon E hErimon D ³ irraith A hi Raith E
⁴ Bethaig AE Bethaich D ⁵ hin E ⁶ Airget- A Argad- E ⁷ ann D
⁸ Eithni (*om. n-*) E Ethni D ⁹ H- E ¹⁰ sic V Mide A *om.* etir
Midhe 7 Tebtha ED ¹¹ Fregabuil ED (*the -uil suspended in E*)
¹² itir E ¹³ aide AD ¹⁴ Riada E Riato D ¹⁵ is isin E is i
sin bl. D ¹⁶ cetna ED ¹⁷ decmad ED ¹⁸ the b yc E ¹⁹ isinti AD
²⁰ hEiremon E hEremon D ²¹ ie E hic D ²² ro bui A do baoi E
ro hae D ²³ in flaithius E: *interlined above in E .i. in dom[ain?];*
in D, .i. in t-ard.

480. (*Variants from M*). ¹ ins. 7 dia ngabalaib ² om. ³ Dathi
meic Fiachrach ⁴⁻⁵ tres ais in domain tancatar Meic Milead in Erinu,

domhain tāngadar Gāedhil dochum nĒrenn, .i. an aimsir Dáuid meic Ioseph, dia ro trialladh Tempull Solman, 7 naī mbliadna flaithusa *imperii regis Asiriorum*.⁴ ⁵Dia Dhardain do lāithi sechtmaine ⁶.i. secht dēg ēsca i Callann Maī⁷ mīs grēne⁸, ⁹fearthar cath ¹⁰Tailltean ¹¹etarru, .i. Meic Miled 7 Tūatha Dē Danann; ¹²go torchradar trī rīgh ¹³and; .i. Mac Cēcht ¹⁴fri Ērimōn, ¹⁵Mac Cūill fria ¹⁶hĒber, ¹⁵Mac Grēne la ¹⁷hAimeirghein, Ēriu re ¹⁸Suirge, Banba ¹⁹la Caicher, Fodla re hEadān.

481. ¹Ro lāesed dā Mac Miled crandchar ²īarsin ³forsa n-āes dāna, .i. file 7 ⁴cruitire; Cir mac ⁵Īs in file, 7 ⁶Onnai in ⁷cruitire. ⁸Dorala Ēber in cruitire,⁸ ⁹gonadh ¹⁰aneas tēid bindeas ciūil dogrēs; do ¹¹Ērimōn ¹²imorro dorala in file, ⁹gonad ¹³atuaidh ollaml-dāna ō sin¹⁴. ⁹Gonad dēsin ¹⁵ro can in seanchaidh in duan-sa sīos¹⁵—

Sē Meic Miled miad n-ordain . . .

482. An bliadain tar ēis catha Taillten, ro randsad Meic Mīlead Ērinn, .i. Ēremōn 7 Ēber, cona dā n-oigeraib dēc da ēsi-sin. Ēremōn for in leith tuaid, .i. ō Sruib Broin co Buail; is iad in seser^(a) ōicthigerna ro lean, .i. Ēn 7 Etān mac Uici 7 Mantān draī 7 Caither draī. Ēber isin leith teas, is ī a chuid, o Thuind Clidna co Buail; is iad a chōicer,^(a) .i. Aimirgin Glūingel 7 Goisten 7 Surgi 7 Sobairce. Isin bliadain sin ro clasa Rāith Beothaig in Airgedros la hĒremōn, 7 Rāith Uamain i l-Laighnib la hĒmer; 7 cumdach Thochair Indbir Mōir a crīch

.i. i n-aimsir i robadar Asarrda in airdrigi in domain 7 Mataralus ria-som
oc techt in nErinn do Macaib Mīlead ⁵om. dia; diardain

³ 7 sechtmad dēc d'ais esca fuirri ⁷īns. .i. ⁸īns. sin ⁹īns. 7

¹⁰ Taillten ¹¹itir Macaib Mil. 7 T.D.D. ¹²co torchradar

¹³ Herind, .i. Mac Cuill 7 Mac Cecht 7 Mac Grene ¹⁴the prepositions

(a) Only four are enumerated in each case.

of the world came the Gáedil to Ireland, that is, in the time of David son of Joseph (*sic*) by whom the Temple of Solomon was projected, and after nine years of the principedom *imperii regis Assyriorum*. On Thursday, as regards the day of the week, the seventeenth of the moon, the kalends of May [in that] solar month, the battle of Tailltiu is joined between them, that is, between the Sons of Míl and the Túatha Dé Danann; so that their three kings fell there—Mac Cécht at the hands of Érimón, Mac Cuill of Éber, Mac Gréne of Amorgen, Ériu of Súirge, Banba of Caicher, Fotla of Etán.

481. Thereafter the two sons of Míl cast lots upon their artists, a poet and a harper; Cir s. Ís was the poet, and Onnoi the harper. To Éber fell the harper, so that from the South there ever cometh tunefulness of music; but to Érimón fell the poet, so that from the North are master-arts from that out. Whereof the historian chanted this song—

Poem no. LXXXIII.

482. In the year after the battle of Tailtiu, the Sons of Míl, namely, Érimón and Éber, divided Ireland, with their twelve heritors after them. Érimón was over the Northern half, that is, from the Point of Bron to [the river] Buall. These are the six lordings that clave to him—Én, Etán son of Uicce, Mantán the wizard, Caicher the wizard. Éber in the Southern half, and this is his share, from Tonn Clidna to the Buall; these are his five, Amorgen Glúingel, Goisten, Suirge and Sobairce. In that year was Ráith Bethaig dug in Airgetros by Érimón,

<i>in</i> M are re-re-la-re-re-re	¹⁵ <i>ins.</i> 7 (<i>bis</i>)	¹⁶ Hemer	¹⁷ Haimirgin
¹⁸ Surge	¹⁹ re Caither, Fotla re Heatan.		
481. ¹ do laisead	² iarom	³ for a n-aesa	⁴ cruiteri
⁵ Cis			
⁶ Innai	⁷ cruiteri	⁸⁻⁸ om.	⁹ conad (<i>ter</i>)
¹⁰ andes teit bindes			
¹¹ Eremon	¹² om.	¹³ atuaid ita ollamnacht	catcha [dana <i>yc</i>] 7
catcha certi	¹⁴ <i>ins.</i> anuas	¹⁵⁻¹⁵ rochanad so.	

482. *This ¶ in M only.*

Chualann, la hAimirgin nGlūnnigel, ⁊ cundach a dūine la Sobairce a Murbolg in Dāl Riata, ⁊ cundach Dūine Delgindse Cualand la Sētga.

B.

483. Isin bliadain sin, cundach Dūin Edair la Sui[r]ghe, ⁊ cundach Dūine Finne la Caicher, ⁊ cumtach Dealgindsi Cualand la Sēdgha, ⁊ cundach Dūin Nāir a Slēibh Mudhuirnn la Goistean.

M.

Ocus cundach Dūin Edair la Surge, ⁊ cundach Dūin mBinde la Caither, iar nĒrenn, ⁊ cundach Chairrgi Bladraide an airthear thuaiscert Ērenn la Mantān, ⁊ cundach Rātha Āird Suird i Fānait i tuaiscert Ērenn la Fulmān, ⁊ cundach Rātha Rīg Baird i Murbolg la hEadān mac Uici, ⁊ cundach Cruaich in Āird Fēthaig la hĒn mac Uici, ⁊ cundach Cathrach Nāir i Sliab (*sic*) Mis la Goisten.

484. Bādar dā Mac Miled bliadain iar cath Taillten ¹i comrīghi ⁊ ¹i ²comflaithus, co tārla ³eatorro im na trī dromandaib is fearr ⁴do bhādar ⁵in Ērinn in tan sin. ⁶Fearthar cath etir Ēber ⁊ Ērimōn an Airgidros, amail adbert Eochaid⁷—

Bas nĒbir tre uair n-aimnirt . . .

—nō is for ⁸Tennus, im ⁹dībh maigibh Ō Failgi, ro fearad in cath ¹⁰sin, ¹¹a ndorchair Ēber; ⁊ docheard and ¹²Surge ⁊ Sobairce ⁊ Goisten, amail asbert in file ¹³ele—

Sin chath for Tennus na ttreb . . .

—no is ¹⁴aig cosnam na trī ¹⁵ndromand so ro fearsad

484. ¹a (*bis*) ²-tius ³imresan or some such word dropped out:
eaturro ⁴ro badar ⁵om. in Er. B ⁶fearthair chath itir
Eremon ⁊ Eber in Airgedros ⁷ins. Hua Floind ⁸Tendus

and Ráith Uamain in Laigin by Éber; also the building of the Causeway of Inber Mór, in the region of Cualu, by Amorgen Glúingel; and the building of his Fort by Sobairce in Murbolg in Dál Riata; and the building of the fort of Delginis of Cualu by Sétga.

483. In that year, the building of Dún Etair by Suirge, of Dún Binne by Caicher, of Delginis of Cualu by Sétga, and of Dún Náir in Sliab Modoirn by Goisten.

Also the building of Dún Etair by Súirge, of Dún Binne west of Ireland by Caicher, of Carraig Bladraige in the North-east of Ireland by Mantán, of Ráith Árda Suird in Fánat, in the North of Ireland, by Fulmán, of Ráith Rígbaird in Murbolg by Etán son of Uicce, of Cruach in Árd Fethaig by Én son of Uicce, and of Cathair Náir in Sliab Mis by Goisten.

484. The two sons of Míl were a year after the battle of Tailtiu in joint reign and joint pryncedom, till there fell out [a dispute] between them in the matter of the three ridges that were best in Ireland at that time. A battle is fought between Éber and Érimón in Airgetros, as Eochaid said—

Poem no. LXXXIV.

—or it was upon the Tenus, about the two plains of Ui Failge, that that battle was fought, in which Éber fell; and Suirge and Sobairce and Goisten [and Sétga] fell there, as the other poet said

Poem no. LXXXV.

—or it was in contending for these three ridges that the

⁹ dib muigib ¹⁰ om. sin ¹¹ i ¹² Surgi ⁊ Sobairci ⁊ Goisten ⁊ Setga
¹³ om. ¹⁴ a cosnom ¹⁵ -ann-sa ¹⁶ om. ¹⁷ Beitheach a Mumain

Meic Míleadh in cath ¹⁶sin, .i. Druim ¹⁷Bethach i m-Maenmoigh, ⁊ Druim ¹⁸Classach i Crích Maine, ⁊ Druim Fingein i m-Mumain,¹⁹ ar tortaighi; dia ²⁰n-eabairt in file andso—

A ěicsiu Banba co mblaid . . .

485. Isin bliadain roime in cath sin do chur do dā Mac Mílead, teasta Tea ingen Luigdeach meic Ítha, bean Ēremōin meic Míleadh Espāine. Bādar rātha fria-sidi for a cēle, .i. Aimirgin Glūingeal ⁊ Ēber, resin thīsad in Ērinn, gid bead tīr do thogfad, comad and ro hadlaicthea, oculus ro tochailtea a mūr ⁊ a ligi; ⁊ comad and no beith each rīg-ordain ⁊ oireochais ro genfed de cloind Ēremōin co brāth. Conad hī tulach ro thog, .i. Liath-druim; dōig fa hē fot is āille a sīr conċaig in Ērinn, ⁊ is inti robai ordan Ērenn. Conad ūaithi itā Temair forri, o gnāthocon inti. Oculus ro adnocht sī iartain, ⁊ ro turebad a mūr furri, .i. Mūr Tea, .i. Te-mūr.

B.

M.

<p>486. Gabais Ērimōn rīghi nĒrenn go cenn cōig mbliadna dēg, acht bai bliadain Ēbir isin n-āirium sin. Oculus ro classa dī rīg-rāith lais, .i. Rāith Oind i crích Chualand, ⁊ Rāith Bheothaigh ūas Bheōir.</p>	<p>Iar marbad Ēbir la hĒremōn in Airgedros, rogob fē[i]n rīgi nĒrenn co cend cūie mbliadan dēc; acht ¹bai bliadain Ēbir is an āirem sin. Ro classa dī ²rīgraith leis, .i. Rāith Aindind i crích Cualand, ⁊ Rāith Beothaigh ūas ³Beōir.</p>
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⁴Oculus dorad rīghi cōicidh Gailian do Creamhtond ⁵Scathbēl

¹⁸ Clasach; *transpose* Druim Clasach i C.M. *and* Druim Fingin (*sic*) a Mumain ¹⁹*ins.* no a Maenmaig i Condachtaib ita Druim Beitheach *and om.* ar tortaighi ²⁰*ndebradh* so.

485. *This ¶ in M only.*

Sons of Míl fought that battle; Druim Bethech in Moenmag, Druim Classaig in the region of Maine, and Druim Fingin in Mumu, for [their] fruitfulness; wherefore the poet said this—

Poem no. LXXXVI.

485. In the year before the setting of that battle by the two Sons of Míl, Tea the daughter of Lugaid mac Ítha died—the wife of Érimón son of Míl of Spain. She had sureties against her husband, namely Amorgen Glúingel and Éber, before they came into Ireland, that whatsoever land she should choose, therein should she be buried, and her rampart and her lair dug; and that therein there should be every royal dignity and every assembly that should be convened, of the progeny of Érimón, for ever. This is the mound which she chose, Liath-druim; because it was the fairest sod by far which she saw in Ireland. And therein was the dignity of Ireland; and from her is it named, Temair, from her being therein habitually. And she was buried afterwards, and her rampart was raised over her, namely, *Múr Tea*, Tea-Múr.

486. Érimón took the kingship of Ireland to the end of fifteen years, but the year of Éber was in that reckoning. Two royal forts were dug by him: Ráith Oind [Ainninn] in the territory of Cualu, and Ráith Bethech above the Eóir [Nore].

After the slaying of Éber by Érimón in Airgetros, he himself took the kingship of Ireland to the end of fifteen years; but the year of Éber was in that reckoning. Two royal forts were dug by him, Ráith Ainninn in the territory of Cualu, and Ráith Bethech above the Nore.

He gave the kingship of the Province of the Gailiain to

486. ¹ni here wrongly inserted *sec. man.*

B *ye M*

²rig *ye M*

³the

⁴om. *ocus; ins. do rindi imorro coicedaich ar Eriinn*

iartain, i. coicid Gaileoin do Chreamthand

⁵⁻⁶om.

⁶do, *ye B:*

(nō⁵ Sciathbēl) ⁶do Domnandchaibh; ⁷dorad rīghi ⁸cōigid Muman do cheithri macaib Ēbir, .i. Ēr, Orba, ⁹Fearōn, Feargna; ¹⁰dorat rīgi cōicid ¹¹Connachta do Ūn mac ¹²Uige ⁊ do Eadān mac ¹²Uige; dorat rīgi cōicid Ulad do ¹³Ēimir mac Īr, *a quo* Ulaid Eamna. Is re ¹⁴n-a lind ¹⁵doronta na gnīmasa ¹⁶sīs, .i. Cath ¹⁷Cūile Caichir, ¹⁸i cind bliadna iar marbad Ēbir; is ann do rochair Caicher, ¹⁸ ¹⁹re hAmairgein nGlūngeal. I cind bliadna iar sin, ²⁰rocheair Amairgein i cath Bile ²¹Tenidh i cūlaib ²²Breadh, re ²³hĒirimōn. Isin ²⁴bliadain ²⁵cētna, ro meabadar ²⁶nāe ²⁷mBrosnacha Ēle ⁊ trī ²⁸hUindseanda ua nAilella, ⁊ ²⁹naī Rīghi Laigean.

HERE FOLLOWS INTERPOLATION A (¶ 490).

487. ¹In treas bliadain iarsin, docheair Fulman ⁊ ²Mandtān i cath Breogain i ³Ēirimōn la hĒirimōn.

Isin n-aimsir Ēirimōin imorro, cumdach Dūin Sobhairce ⁊ Dūin Cearmna, ⁊ Dūin mBinde, ⁊ Cairgi Blaraighe i Murbholg, la Mandtān mac Caichir; ⁊ cumdach Tochair Inbheir Mōir i crīch Ua nEíneachlais Chualand la hAmairgein mac Miled; ⁊ cumdach Rātha Āird Šáilech i Fānaid la Fulmān, ⁊ Rāth Rīghbaird i m-Muirise la hĒadān mac Uige; ⁊ Rāith Chroich in Ārd Eitigh la hŪn mac Uige. ⁴Isin n-aimsir

Isin aimsir Ēireimōin, cumdach Dūine Sobairei, ⁊ Dūine Cearmna, ⁊ Dūin mBinde, ⁊ Cairrgi Bladraid i Murbole, amail ro rāidsem reime.

do Domnannchaib M	⁷ ins. ⁊	⁸ om.	⁹ Feron	¹⁰ dorad
¹¹ Chondacht	¹² Uici (<i>bis</i>)	¹³ Eber	¹⁴ om. n-a	¹⁵ dorindead
¹⁶ om. sis	¹⁷ Chuile Caither	¹⁸⁻¹⁹ om.	¹⁹ la Haimirgin nGluingel	
²⁰ docheair Aimirgin	²¹ Thinead		²² Breg	²³ hEremon

Crimthann Sciathbél of the Domnann; he gave the kingship of the Province of Mumu to the four sons of Éber, Ér, Orba, Ferón, Fergna; he gave the kingship of the Province of Connachta to Ún son of Uicce and to Étán son of Uicce; he gave the kingship of the Province of Ulaid to Éber son of Ír, *a quo* the Ulaid of Emain. It is in his time that the following transactions were carried out; the battle of Cúl Caicher, at the end of a year after the slaying of Éber—it is there that Caicher fell, at the hands of Amorgen Glúingel. At the end of a year after that, Amorgen fell in the battle of Bile Tened, in the recesses of Breg, at the hands of Érimón. In the same year there burst forth the nine Brosnas of Éile, and the three Uinnsenns of Ui Ailella, and the nine Ríges of Laigin.

487. In the third year after then, Fulmán and Mantán fell in the battle of Breogan in [Mag] Femen at the hands of Érimón.

Moreover, in the time of Érimón was the building of Dún Sobairce, and Dún Cermna, and Dún Binne, and Carraig Bladraige in Murbolg, by Mantán son of Caicher; and the building of the Causeway of Inber Mór in the territory of Ui Enechlais of Cualu by Amorgen son of Míl; and the building of Ráith Árda Sailech in Fánat by Fulmán, and of Ráith Rígbaird in Muirese by Etán son of Uicce, and of Ráith Chroich in Árd Eitig by

In the time of Érimón, the building of Dún Sobairce, and Dún Cermna, and Dún Binne, and Carraig Bladraige in Murbolg, as we have said before.

²⁴ bliadan B ²⁵ chetna ro mbeabadar ²⁶ *ins.* fo thir ²⁷ mBrosnocha
²⁸ hUindsinda h. nAililla ²⁹ Rigi Laigen.

487. ¹ an bliadain iar sin ² Mantan ³ Fhemín a mBreagaib la

⁵Ērimōin fōs, tomaidm Eithne
⁶a hUibh Nēill .i. ⁷eter Theabh-
tha ⁊ ⁸Midhi, ⁊ tomaidm ⁹trī
Succ la Connaughtaibh, ⁊ ¹⁰trī
Freaghala ¹¹eter Dāil ¹²nAro-
idhe ⁊ Dāil ¹³Riadai. Ro
meabadar ¹⁴ocht ¹⁵lochmad-
manna fo thīr ¹⁶an Ērinn an
aimsir Ērimōin, .i. Loch
¹⁷Cimme ⁊ Loch ¹⁸mBuadhaigh
la ¹⁹Ceara, ²⁰Loch ²¹mBagha,
²⁰Loch Rein, ²⁰Loch ²²Find-
moighe, la Connachta, ²⁰Loch
nGrēne ⁊ Loch Riach, ⁊ Loch
Dā Caech i l-Laighnibh, ⁊ Loch
²³Laig in Ulltaibh. ²⁴In treas
bliadain iarsin, do chear Ūn
²⁵Ēn ⁊ ²⁶Edān a cath ²⁷Com-
naire i m-Midi la ²⁸hĒrimōn,
²⁹fochreas a ĩeart and. ²⁹
‡ ³⁰Bās Ercail in bliadain
sin. ³⁰ ||

HERE (IN B ONLY) FOLLOWS INTERPOLATION F (§ 498).

488. ¹Dia secht mbliadna iar sin, ²beabhais Ērimōn i Rāith
³Beothaigh ūas ⁴Bheōir i n-Airgedros. ⁵Is dō ⁶rochan in ⁷senchaid
in dūan-sa sīs—

In aimsir Ērimōin ergnai . . .

HERE FOLLOWS INTERPOLATION E (§ 497).

489. Atbath Ērimōn Adbath Ēreamōn i Rāith
iartain in Argeadros. Ro Beothaig ōs Beōir in Airge-

Heremon ⁴ the two MSS run together from this point: variants from M
isan ⁵ Eremon ⁶ la Huib ⁷ itir Theathfa ⁸ Mide ⁹ teora
Succa la Conachta ¹⁰ tomaidm Fregabala ¹¹ itir ¹² nAraide
¹³ Riata ¹⁴ secht ¹⁵ lochmanda ¹⁶ in Er. ¹⁷ Cimi ¹⁸ Muaidi
¹⁹ Cera ²⁰ ins. ⁊ (quater) ²¹ mBrega ²² Findmaigi la Condachta

Ún son of Uicce. Further, in the time of Érimón, the burst of Eithne in Ui Néill, between Tethba and Mide, and the burst of the three Sucs in Connachta, and the three Frega[bha]lla between Dál nAraide and Dál Riatai. Eight lake-bursts broke over the land of Ireland in the time of Érimón — Loch Cimme and Loch Buadaig in Cera, Lochs Baga, Réin, Finnmaige in Connachta, Lochs Gréne, Ríach, and Dá Cáech in Laigin, and Loch Laig in Ulaid. In the third year after that, Ún and Én and Etán fell in the battle of Comraire in Mide at the hands of Érimón, and their grave was there cast up. [The death of Hercules in that year.]

488. A space of seven years thereafter, Érimón died in Ráith Beathaig above the Eoir, in Argatros. Of him the historian chanted the following song—

Poem no. LXXXVII.

489. Thereafter Érimón Érimón died in Ráith died in Airgetros. His Beothaig above the Nore in

²³ Laidlindi in Ultaib

²⁴ isin bliadain chetna

²⁵ om. 7 En

²⁶ Etan i cath

²⁷ Comrairi (*recte*)

²⁸ Heremon

²⁹⁻²⁹ om.

³⁰⁻³⁰ om. B.

488. ¹ do B ² bebais Eremon a ³ Beothaich ⁴ ins. Beothaig
uas (*a dittography*) B; om. uas Bheoir M ⁵ ins. 7 ⁶ ins. san
⁷ t-eolach

clasa a feart, ⁊ sãitear a
lia, i Rãith Beothaigh ūas
Beōir, i cind secht mbliadna
dēg a flaithiusa. Conad dō
rochan Eochaid,

dros, ⁊ ro clas a fērt, ⁊
ro sãithead a lia, i Rãith
Beothaich, iar mbeith
seacht mbliadna dēc i rīgi
nĒrenn. Conad dō rothead
Eochaid,

Flaith Ērimōn uaig ocdai . . .

Is an dara bliadain dēigenaich
do flaithius Metaraluis rīg Asur
adbath Ēremōn.

THE INTERPOLATIONS.

A

(following ¶¶ 472, 477, 486)

LFMin

490. Hisind ¹amsir sin tãncatar
Cruthnig, congabsat ²in ³Inber Slãine
in hUib ⁴Cendselaig. ⁵Roslēic
Crimthan ⁶chuce, ar in ⁷leges ⁸fuair
⁹drui Cruithnech ¹⁰dō, do ¹¹chath fri
Tūaith ¹²Fidga, .i. tūath ¹³de
Bretnaib.¹⁴ ¹⁵Cach ōen for inderg-
tais ba marb,¹⁵ ⁊ nīs gaibtis acht
iarna nemide. Conid ē ¹⁶in ¹⁷leges¹⁸,
blegon ¹⁹sē fíchet ²⁰bō ²¹māel ²²find
do dortud ²³is na hettrigib, ²⁴ba[i]lle
i ferfaithe in cath²⁵; ²⁶unde Cath
Ārdda ²⁷Lemnacht. Ocus ²⁸do roch-
ratar ²⁹uile Tūath Fidba trias in
ceilg sin.²⁹

R²R³

Isin bliadain cētna sin tãncatar
Cruithnig . . .

HERE FOLLOWS INTERPOLATION

B (¶ 493).

. . . Gabsat Cruithnigh [-eigh B] a
³⁰nInber Slãine, a nIb Ceindselaigh.
Atbert friu ³¹Cremthand Sciathbēl
rīg Laigen, do berad fáilte dōibh
ar dihur Tūaithe Figdha [Fidhbha
B] dōib. Atbert³² Drostan, drai
Cruithnech, riu, eo fōirfedh iad ar
lōgh d'fagbāil; ⁊ issē in leiges, .i.
blegan .xx.uii bō ³³find māel do

490. ¹n-amsir F, aimsir Min ²om. in L; in n-indb- F n-a R
³Inbir V ⁴Ceindsel- FR Cennsil- A ⁵dosleic R; Crimthand FV
Crimthann A ⁶cuci F chuice VA cuice R ⁷leighes F legis R
⁸furor F ⁹ins. Drostan Min. ¹⁰om. do Min. ¹¹cath F
cathugad Min (chath- A) ¹²Fidhbha F Fidgha A ¹³do FMin
¹⁴ins. ro boi i Fothartaib FMin; a gloss i Fothartaib sprs L ¹⁵⁻¹⁸marb
cach aen forinddergtais F, marb gach aen nogondais VA cach oen

grave was dug, and his stone set up, in Ráith Bethaig above the Nore, at the end of seventeen years of his principedom. So that of him Eochaid chanted—

Airgetros, and his grave was dug, and his stone set up in Ráith Bethaig, after he had been seventeen years in the kingship of Ireland. So that of him Eochaid chanted—

Poem no. LXXXVIII.

It was in the last year but one of the reign of Mithraeus king of Assyria that Érimón died.

THE INTERPOLATIONS.

—A—

LF Min

R²R³

490. At that time came the Cruithne, and landed in Inber Sláine in Ui Cendselaig. Crimthann suffered them to come to him, for the remedy which a druid of the Cruithne found for him, for fighting against the Túath Fidga, a people of the Britons. Everyone on whom they would inflict a wound was doomed, and they would handle nothing but poisoned weapons. This is the remedy; to pour the milk of six score hornless white kine into the trenches where the battle should be fought; *unde* the Battle of Árd

In that same year came the Cruithne . . . The Cruithne landed in Inber Sláine in Ui Ceinselaig. Crimthann Sciathbél, king of Laigin, told them that he would make them welcome, in return for their driving out the Túath Fidga. Drostan, a druid of the Cruithne, told them that he would help them in return for obtaining a reward. This is the remedy—to pour the milk of seven score (*sic lege*) white hornless kine on to the place where the battle should be fought by them; *unde* “the Battle of Árd

nogontais marb iarom R *om.* Min ¹⁶ *om.* in R ¹⁷ leiges V legess A
¹⁸ *ins.* tug Drostan doib R ¹⁹ .uii. Min ²⁰ mbo R ²¹ *om.* mael Min
²² bfind (*the b yc in marg.*) R ²³ *om.* is na het- R for etrigib VA (gh V)
²⁴ baile i fífhthe F airm i ferfaige Min ²⁵ *ins.* is na heitrigib fotha R
²⁶ amail F ²⁷ Leamnachta F ²⁸ toreratar VA torchoir R
²⁹⁻²⁹ T.F. uile desin VA, T.F. desin uile R ³⁰ Inbir V Indb. Tlaine M
³¹ -thann A -thond B ³² *ins.* tra M; Droston A Trostan BM ³³ mael

³⁴dortudh i fáil i ³⁵ferfaigthe ³⁶in cath dōib;³⁶ ³⁷unde Cath Ārda Lemnachta an Ib Cendsilaigh re Tūathaibh Figda, .i. tūath do Bretnaibh ro bui i Fothartaibh, ⁊ neim ar a n-armaibh. Marbh each ³⁸āen ar a ndergtais, ⁊ nī gebdis acht iarnaidhi ³⁹neim impu. Cach āen ⁴⁰dogonta do laignib isin cath, nī dēntais acht loighi isin lemnacht, ⁊ nī ⁴¹cuimgitis neim nī dōib. Ro marbtha iar sin Tūath ⁴²Fidba. Marb ⁴³cet[h]rar iarsin do ⁴⁴Cruithentūaith .i. ⁴⁵Drostan, Solen, ⁴⁶Nechtan, ⁴⁷Ulpa⁴⁸; ⁴⁹⁊ isin duan asbert—

Ārd Lemnachta as tīr-si tess . . .

491. Co ragaib ¹Catluan mac Cing, do ²Chruthentuaid, nert mōr for hĒrinn, co ³rosinnarb hĒrimōn.

⁴Ocus issin n-aimsir sin ⁵Ērimōin ⁶gabais ⁷Gub ⁊ a mac, .i. Cathluan mac ⁸Guib, .i. rī Cruithnech, ⁹nert mōr for Ērinn no co rusindarb ⁹Ērimōn.

[HERE FOLLOWS INTERPOLATION C (§ 495)].

492. Ocus ¹anais seisir dīb ōs Bregmuigh, ⁊ is ūathaibh gach ²gēis ⁊ gach sēn ⁊ gach ³srēgh, ⁊ gotha ēn, ⁊ gach mana, ⁴⁊ gach upaidh.⁴ Cathluan⁵ ba ⁶hāirdrigh ⁷forro uile, ⁊ is ō cēt rīg rogab⁸ Albain dīb. Sechtmoga ⁹rīg dīb ¹⁰for Albain ō ¹¹Cathluan co ¹²Constantin, ¹³⁊ issē ¹⁴Cruithneach ¹⁵dēginach ¹⁶rogab ¹⁷dīb. Dā mac ¹⁸Cathluain ¹⁹.i. ¹⁹Catanolodar ⁊ ²⁰Catanalachan, a dā curaidh. ²¹Imm mac ²²Pirrn, ⁊ ²³Cing

finn BM ³⁴dortad AM dhortadh B ³⁵ferfaige A fearthea B fearfaidea M ³⁶⁻³⁹om. M ³⁷.i. for unde BM ³⁸acnfer M ³⁹om. B nemi M ⁴⁰dogobtha M ⁴¹cuimgetiss V cuimgid M cuimgidis B ⁴²Figda A Fidhbha B Fídga M ⁴³ceathrar BM ⁴⁴Chruithneachaib M ⁴⁵Trostan B Trostan M ⁴⁶Neethan V -tain BM ⁴⁷Ulptha M ⁴⁸ins. iar ndiehar in catha M ⁴⁹⁊ is doib-sin rochan in seancaidh in duan-sa sis B; conad doib-sin ro chan in senchaid [in duan] so BM (*in addition to a large number of minor orthographical variants of no importance*).

491. ¹Cathluan mac Gud F; Gid (*sic* V, Cidh A, Giid R) ⁊ a mac Catluan Min ²Cruithnechaib R ³-inarb A co ro indarbad a hĒrinn F ⁴om. ocus M ⁵hĒreamon M ⁶ro gobustair MF

Lemnachta. By means of that device all the Túath Fidga perished.

Lemnachta" in Ui Cennselaig against the Túath Fidga, a people of the Britons, who were in the Fotharta, with poison upon their weapons. Doomed was everyone on whom they should inflict a wound, and they would not take to themselves any but poisoned weapons. All those who were wounded with their javelins in the battle had nothing to do but lie in the milk, and the venom would do them no hurt. The Tuath Fidga were slain thereafter. Four of the Cruithne were slain afterwards, namely Drostan, Solen, Nechtan, and Ulpa; and in the poem it says—

Poem no. LXXXIX.

491. Thus Cathluan son of Cing, of the Cruithne, assumed great power over Ireland, till Érimón drove him out.

And in that time of Érimón, Gub and his son, Cathluan son of Gub, king of the Cruithne, assumed great power over Ireland, till Érimón drove him out.

492. Six men of them remained over Bregmag, and they are the origin of every tabu, every luck-sign, every casting, (¶) bird-voices, every presage, and every amulet. Cathluan was High King over them all, and he was the first king of them who took Alba. They had seventy kings over Alba, from Cathluan to Constantine, who was the last Cruithnech of them who took Alba. Cathluan had two sons, Catanolodar and Catalanachan, their two

gabhas B ⁷ Guba (*bis*) M ⁸ mor-neart B ⁹ Herimon a hErinn ABM.

492. This ¶ *not in* LFμVμA. ¹ *om.* γ R ² ngeis R ³ sreod R
sreod BM (-dh B) ⁴⁻⁴ *om.* R, *transferred to before* γ gach
mana B; γ each obair dognithear M ⁵ *ins.* is e M ⁶ hairdri R,
hairdrig A rig M ⁷ orrtho M ⁸ *ins.* in R, for M ⁹ rig for
Albain dib M ¹⁰ forsin R ¹¹ Chathluan BM; *the following eo yc*
in marg. R ¹² Cusantin R Constatin B Consantin M ¹³ *om.* γ RABM
¹⁴ *ins.* Cusantin R; -nech RABM ¹⁵ *om.* B ¹⁶ rotasgab R rosgob BM
¹⁷ *om.* R ¹⁸ Catluain M ¹⁹ Catanilodor (*om. preceding .i.*) R,
Cotaniлотar M ²⁰ Catanilachtan R Catalachach M -na- R cauraid R
²¹ Im RB; *apparently taken by the scribes for an abbreviated imorro;*
the following mac om. M ²² Firn R ²³ Cinn R ²⁴ a da sruth

athair Cruithne, ²⁴a dā sruth. Crus ²⁵ Ciric a dā miled. ²⁶Uaisnem a file, Cruithne a cerd. ²⁷Domnall mac Ailpin is ē a ²⁸tāisech—

R

co ro marb Britus mac Isicon. Clanna Nemid rogabsat iar mBritus .i. Erghlan, 7c. Cruithnig rogabsat iarsin, iar tuidecht dōib a hĒrinn. Gōidil rogabsat iar sin, .i. meic Eire meic Echach. Flann cecinit .i. Mainistrech

Cruithnig cid dus farclam.

R²R³

ocus is ed ²⁹atberait araile, comad he Cruithne mac Loichit meic ³⁰Cinge tísad do ³¹cuindgid ban for Ērimōn, 7 comad do doberad Ērimōn mnā na fer do baitea ³²maille fri Donn.

B

(Inserted into the later version of ¶ 490, but follows interpolation C in μR)

493. ¹Do Cruithnechaib annso beus.¹ A tīr Tracia² ³tāncatar Cruithnig,³ .i. Clanda ⁴Geloin meic Ercoil ⁵iadside. ⁶Agathirsi ⁷a n-anmand.

(HERE FOLLOWS (EXCEPT IN μR) INTERPOLATION D (¶ 495).

Seisir tōiseach [seissir tōisseach B],⁸ ⁹sē ¹⁰braithir ¹¹sin ōn, ¹²Solen, ¹³Ulfa, ¹⁴Nechtān, ¹⁵Drostān, ōengus, ¹⁶Letenn. Fāth a ¹⁷tichtana .i. ¹⁸Poiliornus rīg Tracia dorat grāid dia siair, ¹⁹co ro triall a breth cen tōchra. Lotar iarsin ²⁰dar Romanchu co Frangeu, 7 ²¹eumdaigset cathir and, .i. ²²Pictaui, a *pictis*, ²³o n-a ²⁴rindtaib. ²⁵Dorat ²⁶dono rīg Franc grādh dia siair. Lotar for muir iar n-ēc ²⁷a seised brāthar, .i. Letind. I ciund dā lā iar ndul for muir, atbath a siur.

494. Gabsat Cruithnig in Inber Slāine, 7 ferais Crimthan fāilti friu, ar dīchar Tūatha Fidge; 7 ro chuirsit ann eath Ārda Lemnacht. Cech fer no gonta, no luiged isin lemnacht; 7 nī eumgad an neim nī dōib

om. R; sruith, after which ins. .i. M ²⁵ mac Cirig a mil. R Cirig also in B ²⁶ Uasnem R ²⁷ Donmall A ²⁸ toisech rogab Albain R ²⁹ asberait A adberait BM ³⁰ Inge fen M; fein also ins. B ³¹ cuindgid V chuindgidh M chuindgid M ³² mail A.

493. Text printed as in μR. ¹⁻¹ this heading in μR only ² ins. tra B ³⁻³ in RB only ⁴ Gloin B, Golain M ⁵ iat AV iad M (om. -side) ⁶ om. A acath irsi B Icathirsi M ⁷ om. A -nda BM ⁸ ins. tancatar co Her. .i. VAMB ⁹ sesear M ¹⁰ braithre VAB dearbrathri M ¹¹ om. sin on VAMB ¹² .i. Soilen M ¹³ Ulpa VAMB ¹⁴ Neethan VA Neachtain B ¹⁵ Trosd- AB ¹⁶ Leideand ¹⁷ tiachta as Er- imorro M ¹⁸ Poliornus B Polornus M ¹⁹ co ro triallsatar a

champions. Imm son of Pirn, and Cing father of Cruithne, were their two sages. Crus and Ciric were their two warriors. Uaisnem was their poet, and Cruithne their artificer.^(a) Domnall son of Ailpin was their leader,—

till Britus s. Isicon slew [him]. The progeny of Nemed took [Alba] after Britus, that is, Erglan, etc. The Cruithne took it thereafter, subsequently to their coming out of Ireland. The Gáedil took it after that, to wit the sons of Ere s. Eochu. Flann of Mainistir *cecinit*—

and what others say is, that it was Cruithne s. Loichet s. Cing who came to ask for women of Érimón, and that to him Érimón gave the wives of the men who were drowned along with Donn.

Poem no. XC.

—B—

493. Further of the Cruithne here. The Cruithne came from the land of Thracia; they were the children of Gelonus, son of Hercules, and were called Agathyrsi . . . There were six chieftains [who came to Ireland], namely six brethren, Solen, Ulpa, Nechtān, Drostan, Óengus, Lethend. The cause of their coming was, that Policornus king of Thrace gave love to their sister, and sought to carry her off without a bride-price.^(b) They went afterwards over Roman territory to Frankish territory, and founded a city there, called Poitiers; derived from *pictis*, from their tatu-marks. Then the king of the Franks gave love to their sister. They went forth on the sea, after the death of their sixth brother, Lethenn. At the end of two days after setting forth on sea, their sister died.

494. The Cruithne landed in Inber Sláine, and Crimthann made them welcome, for driving out the Túath Fidga, and they fought there the battle of Árd Lemnachta. All who were wounded would lie in the milk,

brith cen tinnsera no toehra μR ²⁰ *ins.* co ro triallsad M ²¹ *ins.* ro M
²² Pictairusa Pictus A Pictarius a pictis B Pictairis apictis a hainm M
²³ *ins.* .i. VABM ²⁴ rannaib A randaib VB reandaib M ²⁵ *ins.* 7 VABM
²⁶ *om.* dono VABM ²⁷ in tseisidh VA in seiseadh B in chuiced M.
Other trifling variations in the concluding words.

(a) The punctuation, which has gone wrong in the MSS (in consequence, apparently, of the scribes' mistaking of *Imm* for an abbreviation of *imorro*, involving them in a consequential tangle), is here rectified.

(b) It would be idle to seek for any historical basis for this story. Possibly "Policornus king of Thrace" is a transformation of [Demetrius] P^oliorbetes king of Macedonia: but this gets us no further.

iarom. Romarbtha Tüath Figba ann, ⁊ ro marbad cethor do Cruithnechaib ann dana, .i. Drostān ⁊ Solen, Neehtān ⁊ Ulfa.

Gabsat nert, ⁊rl. Innabais Erimon ⁊rl. Lotar do cuinngid ben co kErinn iartain, .i. mna Breise ⁊ Buaise.

C

Follows 491.

LFMin

VAB

M

495. Is ¹andsin ²tānic
³Cruithnechān mac Cinge³ do
⁴chungid ⁵ban ⁶fri hĒrimōn⁶;
⁷co ⁸tarat hĒrimōn do⁷
⁹mna-a na fer no ¹⁰bätte ¹¹oc
na Dumachaib, .i. Bres ⁊
Broes ⁊ Buagne¹¹; ¹²⁊ rāth
grēne ⁊ ēsca ¹³forra connab-
bad lūgu ¹⁴ro gabtha ferand
ō feraib i Cruithentūaith
quam ō mnāib co brāth^{12 14}.

Ocus co ¹⁵ndernsat sid
iarsin, ⁊ co tard Ērimōn
dōib mnā na fer ro ¹⁶bāged
maille re ¹⁷Donn .i. ¹⁸mnā
Bres ⁊ ¹⁸mnā Buais ⁊
Buaigne; ⁊ rātha ¹⁹ngrēine
⁊ ēsca co na ²⁰budh lūghu
do gebthai do rīgi ⁊ do
domun o mnāib, inās o
feraib²⁰ a Cruithentuaith co
brāth.

Ocus co ndearnsa
iarsin. Nō is ō ma
Miled fēn doch
Cruithneachan mac
la Breatnu Foirtr
do chathugud re Sa
chu, ⁊ ro ²¹selba
clann ⁊ claidem
dōib, .i. Cruitheantu
Is ed nī robadar [r
accu, ar adbath b
trocht Alban do
roib. Doluid dono
cūl dochum Mac M
⁊ rogabad nem ⁊ ta
grīān ⁊ ēsca, mu
tīr, bēith do ²²mnai
flaith forro co b
Ocus adbeart dī
dēe foreraid, do b
la taseur Mac Milea
Erinn, ūair ro bāit
fir isa n-airrgi t
marāen re Donn; e
ō feraib Ērenn t
for Cruithentuait
grēs; iar foirind
Bresi imorro ⁊ Bu
⁊ na tāisech ro b
uile.

494. *This ¶ in μR only.*

495. ¹iarom VAR ²taneatar R ³⁻³Cruithni mac Cinge F,
om. Min ⁴chuindig A ⁵mna (no ban *ins. sec. man.*) F ⁶⁻⁶fer
uEreun F; co Herimon Min ⁷⁻⁷om. and *ins.* .i. Min ⁸tardad F
⁹mhnai F mna Min ¹⁰baitea F baiti VA ¹¹⁻¹¹marāen re Dond,
.i. da mhnai deg no tri eet ban oec na Dumadhaib .i. Bres ⁊ Braes ⁊ Buas
⁊ Buaigne B: maille la Dond ⁊rl. (only) Min ¹²⁻¹²om. Min
¹³om. forra; connabadh lughu F ¹⁴⁻¹⁴do gebtha do rige ⁊ do domōn
o mhnai inās o feraib i c-Cruithentuathaib co brath F ¹⁵-dhearn- B
¹⁶baigheadh A baita B ¹⁷Dond B; om. *preceding* re A ¹⁸mnai B
(*bis*): Bress A Breis B; mna Buaigne B ¹⁹om. n- B ²⁰⁻²⁰bugh
lugu . . . inas o feraib connabadh mo do righe ⁊ do dhomein do gebhta
o fearaibh nas o mnaibh i Cruithentuathaibh B ²¹*written* sellad
²²*written* maith.

and the poison would do them no hurt. The Túath Fidga were slain there, and four of the Cruithne were slain likewise, Drostán, Solen, Nechtán, and Ulpa. They acquired power, etc. Érimón drave them out, etc. They came afterwards to Ireland to seek wives, namely the wives of Bres and of Buas.

—C—

495. It is then that Cruithnechán son of Cing came to seek wives of Érimón; and Érimón gave him the wives of the men who were drowned at the Sand-hills, namely Bres and Buas and Buaigne; and the surety of sun and of moon against them that land should be taken [*i.e.* inherited] no less from men among the Cruithne-folk than from women for ever. (*a*)

And they made peace afterwards, and Érimón gave them the wives of the men who were drowned along with Donn, that is, the wives of Bres, Buas, and Buaigne; and sureties of sun and of moon that not less would kingship and domain be taken from women, than from men, among the Cruithne folk for ever.

And they made peace afterwards. Or it is out of the sons of Mil themselves that Cruithnechán son of Ing (*sic*) went with the Britons of Fortrenn to fight against the Saxons, and his children and his sword-land appertained to them, that is the Cruithne folk. For they had no wives, because the women of Aiba had died of diseases. So they went back to the Sons of Mil, and they took heaven and earth, sun and moon, sea and land [as sureties], that principedom over them should come of women for ever. And he [Érimón] gave them twelve superfluous women that the expedition of the Sons of Mil had in Ireland, for their husbands had been drowned in the Western Sea along with Donn. So that principedom over the Cruithne-folk comes ever from the Men of Ireland, after the company of the wife of Bres, [and the wives] of Buaigne and of Buas, and of all the chieftains who were drowned.

(*a*) *Sic*. The sense intended is evidently the converse—"no less from women . . . than from men"—as in the adjacent column.

D

(Inserted in ¶ 495 in VABM)

496. ¹Cruithne mac ²Cingi meic ³Lachta meic ⁴Parrtholōin meic ⁵Agnōin meic Buain meic Mais meic ⁶Fathecht meic ⁷Iafeth meic ⁸Noe. Is ⁹ē athair ¹⁰Cruithnech, ⁊ cēt bliadan dō ¹¹i r-rigi. ¹²Secht meic ¹³Cruithnig andseo, ¹⁴i. ¹⁵Fib, ¹⁶Fidech, ¹⁷Fotla, ¹⁸Fortrend, ¹⁹Cait, ²⁰Ce, ²¹Cirig ⁊ a ²²secht ²³randuib ²⁴ro ²⁵randsat a ²⁶forba—

Moršeser mac Cruithne iarsin . . .

Ocus is e ainm ²⁷cacha fir dib fuil for a ²⁸ferand: ²⁹Fib, ³⁰.xxiii. bliadna ³¹i r-rigi nAlban. ³²Fidach, .xl. bl. ³³Fortrend, .lxx. bl. ³⁴Urpontecait, .xxii. bl. ³⁵Urleoce, .xii. bl. Uileo ³⁶Ciric, .lxxx. bl. ³⁷Grant Aēnbecan, .u. bl. ³⁸Urgantecait, .xxx. bl. ³⁹Gnithfinnechta, lx. bl. ⁴⁰Burgnith ⁴¹Guidid ⁴²Gadbre, ⁴³.b. ⁴⁴Feth .i. Ges, .b. ⁴⁵Urfeethair Gest ⁴⁶Guirid .xl. bl. ⁴⁷Cal Urgest, .xxx. bl. ⁴⁸Ureal ⁴⁹Bruite Pont .xxx. bl. ⁵⁰i r-righi nUladh. ⁵¹Is de ⁵²atberta ⁵³‘Bruighe’ fria ⁵⁴gach fer ⁵⁵dib, ⁊ ⁵⁶renda na ⁵⁷fer. ⁵⁸Bruigi ⁵⁹Cinnt, ⁶⁰Bruigi Uireint, ⁶¹Bruigi ⁶²Fet. Bruigi ⁶³Uirfet. Bruigi Ruaile. ⁶⁴Rogabsatar ⁶⁵coica ar da chet bliadan, *ut est* a ⁶⁶lebraib na ⁶⁷Cruithnech||. ⁶⁸Bruigi Ero. Bruigi Gart. Bruigi Argart. Bruigi Cint [Cind AB]. Bruigi ⁶⁹Uircint. Bruigi Uip. Bruigi Uruip. Bruigi Grith. Bruigi Urgrith. Bruigi Muin. Bruigi Urmuin. Do rigaib ⁷⁰Cruithnech andsin.

E

(Follows ¶¶ 473, 488).

497. Is coir a ¹fis ²conadh slicht ³oce arailib ⁴senchadaib, ⁵conidh ⁶inund ⁷buadus do ⁸each ⁹Gabhāil rogabastair Ērinn, ¹⁰cenmotha Gabāil ¹¹Cesrach; ⁊ ¹²conadh ¹³ac Sru ¹⁴condreccait uile. Ocus is follus ¹⁵asin seel-sa, ¹⁶i.

496. ¹ins. .i. VA: Cruithnig M ²Cinge A Iuge B Inge M
³Luchtai A Luchta VB ⁴-tal A -tholon BM ⁵Agh- B
⁶Fatheacht B Faithfeacht M ⁷Iathfed M ⁸Nae B Naei M
⁹he M ¹⁰-neach B ¹¹irrigi A irighe B irigi M ¹²seacht M
¹³Cruithnigh M ¹⁴om. .i. B ¹⁵Fidhbh B Fibra M ¹⁶Fidach VA
Fidhach B ¹⁷Fótla A Fodla B ¹⁸Fortrenn ABM ¹⁹Caitheche B
Caithe M ²⁰Cee VA ²¹a rig Cetach M ²²seacht M ²³-uibh B
²⁴do M ²⁵roindsead B ²⁶ferand B fearanna amail adfet in file M
²⁷gacha B each M ²⁸ferund A fearand B ²⁹Fibh AB ³⁰imorro
bl. ar .xx. do M ³¹irighi B arigi M *both om.* nAlban ³²Fidhach B
³³Forthrenn B Foirtrend M ³⁴Urpont. Cait A Urpond Cait B
Urpantecait M ³⁵Ur. Leoce A Urloicida .x. bl. M ³⁶Cirice A
³⁷Gantaen Becan (Beca B) im. bl. BM ³⁸Argant Cait A
Urgant Cait BM ³⁹sic VA -nechta B ⁴⁰Buirgnit B
⁴¹⁻⁴²om. VA ⁴³Gatbre *and om.* .b. B ⁴⁴Fethges M ⁴⁵Uirfechtair
EMV (eth V) ⁴⁶om. VA Gairid M ⁴⁷Cal Urgeist A Caluirgest M
⁴⁸Urehal BM ⁴⁹Bruide B Bruidi M ⁵⁰rig Ulad BM (righ B)

—D—

496. Cruithne son of Cing son of Lacht son of Partholón son of Agnón son of Buan son of Mas son of Fathacht son of Iafeth son of Noe. He was the father of Cruithne and he had an hundred years in kingship. The seven sons of Cruithne here—Fib, Fedach, Fotla, Fortrenn, Cait, Cé, Ciric; and in seven divisions they shared their heritage—

Poem no. XXI

and this is the name of every man of them that is over their territory—Fib, 24 years in the kingship of Alba. Fidach, 40 years. Fortrenn, 70. Urpontcait, 22. Urleoce, 12. Uileo Ciric, 80. Grant Aenbecan, 5. Urgantcait, 30. Gnithfinnechta, 60. Burgnith Guidid Gadbre, 1 year. Feth (i.e. Ges), 1 year. Urfeethair Gest Guirid, 40. Cal Urgest, 30. Urcal Brude Pont, 30 years in the kingship of Ulaid; from him is every man of them [. . .] named Brude. Brude Cint. Brude Uircint, Brude Fet. Brude Uirfet. [Brude Ru. Brude Eru.] Brude Ru *aile*. [They held it for 250 years, *ut est* in the books of the Cruithne]. Brude Ero [*aile*]. Brude Gart. Brude Argart. Brude Cint. Brude Uircint. Brude Uip. Brude Uirui. Brude Grith. Brude Urgrith. Bruide Muin. Brude Urmuin. Thus far of the kings of the Cruithne.

—E—

497. It is well to know that other historians have an extract to the effect that every Taking which took Ireland was of the same stock, except the Taking of Cessair; and that they all unite at *Sru*. This is

⁵⁰ *om.* is BM ⁵¹ asbertha A adberthea B adbartha M ⁵² Bruige A
Bruide B Bruidi M ⁵³ each fear M ⁵⁴ dibh B ⁵⁵ randa B ranna M
⁵⁶ fear BM ua fer A ⁵⁷ Bruidi BM ⁵⁸ Cint B Cind M ⁵⁹ *ins.*
b[liadan], and so for the next five names, omitting the prefixed B[ruidi]
of the following name, which has thus been misinterpreted, M ⁶⁰⁻⁶⁰ *om.* A
Urcint B Uirchind M ⁶¹ Fed B ⁶² Nirfed B Uirseat M
⁶³ rogabustair A rogabsadar B rogobsad M ⁶⁴ caeca M ⁶⁵ i leabraib A
illeabhraibh B illebraib M ⁶⁶ -neach B ⁶⁷ Bruide B Bruid. M.
The word is properly presented throughout the remainder of the list M
⁶⁸ Urchind VA Urcind BM ⁶⁹ -neach AB.

497. ¹ fis B ² gonadh B conadh M ³ og arailibh B ocaroile M
⁴ seanchadhaibh B do na seanchaidib M ⁵ conad BM ⁶ inand BM
⁷ *ins.* slicht 7 B ⁸ gach B ⁹ gabail rogobsad M
¹⁰ genmotha B cenmota M ¹¹ Ceassrach B Cheasrach M ¹² condad M
¹³ aig B ¹⁴ -dreagaid B -drecaid M ¹⁵ asa B ¹⁶ *om.* .i. M

in tan ¹⁷tāinic īth mac ¹⁸Breoghuin ¹⁹in Ērinn ⁊ ro ²⁰agaill Tūatha Dē Danann, ²¹⁊ ²²as tria Scoitic ro agaill ⁊ ro ²³agaillsetar-son eiseon; ⁊ ²⁴dna is ²⁵[S]coitec ro foghain da gach ²⁶Gabāil dīb.²¹ Is ²⁷amlaid seo imorro ²⁸condreccait ²⁹in āen ³⁰bunadhus: .i. ³¹Nemhedh mac ³²Aghnomain meic ³³Paimp meic ³⁴Thait meic Sru meic ³⁵Esru meic ³⁶Riafeth Scuit; ³⁷conadh do ³⁸claind ³⁹Riafaidh ⁴⁰Scot ⁴¹dōibh uile, ⁴²īarsin ⁴³sliucht-sa, ⁴⁴cenmotha ⁴⁵Cesair. ⁴⁶Manip ⁴⁷inund ⁴⁸bunodus ⁴⁹dōib, is ⁵⁰tri berla ⁵¹nGreedha ⁵²no aigill cach ⁵³dōibh araile, as is ī in Grec⁵² a ⁵⁴mbunodus, ⁊ iss ed ba berla ⁵⁵dīles dōibh, .i. in berla ⁵⁶Greedha; ⁵⁷ar ⁵⁸bui ⁵⁹ic maccaib Miled ⁶⁰nama bui ⁶¹Gāedhealg, o ro ⁶²gabsat ⁶³fēin ⁶⁴nert for Ērinn ro ⁶⁵fortamlag in ⁶⁶Gāedhealg ro ⁶⁷lai faille ⁶⁸forsin ⁶⁹nGrec. ⁷⁰Conadh ⁷¹dē sin rochan in ⁷²file,

Do radsadar immasech . . .

⁷³Manip ⁷⁴inund, nō ⁷⁵manip maith ⁷⁶la ⁷⁷neach ⁷⁸† in dream ||⁷⁹ sin, ⁸⁰fagbaidh ius a ferr ⁊ genaid ius ūadh.

F

Follows ¶¶ 478, 487 in VAB only, but compare the version of Interpolation C in M, ¶ 495.

498. No ¹comadh ²issin ³bliadain sin do ⁴dechaidh ⁵Cruithnechān mac ⁶Cinge meic ⁷Lochit la ⁸Bretno Fortrend do cath fri ⁹Saxancho, ⁊ ¹⁰roselaigh ¹¹thīr doib, .i. ¹²Cruithentūath. Ocus ¹³tarastair tīr acco, acht nī ¹⁴bātar mnā leo, ar ¹⁵beabais ¹⁶bandtracht ¹⁷Alban. ¹⁸Ocus doluidh imorro ¹⁹Cruithnechān for ²⁰culo co macaib Miled, ⁊ ²¹rogabadh ²²neam ⁊ ²³talom, grian ⁊ ²⁴ēsea, muir ⁊ tīr, drucht ⁊ ²⁵daithe, ²⁶comadh ō mnāib ²⁷flaithius forro co brāth. ²⁸Ocus atbert²⁸ dī mnāi ²⁹dēce ³⁰foreraidh bātar ic macaib Miled. ³¹Robātea a fir ³²issin fairrgi thiar re ³³Donn; conidh ō feraib Ērenn flaithius for Cruithentuaith o ³⁴sain dogrēs.

¹⁷ tainig B tanic M	¹⁸ -gain B	¹⁹ an BM	²⁰ adhailseat B
aicillsead M	²¹⁻²² he tre Scoitic ⁊ ro aicill-sin iad-son tre Scoitic,		
⁊ is i sin in tenga ro ro fogain do cach gabailte dīb-seom foden M			
²² is tria Scoitig B	²³ agaillsidar-son eiseom B		²⁴ dono
²⁵ coitcend do foghain do B	²⁶ gabhail dīb B		²⁷ -dh B
²⁸ condreagaid B -dreacaid M	²⁹ an B	³⁰ -dus B	³¹ Nemhidh B
Neamad M	³² Adhnamain B Agnomain M		³³ Phaim B
Paim M	³⁴ Tait B	³⁵ Easru BM	³⁶ Rifaith BM (<i>bis</i>)
³⁷ -d	³⁸ cloind BM	³⁹ Scuit BM	⁴⁰ doib M
⁴¹ -san B			
⁴² slicht-sa BM	⁴³ genmotha B	⁴⁴ Ceassair B Ceasair M	⁴⁵ munab B
munub M	⁴⁶ inand BM	⁴⁷ -adh- B	⁴⁸ -bh B
⁴⁹ tre B tria M			
⁵⁰ nGredha B nGreda M	⁵¹ ro aicill BM (agaill B)		⁵²⁻⁵³ a cheli
dibaroile, uair is don Grec M: a cele ar is e B			⁵⁴ mbunadhus B
mbunadus diblinaib ⁊ issed fa berla doib in berla Greeda M			⁵⁵ dilcas B
⁵⁶ Gregdha B	⁵⁷ oir . . .	⁵⁸ ba B bai M	⁵⁹ ag maccaibh B
⁶⁰ namma bai B dono Grec ⁊ M	⁶¹ Gaeidealg M (<i>bis</i>)		⁶² -sad M

clear from the story, that when íth son of Breogan came into Ireland and had colloquy with the Túatha Dé Danann, it was through Scotie that he conversed, and they conversed with him; and, further, it was the Scotie language that served every one of the Takings. In this wise they unite in one stock: Nemed s. Agnomán s. Pamp s. Tai s. Sru s. Esru s. Rifath Scot; so that they are all of the progeny of Rifath Scot, according to that extract, save only Cessair. If they be not of the same stock, it was through the Grecian tongue that they were wont to converse, each with the other, for it is Greece which was their origin, and their native language was Greek. For only the sons of Míl had Gaedilic, and when they became powerful in Ireland, the Gaedilic advanced in strength, and weakness fell upon the Greek. Thereof the poet chanted,

Poem no. XCII.

If this be not likely, or if any liketh it not, let him find out knowledge that is better, and we shall receive knowledge of him.

—F—

498. Or that it was in that year that Cruithnechán son of Cing son of Loichet went with the Britons of Fortrenn to fight against the Saxons, and he cut out land for them, namely the Cruithne-folk. And their land was established, but they had no women, for the women of Alba had died. So Cruithnechán came back to the Sons of Míl, and gave heaven and earth, sun and moon, sea and land, dew and light, [as pledges] that princedom over them should be of women for ever. And he (Míl) gave twelve superfluous women whom the sons of Míl had. Their husbands had been drowned in the sea westward, along with Donn; and thus princedom over the Cruithne-folk is of the men of Ireland from that out, continuously.

⁶² sen M ⁶³ neart BM ⁶⁴ -aid M ⁶⁵ laigh in Gaedhealg 7 ro laig F
⁶⁶ fosin F forsan B ⁶⁷ nGreig B ⁶⁸ conad BM ⁶⁹ don tlicht sin ro
canad M ⁷⁰ seanchaidh andsin sis B ⁷¹ 7 munab B minab M
⁷² inand BM ⁷³ minab B minap M ⁷⁴ le B ⁷⁵ each B ⁷⁶⁻⁷⁸ om. BM
⁷⁷ faghbbad a fis ní is ferr 7 gebhmaid uaithibh B fagbad a fis ní is
ferr 7 fagebam uada doreir na n-anmann, .i. na mberlad M.

498. *Much of this is illegible in A.* ¹ comad A gomadh B ² isin AB
³ blian B ⁴ dheach- B ⁵ -each- B ⁶ Lochit meic Cinge B
⁷ Loichit A ⁸ Breatnu Fortrenn B ⁹ -nachu B ¹⁰ -laig A
-seal- B ¹¹ tir doibh B ¹² -thin- B ¹³ tarrais tir accaibh B
¹⁴ badar B ¹⁵ -bhais B ¹⁶ -trocht B ¹⁷ -bain A ¹⁸ om. A
¹⁹ -each- B ²⁰ culu go macaibh B ²¹ -gabhad B -ad BA ²² neamh B
²³ talum AB ²⁴ esga B ²⁵ daithi B ²⁶ comad A gomadh B
²⁷ flaithus B ²⁸⁻²⁸ om. A ²⁹ deg B ³⁰ foreraid A foreraidi B
³¹ ro baitea B ³² isin fairgi B ³³ Dond gonad o fearaib B
. . . flaithus B ³⁴ sin B.

THE KINGS AFTER ĒRIMŌN.

R¹ and Min: L 8 β 6, F 20 γ 10, μV 21 β 24, μΛ 29 γ 18, μR 95 β 36. R²: V 12 γ 2, Λ 14 β 19, E 8 δ 12, D 22 β 15. R³: B 23 γ 51, M 288 δ 19.

II—MUIMNE, LUIGNE, LAIGNE.

499. R¹: ¹Ocus ²gabsat ³a trī meic ⁴rīge ⁵hĒrenn ⁶nosrannat hErinn i trī⁶ .i. Mumne ⁷γ Lugne ⁷γ ⁸Laigne. ⁹Atbath ¹⁰Mumne ¹¹de ¹²thām ¹³i Cruachain. ¹⁴Docer ¹⁵Lugne ¹⁶γ ¹⁷Laigne¹⁶ ¹⁸i cath ¹⁹Ārdda ²⁰Ladrand la ²¹Maccu Ēbir, .i. ²²Aer, Orba, Ferōn, Fergna, ²³i ²⁴tres ²⁵bliadain a flatha.

R²: Ro ¹gabsat iarsin trī meic ²Ēirimōin ³rīgi ⁴nĒrenn, .i. ⁵Muimne ⁶γ ⁷Luigne γ ⁸Laigne. Trī bliadna ⁹dōib ¹⁰a ¹¹com-flaithius, co ¹²bāss ¹³Muimne ¹⁴a ¹⁵Muig Cruachan; ro ¹⁶marbsat meic ¹⁷Ēimir ¹⁸in dis n-aile, .i. ¹⁹Luigne γ ¹⁹Laigne, ²⁰i cath ²¹Āird ²²Ladrand, γ nī ²³farabsat claind.

R³: Gabhsad trī meic ¹Ērimoin ²rīghi nĒrenn ³iarsin, .i. Muimne γ Luine γ Laighne.⁴ ⁵Atbath Muimne do ⁶tāmh ⁷i Cruachain. Dochea Luighne γ Laighne i cath Ārda ⁸Ladhrann la Macaibh ⁹Ēimher, .i. ¹⁰Ēr, Orba, ¹¹Fearōn, ¹¹Feargna.

B

M

Ceithre bliadna do trī macaibh Ērimōin i rīghi, γ nīr fagsad clann.

Trī bliadna do Macaibh Ēremōin a rīgi nĒrend, .i. in bliadain dereanach do flaithus

499. R¹(a): ¹om. F ²rogab R ³om. F ⁴ins. Eremoin F; rīghi V
rīgi V ⁵nĒrenn F ⁶⁻⁶om. Min ⁷om. γ Min (bis) ⁸Lagne VA
Luigne FR ⁹marb Min (-bh V) ¹⁰Muimne FV ¹¹do FMin
¹²thamh F tam Min ¹²a F hi V ¹¹cherait VA ¹⁵Luighne F
Luig- R ¹⁶⁻¹⁸om. Λ ¹⁷Laighne F ¹⁸a F hi Λ ¹⁹Ard FV
Aird Λ Arda R ²⁰-ann VR ²¹macaib Min ²²Er Min
²³in F isin V issin Λ om. R ²⁴treass V .iii. R .iii. yc Λ ²⁵bliadna

(a) As before, variants under the heading R¹ attributed to V, Λ, or R, are to be understood as belonging to μV, μΛ, μR, respectively, throughout the following pages.

THE KINGS AFTER ÉRIMÓN.

II. MUIMNE, LUIGNE, LAIGNE.

499. R¹: And his three sons took the kingship of Ireland, namely Muimne, Luigne, and Laigne; and they divided Ireland into three parts. Muimne died of plague in Cruachu. Luigne and Laigne fell in the battle of Árd Ladrann at the hands of the sons of Éber, Ér, Orba, Ferón, Fergna, in the third year of their reign.

R²: Thereafter the three sons of Érimón took the kingship of Ireland, to wit, Muimne, Luigne, and Laigne. They had three years in joint rule, till the death of Muimne in Mag Cruachan; and the sons of Éber slew the other two, Luigne and Laigne, in the battle of Árd Ladrann, and they left no progeny.

R³: The three sons of Érimón took the kingship of Ireland thereafter, namely Muimne, Luigne, and Laigne. Muimne died of plague in Cruachu. Luigne and Laigne fell in the battle of Árd Ladrann at the hands of the sons of Éber, Ér, Orba, Ferón, Fergna.

B

, M

Four years had the three sons of Érimón in the kingship, and they left no progeny. Three years had the Sons of Érimón in the kingship of Ireland, to wit the last year

a flaithus R—R²: ¹ gabsad E ² Erimoin A Heireamoin EH—imo- D
³ righe E rige D ⁴ n-Eirend E Her- D ⁵ -ni ED ⁶ om. 7 A
⁷ -ghi ED ⁸ Laigin E Laigni D ⁹ -bh E ¹⁰ hi D ¹¹ comflaithus V
comflaites E ¹² bas D ¹³ Muimni ED ¹⁴ i D ¹⁵ -gh VD ¹⁶ -sad E
¹⁷ Eb- ED ¹⁸ an dias E in diis D ¹⁹ -gni (bis) D ²⁰ hi A in E
²¹ Árd ED ²² -nn E -dh D ²³ fagabsat A fargabhsad E (in D the
entry relating to these kings is written into a space left blank by the
original scribe, in a handwriting which does not appear elsewhere in the
MS.).—R³: Variants from M. ¹ Eremoin ² in rigi and om. nErenn
³ da eis fein ⁴ ins. i flaith Metaralus sin ⁵ adbath ⁶ tham
⁷ a ⁸ Ladrand ⁹ Eb- ¹⁰ En ¹¹ Fer- (bis).

Metaraluis, 7 in ndā cēt-
bliadna do flaithius Tutanēs .i.
rī Asur. Trī meic Ēremōin
imorro nīr facet cland iar
sīlad.

III.—ĒR, ORBA, FERŌN, FERGNA.

500. R¹: ¹Rāthe ²dōibside ³i r-rīge, co torchair la ⁴hĪriel
⁵Fāid mac ⁶hĒrimōin.⁷

R²: *These kings omitted.*

B

M

R³: Rāithe do ceithri mac-
aibh Ēbir, gur marb Īrial Fāid
mac Ērimōn a ndighail a dā
brāthair.

Da rāithi ro bādar ceathra
meic Ēbir i rīgi nĒrenn ina
rogobsad Ērinn; ‡ uair ge
airmit Gabāla iat, nī airmit
Croinici na Annalad ||; co ro
marb Īrial Fāid mac Ēremōin
iad, a ndīgail a braithreach.

IV.—ĪRIEL FĀID.

501. R¹: Gabais Īriel Fāid mac hĒrimōin, ōsar na clainne,
rīge hĒrenn ¹iartain. Ro slechta dā mag dēc laiss, .i. Mag
²Rechet 7 Mag Eli la ³Laignib, Mag Commair,⁴ Mag ⁵Slēibe
la U Nēill, Mag Sanais la Connachta, Mag nDairbrech i m-Mide,
Mag Techta la hU mac Cuais, Mag Lugna la Ciannachta Glinne
Gaimin, Mag ⁶Faithne ⁷las na hAirthera, Mag Inis la Ultu,
Mag Culi Feda la ⁸Airgialla. Ocus ro classa secht rīgrātha
leis, .i. Rāith ⁹Croich i m-Maig Inis, Rāith Bachair i l-Latharnu,
Rāith Chuingeda i s-Semniu, Rāith Modig,⁹ Rāith ¹⁰Buirg ¹¹i
Sleachtaib, Rāith Lochit ¹²i nGlasseharn. Fieh Īriel cath Ārda
¹³Inmaith i Tethbu, i torchair Surge mac Duib. Brisis cath

500. ¹leithbliadain Min. (leth- R) ²-side *yc* R ³hirrighe V
i rigiu R ⁴Hirial F Iarel V Hiarl- A Irial R ⁵faith R
⁶nĒrimoin V n-Er- AR ⁷*ins.* meic Miled F; .i. [*om.* R] ossar [osar A
sorar R] cland hĒrimoin [Her- R] Min.

501. R¹: *Variants from F.* ¹*om.* iartain ²Rochet la Hua Failge

of the reign of Mithraeus and the first two years of the reign of Tautanes king of the Assyrians. But the three sons of Érimón left no progeny after the flesh.

III. ÉR, ORBA, FERÓN, FERGNA.

500. R¹: A season [half year, *Mín*] had they in the kingship, till they fell at the hands of Íriel Fáid son of Érimón.

R²: *These kings omitted.*

B

R³: A season had the four sons of Éber, till Íriel Fáid son of Érimón slew them, in revenge for his two brethren.

M

Two seasons were the four sons of Éber in the kingship of Ireland, in which they took Ireland; [for though the Takings reckon them, the Chronicles or the Annals do not]: till Íriel Fáid son of Érimón slew them, in revenge for his brethren.

IV.—ÍRIEL FÁID.

501. R¹: Íriel Fáid, son of Érimón, youngest of the family, took the kingship of Ireland thereafter. Twelve plains were cleared by him—Mag Rechet and Mag Éile in Laigin, Mag Commair, Mag Sléibe^(a) in Ui Néill, Mag Sanais in Connachta, Mag nDairbrech in Mide, Mag Teehet in Ui Mac Uais, Mag Lugna in Cíannachta of Glenn Gaimin, Mag Faithne in the Airtera, Mag nInis in Ulaid, Mag Cuile Feda in Airgialla. And seven royal forts were dug by him—Ráith Croich in Mag nInis, Ráith Bachair in Latharna, Ráith Chuingeda in Seimne, Ráith Modig, Ráith Buirg in Slechta, Ráith Loichit in Glascharn. Íriel fought the battle of Árd Inmaith in Tethba,

¹ Mag Ele ³ Lagnib L Laighniu F ⁴ *ins.* la Hua mac Cuais
⁵ Sele ⁶ Cabha, Mag Fhuaithe ⁷ la Hairteru ⁸ Hairghiallu
⁹⁻¹¹ Cimbuith oc Eamain Macha no i s-Seimniu, ¹² Raith Croichne i m-Muigh Inis, ¹³ Raith Bachail i l-Laitheirniu, Raith Cuinchedha a s-Seimniu, Raith Modig ¹⁴in Buirg ¹⁵i s-slighibh ¹⁶i clasgard ¹⁷Inmaigh *changed to* Inmaith

Tenmaige for Eochaid ¹⁴Echcend, ¹⁵rī ¹⁶Fomore, ⁊ Cath Lochmaige i torchair Lug Roith mac ¹⁷Mafemis. Atbath Íriel i m-Maig Muade, in dechmad bliadain a ¹⁸flatha, ¹⁹amail ro chan in senchaid¹⁹—

Iriel ósar na clainne . . .

[*For the above Min substitutes—*

Rogab Íarel ²⁰mac Ērimōin rīgi nĒrenn ĩarsin, ²¹conerbailt i m-Muigh Muaide, in dechmud bliadain a flatha; *unde dicitur hoc carmen*, “Iriel osar,” etc.]

R²: Rogab a sossar ¹post in rīge .i. Īrial Fāithi mac Ērimōin, ⁊ ro marb ceithre maca Ēbir, .i. hĒr, ⁊ Orba, Fērōn ⁊ ²Fergna, a ndīghail a dā brāthar. Ocus ro ³slechts ⁴dā mag dēc laiss, .i. Mag Rechet, Mag nĒile la ⁵Laighniu, Mag Comair ⁊ Mag Sēla la hUib Nēill, Mag Sanais la ⁶Condachto, Mag nInis la hUllto, ⁷Mag ⁸Midhi ⁊ Mag Luirg la Cianacht, Mag Teeht la hU ⁹mac Uais, ¹⁰Fernmuige la hAirgiallo, Mag ¹¹Foithin la hAirteraib, Mag Coba la ¹²hUib ¹³Echach, Mag ¹⁴Cumai la hUib Nēill, Mag Cūile Fedha, ¹⁵Mag Rīata, Mag nAirbrech¹⁵ la Fothartaib Airbrech. ‡ Slicht Muimnech ⁊ slicht Leithe Cuinn inso, ⁊ ¹⁶anas ferr ⁊ anas ¹⁷derbiu diblīnaib ¹⁸atāt sund uile. || Ocus ro classa ¹⁹secht rīg-rātha lais¹⁹ i nĒrinn .i. Rāith Cimbaith in Emain, Rāith Croichne i m-Maig ²⁰Inis, Rāith Bachaill i l-Latharnu, Rāith Cuindehedha i Seimniu, Rāith Mothaich in Ech Carpad, Rāith Buirech hi Slechtsaib, Rāith Lochaid in Glascharn. In bliadain ĩar sin, tomaidm trī Find ⁊ trī Comghe fō thīr. In bliadain ĩar sin, cath Ārda Indmaith i ²¹Tebtha, a torchair Stirne mac Duib meic Fomoir

¹⁴ Echceannach ¹⁵ *ins.* for ¹⁶ -oire ¹⁷ Mofebis ¹⁸ flaithiusa
¹⁹⁻¹⁹ amail asbert in file ²⁰ *om.* mac Er. R ²¹ eo torchair R—
R²: ¹ rige postea A ² -guo E -gnai D ³ slechti D ⁴ .ui. E no .xui.
interlined D ⁵ Luighne E ⁶ Conachta AD Connachtaibh E
⁷ Hulltai D ⁸ Mighe ⁹ *om.* mac Uais V ¹⁰ *ins.* Mag VD

wherein Suirge son of Dub fell. He broke the battle of Tenmag against Eochaid Echeenn, king of the Fomoiré, and the battle of Lochmag, where Lug Roith son of Mofemis fell. Íriel died in Mag Muaide, in the tenth year of his reign, as the historian chanted—

[Íarel son of Érimón took the kingship of Ireland thereafter, till he died in Mag Muaide, in the tenth year of his reign. *Unde dicitur hoc carmen*—]

Poem no. XCIII.

R²: Their junior afterwards took the kingship, namely, Íriel Fáid son of Érimón. He slew the four sons of Éber—Ér, Orba, Ferón, Fergna—in revenge for his two brethren. And twelve plains were cleared by him—Mag Rechet, Mag Éile in Laigin, Mag Comair and Mag Séle in Uí Néill, Mag Sanaís in Connachta, Mag nInis in Ulaid, Mag Mide and Mag Luirg in Cianachta, Mag Techt in Uí Mac Uais, Fernmag in Airgialla, Mag Foithim in Airtera, Mag Coba in Uí Echach, Mag Cuma in Uí Néill, Mag Cúile Feda, Mag Ríata, Mag nAirbrech in Fotharta Airbrech. [This is a section of “Mumu” and of “Leth Cuind,” and all that is best and most certain of them both is here.] Seven royal forts also were dug by him in Ireland—Ráith Cimbaith in Emain, Ráith Croichne in Mag nInis, Ráith Bachaill in Latharna, Ráith Cuincheda in Seimne, Ráith Mothaich in Ech Carpad, Ráith Buirech in Slechta, Ráith Lochaid in Glascharn. In the year after that, the burst of the three Finns and the three Comges over land. In the year after that, the battle of Árd Inmaith in Tethba,

¹¹ Fochoin E ¹² Hib E ¹³ Eth- E ¹⁴ Cumain A ¹⁵⁻¹⁵ Mag
nAirbrec Mag Riata (*the second name ins. in lower marg.*) D ¹⁶ anas
ferr *dittographed* D; in (as *yc*) E ¹⁷ derbiu *altered to* derbin A
¹⁸ ato E ¹⁹⁻¹⁹ *yc in rasura* E; -rathai D ²⁰ Inín V ²¹ Tetfa E

²²meic Īreoil Fātha; ⁊ cath Tennmuige, dorat Īrial do ²³Fomoraib, ⁊ ro mebaig reme, ⁊ do rochair Eochaig ²⁴Echcenn rī Fomoire and; ⁊ cath Lochmuige, i torchair ²⁵Lug Roth mac ²⁶Mofebis. ²⁷Isin bliadain iar sin, tomaidm Suire ⁊ Fēle Erere la Mumain. ²⁸In bliadain iar sin, bās Īreoil i Muig Muaighe, ⁊ ro class a fert ann.

R³: ¹Gabhais Īrial Fāid mac Ērimōin [-on B], ōsar na cloindi, rīghi nĒrenn, ⁊ ro sleachta dā magh dēg lais, .i. Mad (*sic* B) Roicheat la hUa Failge, ⁊ Mag nĒle la ²Laighniu, ⁊ Mag Comair la ²hUaib mac Uais, ⁊ Mag Sēle la hUaibh Nēill, ⁊ Mag Sanais la Connachta, Mag nAirbreach a Midhi, ³Mag Teithcead la hUaibh mac ⁴Uais, ⁊ Mag ⁵Lughna la Cianachta Glinde Geimin, Fearnmag re hAirgiallaibh [-gialla M], Mag Coba [Caba B] re hUib Eachach⁶ [hAibeach- B] Mag ⁷Fothīn re hAirtaibh, Mac Cumma re hUibh Nēill, Mag nInis re hUlltu, Mag Midhe ⁊ Mag Cuile Feadha ⁊ Mag Rīada ⁸la Fothartaibh uile. Slicht Muimneach ⁊ Leithi Cuind ⁹andso; anas fear dibh diblīnaib atāit sund. Ro elasa secht rīgh-rātha ¹⁰lais in nĒrinn, .i. Rāith Chimaeth [Chimbaith M] i Seimniu, ⁊ Rāith ¹¹Chroich i m-Moigh Inis, Raith Bachaill i l-Lathairniu, Rāith Chuindeidha a Seimniu, Rāith ¹²Moidigh in Eocharbud, Rāith ¹³Buarach [no Bhuirgh] i Sleachtaibh, Rāith Lochat in Glas Caran [Glascharnan M]. In bliadain iar sin, tomaidm trī Fhind ⁊ trī Comge ¹⁴fo tir. In bliadain iar sin, cath Ārda ¹⁵Findmaighe i Teabhtha, ¹⁵andorechair Sirghe ¹⁶mac Duibh meic Fomair meic Īrial [Ireil M] Fātha, ⁊ cath Teandmaighe do rad Īrial do Fhomorachaibh; ⁊ ro ¹⁷meabhaidh reime, ⁊ dorochair Eochaid Eachcenn ri Fomoire ¹⁸and; ⁊ cath Lochmoighe ¹⁹indorechair Lugort mac Mafeibhis. In bliadan iar sin,

²² *sic all MSS; read* la Hirial ²³ dFomorc- E ²⁴ Echdha E Echdo D

²⁵ Lagrith D ²⁶ Mofemais D ²⁷⁻²⁸ *om. and ins. in lower marg. E*

²⁹ isin bliadain cedna sin, *with* no post *yc* E—R³: (*Variants from M*)

¹ Gabais Hirial Faith .i. sosar mac nĒreamoin (in rigi *yc*), ⁊ Tea ingen Luigdeach a mathair ²⁻² *om.* ³ Techt ⁴ Cuais ⁵ Lugda

⁶ *ins.* Ulad ⁷ Fothain la Hairgiallaig in Oirthearaib ⁸ re Fothartaibh ile i triar ⁹ annso amail is ferr fuairidar colaig diblīnaib ⁊ amail

where Stirne son of Dub son of Fomor fell at the hands of Íriel Fáid (*sic lege*): and the battle of Tenmaig, which Íriel gave to the Fomoiré and it broke before him, and Eochaid Echeenn king of the Fomoiré fell there; and the battle of Lochmag, where Lug Roth son of Mofebis fell. In the year after that, the outburst of Suir and of Féil Erere in Mumu. In the year after that, the death of Íriel in Mag Muaide; and his grave was dug there.

R³: Íriel Fáid, son of Érimon, youngest of the family, took the kingship of Ireland. Twelve plains were cleared by him—Mag Roichet in Uí Fáilge, Mag Éle in Laigin, Mag Comair in Uí Mac Uais, Mag Séle in Uí Néill, Mag Sanais in Connachta, Mag nAirbrech in Mide, Mag Techat in Uí Mac Uais, Mag Lugna in Cianachta of Glenn Gaimin, Fernmag in Airgialla, Mag Coba in Uí Echach, Mag Foithin in Airtera, Mag Cumma in Uí Néill, Mag nInis in Ulaid, Mag Mide and Mag Cuile Feda and Mag Riada, all in Fotharta. [A section of “Mumu” and of “Leth Cuind” is this; whatever is best of them both is here.] Seven royal forts were dug by him in Ireland, Ráith Cimbaeth in Seimne, Ráith Croich in Mag nInis, Ráith Bachaill in Lathairne, Ráith Cuincheda in Seimne, Ráith Moidig in Eocharba, Ráith Buarach [or Buirg] in Slechta, Ráith Loichit in Glas Carn. The year after that was the burst of the three Finns, and the three Comges over land. The year after that was the battle of Árd Finnmaige in Tebtha, where fell Sirge son of Du son of Fomor [at the hands of] Íriel Fáid, and the battle of Tennmag, which Íriel gave to the Fomoiré, and it broke before him, and Eochaid Echeenn king of the Fomoiré fell there; and the battle of Lochmag, where fell Lug Roth son of Mofebis. The year after that, the burst of Suir, of Eocha, and of Féle [Erchra] in Mumu. The year after that, the death

indister sunn
i Maig Inis

¹⁰ *om.*: *ins.* la Hirial Faith mac Eremoin

¹² Moigid ann Eocharbu

¹¹ Chroith

¹³ Buirg a slechtaib

¹⁴ *om.* fo tir

¹⁵⁻¹⁵ Indmaigi i Tethfa

¹⁶ *ni miswritten for m̄* (= *mac*)

¹⁷ meabaid roim Ilial (*sic*) Faith coudrochair (*sic*) ann E. Eachcheand

¹⁸ *om.* and ¹⁹ androchair Lugroth mac Mofebis

²⁰ Eochra ⁊ Eithre

⁊ Suiri ⁊ Eile la Mumain

²¹ Edarbu.

(These 64 variants have been selected from a total of 191 which have been listed. Those rejected are merely orthographical, of no special importance.)

tomaidm ²⁰Siuire ⁊ Eocha ⁊ Fēle re Muman. In bliadain iar sin, bās Īrial in ²¹Edareu, .i. i m-Moigh Muaide.

B

M

i cind in decmad bliadan (*sic*) ⁊ dēich mbliadan a flaithius for a flaithusa, amail asbert in Ērinn, ⁊ a flaith Tutaneis rīg file, Asur fuair bās. Diandēbrad so—

Īriel ūsar na clainne . . .

V.—ETHRIEL.

502. R¹: ¹Gabais ²Ethriel mac ³Īrieoil ⁴Fhātha rīge ⁵hĒrenn, ⁊ ro ⁶slechtsa ⁷sē maighe lais,⁸ .i. Tenmag la Connachta, Mag ⁹Lugair la ¹⁰Luigne, ⁊ Mag ¹¹Belaig la hU Tuirtri, ⁊ Mag Gesilli la hU Falgi, Lochmag la Conailliu, Mag Roth la hU ¹²Echach Coba; co torchair ¹³i cath ¹⁴Roirend la Conmāel mac Ēbir, i ndigail a athar, hi fichetmaid bliadain a flaithiusa.¹³ Is and fuair a aided la Conmāel. Is do ¹⁵aidedaib na tōisech-sa anuas ro chan in ¹⁶senchaid so sīs—

Tōisig na l-loingse dar ler.

¹⁷Is do rochan in senchaidh in duan—

Ethriail mac Īriail ro clos.

R²: Rogab ¹Ethrel mac ²Ireoil Fātha rīgi nĒrenn, ⁊ ro slechtsa secht muigi lais, .i. ³Tendmag la ⁴Condachto, Mag Ligat, ⁊ Mag mBelaich la ⁵hUib Tuirtri, Mag nGesille la hUib Failge, Mag Ochtair la Laigniu, Lochmag la Conaille, Mag Rath la hUib Eachach. Do rochair [trā] Ethriel [iar sin]^(a),

502. R¹: ¹Rogab Min ²Eithriail F Ethrel VA ²Ireoil F Iarcoil VA
 Iriail R ⁴om. VA ⁵nĒrenn FMin ⁶slechtait VA slechtsais R
⁷.uii. Min ⁸ins. ut supra [diximus A] and om. list of plains Min
⁹no Lúadaí *interlined above* L ¹⁰Laigniu and om. ⁊ F ¹¹mBelaigh
 la Hua F ¹²Echac L ¹³⁻¹³hi fichet madh [-maid R] bliadain a
 flaithiusa [flathsa L; flatha A] la Conmal mac nĒbir [om. n- R] hi cath
 Roren [*sic* V, Roir- AR, -enn A, -end R] in digail a athar, and om.
remainder of ¶. Min. ¹⁴Roiredh F ¹⁵aide L aidheadh F.

of Íriel in Edarcu, that is, in Mag Muaide,

B

M

at the end of the tenth year of his reign, as the poet says— and ten years was his reign over Ireland, and in the reign of Tautanes king of the Assyrians he died. Wherefore this was said—

Poem no. XCIII

V.—ETHRIEL.

502. R¹: Ethriel son of Íriel Fáid took the kingship of Ireland, and six plains were cleared by him: Tenmag in Connachta, Mag Lugair in Luigne, Mag Belaig in Ui Tuirtre, Mag Geisille in Ui Fáilge, Lochmag in Conaille, Mag Roth in Ui Echach Coba; till he fell in the battle of Rairiu, at the hands of Conmáel son of Éber, in vengeance for his father, in the twentieth year of his reign. It is there that he died, at the hands of Conmáel. Of the deaths of these chieftains down to this the historian chanted thus—

Poem no. LXVII.

Of him the historian chanted this song—

Poem no. XCIV.

R²: Ethriel son of Íriel Fáid took the kingship of Ireland, and seven plains were cleared by him: Tendmag in Connachta, Mag Ligat and Mag Belaig in Ui Tuirtri, Mag nGeisille in Ui Fáilge, Mag Ochtair in Laigin, Lochmag in Conaille, Mag Ráith in Ui Echach. But Ethriel fell thereafter, at the

¹⁶ *interlined above in L .i. Fland Man[istrech]* ¹⁷ *This and appended poem in F only—R²: ¹ Hetherel E Hetrel D: after this word R resumes, closing the long lacuna which begins at ¶ 418, note (30)* ³ *Iriail R Hirel D* ³ *an erasure of about eight letters precedes this word in R; the is of the preceding lais has been removed, but afterwards replaced*
⁴ *Connachta EDR (-nd E)* ⁵ *hUa E hU D Ua R and similar variants*

la Conmael mac nĒbir, a ndīgail ⁶a athar, i cath Roirend la Laigniu.

B

R³: Gabhais Eithrial mac Īrial Fātha rīghi nĒrenn, ⁊ ro sleachta secht maighe lais,

M

Dogobustair Eithrial mac Īreoil Fātha meic Ērimōin rīgi tar ēis a athar, i flaith Tutanēs rīg Asur. Fichi bliadain ro bo rī Eithrial for Ērinn. Bās Eachtair ⁊ bās Aichil na rē. Is na rē rosleachta na seacht muigi,

.i. Tenmmagh i Connachtaib, Mag ¹Ligad a l-Laighnibh, Mag ²mBealaigh la hUa Tuirtri, Mag nGeisille la hUaibh Fhailghe, Mag Ochtair re Laighnibh, Lochmagh ³re Conaillu, Mag Rāith la ⁴hAibh Eachdhach. Tomaidm trī ndubhabann [re lind M] .i. Fudbna ⁊ Torann ⁊ Callann.

Dorochair trā Eithrial ria Conmāel mac Ēbir a ndīgail a athar, i cath Rairend ria Laighnibh; ⁊ fiche bliadna a flaithusa. Is do sin ro can in seanchaidh in duan-sa—

Ocus is na rē adbath Tutanēs rīg in domain, ⁊ is na re fos rogob Flaitheus rigi Asur; ⁊ is na re rogob Samson mongach mac Manua rīgi threbi Dan. Bas Eithreil la Conmāel mac Ēbir i cath Rairend la Laignib in dīgail a athar, .i. Ēbir mac ⁵Miled, do thoit la hĒremōn mac Miled. Conad dōib do canad so—

⁶*Ethrial mac Īriail ro clos—*

in the following lines: Tuirtriū R ⁶om. a R—R³: ¹Leithit la Laignib M ²Melaig M ³la Conaillib M ⁴II. nEachach Coba M ⁵Miled om. and ye M ⁶A lacuna begins at this poem in B, extending to the end of ¶ 593; what now follows depends on M only. (The total list of variants in this ¶ amounts to 66.)

hands of Conmáel son of Éber in vengeance for his father, in the battle of Rairiu in Laigin.

B

R³: Ethriel son of Íriel Fáid took the kingship of Ireland, and seven plains were cleared by him—

M

Ethriel son of Íriel Fáid son of Érimón took the kingship after his father, in the reign of Tautanes king of Assyria. Twenty years was Ethriel king over Ireland. The death of Hector and of Achilles in his time. In his time were the seven plains cleared—

namely, Tendmag in Connachta, Mag Ligad in Laigin, Mag Belaig in Ui Tuirtre, Mag nGeisille in Ui Failge, Mag Ochtair in Laigin, Lochmag in Conaille, Mag Ráith in Ui Echdach. The burst of the three black rivers, namely, Fudbna, Torann, and Callann.

Ethriel fell at the hands of Conmáel son of Éber, in vengeance for his father, in the battle of Rairiu, before the Laigin; and there were twenty years in his reign. Of that the historian chanted the song—

And in his time Tautanes king of the world died, and in his time further Fleutheus^(a) took the kingship of Assyria; and in his reign Samson the hairy, son of Manue took the kingship of the tribe of Dan. The death of Ethriel at the hands of Conmáel son of Éber, in the battle of Rairiu in Laigin, in revenge for his father Éber son of Míl, who fell at the hands of Érimón son of Míl. So that of them was this sung—

Poem no. XCIV.

(a) The standard MSS. of Eusebius give the name *Tautaeus* for the successor of Tautanes but the Colbertine MS. (of which the editor of Eusebius, Fotheringham, does not speak in high terms) has here the name *Fleutheus*. This is evidently the source of the "Flaitheus" of our text, and is accordingly adopted here in the translation.

503. Is ar oigedaib na taiseach-sa tãncadar le Macaib Miled in Ērind, do neoch ro airmemar romaind, ⁊ ara n-anmandaib, ach ger o hairmead roime iad, ⁊ do na hinadaib ⁊ do na cathaib a ndrochradar, ⁊ do na rĩgaib ler thoitsead, ⁊ in mēd do thoit le Tūatha Dē Danann i cathaib ⁊ i comracaib dīb, ⁊ in mēd do thoit le Macaib Milead fēn, amail adfet Flann Mainistrech—

Tōisig na l-loingsi dar ler.

Ocus is for anmandaib na taiseach sin ⁊ na n-oiethigern, do neoch thanic le macaib Miled in Ērinn, ⁊ ar na dindaib ro eumdaiged leo in Ērinn, do chum Fland Mainistrech in duan-sa; ⁊ ro bad fearr comad ac teacht tar na taisechaib ica cēt-imrad docuimneocha hī, ⁊ o nach ead nī hanoircheas a cuimneochad, mara tarla don toisceasa a cur sa leabar-sa annso—

Anmann na taiseach delm tend . . .

VI.—CONMĀEL.

504. R¹: ¹Conmāel mac Ēbir, cēt rī hĒrenn a m-Mumain, ²ro briss ³cōie catha fichit for Sīl ⁴nĒrimōin, ⁊ bai tricha bliadan i r-rĩge ⁴hĒrenn, conid ro marb Tigernmass ⁵i cath Ōenaig Macha, i ndīgail a athar ⁶⁊ a sēnathar. ⁸Is dō-sein ro chan in senehaid⁸—

Conmāel, cēt flaith a m-Mumain . . .

R²: Rogab trā Conmāel ¹mac Ēbir rĩgi nĒrend, ⁊ ro briss cōie catha fichit for clainn nĒrimōin; .i. cath Ucha, ²⁊ cath Cnucha, ⁊ cath Ēile, ⁊ cath Slēibe ³Betha, ⁴⁊ cath Geisille (a torchair Palap mac Ērimōin), ⁊ cath Slēibe Moduirn (i torchair ⁵Sāmruith mac Inbotha), ⁊ cath Lacha Lēin (i torchair

504. R¹: ¹rogab Conmael [-mael R] post rĩge nEr., ⁊ is e sin cet flaith hErenn Min ²ins. ⁊ Min ³.xxu. and om. catha L: .xu. Min

503. It is upon the deaths of these chieftains who came with the Sons of Míl into Ireland, whom we have reckoned above, and of their names, even though they have been reckoned before; and of the places and battles in which they fell, and of the kings at whose hands they fell, and all of them who fell at the hands of the Túatha Dé Danann in battles and in combats, and all who fell at the hands of the Sons of Míl themselves, that Flann Mainistrech saith—

Poem no. LXVII.

And it is upon the names of those chieftains, and of the lordings who came with the Sons of Míl into Ireland, and of the forts that were founded by them in Ireland, that Flann Mainistrech framed this song. And it were better that we should have remembered it when we were going over the chieftains at their first mention; and since it was not so, it is not improper that we should remember it [now], as there has come this opportunity of inserting it into this book here—

Poem no. LXXXII.

VI.—CONMÁEL.

504. R¹: Conmáel son of Éber, the first king of Ireland from Mumu, broke twenty-five battles against the seed of Érimón, and was thirty years in the kingship of Ireland, till Tigernmas slew him, in the battle of Óenach Macha, in revenge for his father and his grandfather. Of him the historian chanted—

Poem no. XCV.

R²: Conmáel son of Éber then took the kingship of Ireland, and broke twenty-five battles against the Sons of Érimón; the battles of Ucha, Cnucha, Éile, Sliab Betha, Geisill (where Palap son of Érimón fell), Sliab Moduirn (where Samroth son of Inboth fell), Loch Léin (where Mug Roith fell),

⁴ hEr. (*bis*) F ⁵ *ins.* mac Follaig *and om.* i cath Oen. Macha Min

⁶ *om.* ⁊ a šen. R ⁷ *ins.* i cath Aenaig Macha ut [*supra* Δ] diximus VA

⁸⁻⁸ amail asbert F, ut poeta dixit Min.

R²: ¹ *om.* mac Ebir R

² *om.* ⁊ R

³ Beth E Bethad R

⁴ *om.* ⁊ VAR

⁶Mug Roith), ⁊ cath ⁷Berre, ⁊ cath Aenaig Macha (i torchair Conmāel mac Ēibir la Tigernmas mac ⁸Fallaig). Ocus issē ⁹cēt flaith Ērenn a Mumain ¹⁰in Conmāel sin.¹⁰ Ocus ro classa a fert an descert Āenaig Macha .i. Ferta Conmāil.

R³: Rogob thrā Conmāel mac Ēibir Find meic Miled rīgi nĒrenn, ⁊ is ē cēt rīg Ērenn a Mumain. Tricha bliadan do a rīgi nĒrenn, ⁊ i flaith Fletheus rī Asur do gob Conmāel rīgi. Is in a rē bās Tamsoin mongach, do threb Dan, do cloind hIsrael. Is leis do thoit Palap mac Ērimōin i cath Gesili. Is ē Conmāel ro bris cōie catha ficheat for cloind nĒrimōin, a ndīgail a athar .i. cath Ucha, ⁊ cath Cnucha, ⁊ cath Ēle, ⁊ cath Slebe Beathad, ⁊ cath Gesilli (in torchair Palap mac Ēremōin), ⁊ cath Locha Lēin for nErnu ⁊ for Mairthinu (i torchair Mog Ruith) ⁊ cath Slēbe Monduirnn for cloind nĒremōin (andorchair Semrith mac Inbotha) ⁊ trī catha for Maig Berra, ⁊ cath fur (*sic*) Moig Lacha Silenn, ⁊ trī catha for Muig Laigen, ⁊ cath Slēbe Fuaid, ⁊ trī catha for Muig Muirthemne, ⁊ dā chath Slēbi Bladma, ⁊ dā chath Shlēbe Eiblinde ⁊ dā chath Aenaich Macha. Ocus is andsa chath dēigenach adrochair Conmāel mac Ēibir la Tigernmas mac Fhollaig da cloind Ēremōin. Is a flaith Chonmāil testa Flaithes rīg Asur, ⁊ as a flaith Conmāeil fos do gob Tenitius rīgi in domain, .i. in t-oichtmad rī fichit Asur; ⁊ isin bliadain deireanaig do rīgi Chonmāel ro gob rīgi. Ocus is do chuimneochad na cath sin tue Conmāel adbert—

Conmael cēt flaith a m-Mumain.

⁵ Samroth R -rath D

⁶ Mog EVA

⁷ Bera E Beri R

⁸ Follaig E

Berre, Óenach Macha—where Conmáel son of Éber fell, at the hands of Tigernmas son of Fallach. That Conmáel was the first prince of Ireland from Mumu. And his grave was dug in the South of Óenach Macha, namely, “the Graves of Conmáel”.

R³: Conmáel son of Éber Find son of Míl, took the kingship of Ireland, and he was the first king of Ireland out of Mumu. Thirty years had he in the kingship of Ireland; in the reign of Fleutheus king of Assyria Conmáel took the kingship. It is in his reign that the death took place of Samson the hairy, of the tribe of Dan, of the children of Israel. At his hands fell Palap son of Érimón, in the battle of Geisill. It is Conmáel who broke twenty-five battles against the children of Érimón, in revenge for his father—the battles of Ucha, Cnucha, Éile, Sliab Bethad, and Geisill (where Palap son of Érimón fell); of Loch Léin against the Erna and the Mairthine (where Mog Ruith fell); of Sliab Moduirn against the progeny of Érimón (where Samroth son of Ionboth fell); three battles upon Mag Bera, a battle upon Mag Lacha Síleinn, three battles upon Mag Laigin, the battle of Sliab Fuad, three battles upon Mag Muirtemne, two battles of Sliab Bladma, two battles of Sliab Eiblinne, and two battles of Óenach Macha. In the last battle, Conmáel son of Éber fell, at the hands of Tigernmas son of Follach, of the progeny of Érimón. In the reign of Conmáel, Fleutheus king of Assyria died; and in the reign of Conmáel further, Thineus, the twenty-eighth king of Assyria, took the kingship of the world: in the last year of Conmáel he took kingship. To memorize these battles of Conmáel one said—

Poem no. XCV.

VII.—TIGERNMAS.

505. R¹: ¹Gabais ²Tigernmas mac ³Ollaig ríge iartain, ⁊
⁴brissis trī noī ⁵catha

LF

Min

re cind bliadna for claind
 Ēbir. ⁶Is leis tuetha cuirnn
 ar tūs in hĒrinn.⁶ Is leis ro
 berbad ōr ar tūs in hĒrinn, ⁊
⁷da tug[ad] datha for etaige
 ⁊ corthara. Is leis darōnta
 cumtaige ⁊ ⁸brettnasa ōir ⁊
 argait. Iuchadām ainm ⁹na
 cerda ro berb in ¹⁰n-ōr, hi
¹¹Fothrib Airthir Life. Ocus
¹²bai secht mbliadna sechtmo-
 gait i r-ríge ¹³hĒrenn, ⁊ is bec
 na ro dīlgend claind Ēbir fris
 in rē sin. Conerbailt ¹⁴i
 m-Maig Shlecht, i m-mōrdāil
 Maige Slecht, ¹⁵⁊ teora ceth-
 ramthana fer nhĒrenn ¹⁶maille
 ris, ¹⁷ic adrad Chroim Chroich,
 rīg-idail hĒrenn; ¹⁸conna tērna
 amlaid sin acht ōen chetram-
 tha fer nhĒrenn ass, *unde*
 Mag Slecht. ¹⁹Is na rē tomaidm
 secht locha, .i. Loch nAlinne
 ⁊ Loch Cē la Connacht, ²⁰⁊
 Loch nUair i m-Mide²⁰ ⁊ Loch
 Febail ²¹i Tír Eogain, Loch
 Silend ²²i Cairpre, Loch Gabur
 i mBregaib, ⁊ ²³Dabal i n
 Airgiallaib. Teora dub-aibne
 hĒrenn, .i. Fubna, Torand, ⁊
 Calland.

ut supra, ⁊ atbath a m-Muigh
 Slecht ⁊ trī cethramna fer
 nĒrenn imme, aidche Samna
 saindriudh, hic adra do Chruim
 Chroich; dāigh ba hēssen rī-
 hidhal hĒrenn. Ocus nī tērna
 acht ²⁴āen cetrumad ²⁵fer
 hĒrenn ass. Ocus do na
 slechtanaib ²⁶sin atberar Mag
 Slecht.

505. R¹: ¹rogab Min ²Tigernnmhas F' ³Follaig FR (-gh F) Fall VA
⁴ro bris VR robriss A ⁵cath FVA ⁶⁻⁶transfer to (') F' ⁷is aice
 deronad datha F' (*glossed* .i. ruamna derga ⁊ corera L) ⁸bretnassa F'
⁹in cherda (*reete*) F' ¹⁰tor F' ¹¹changed sec. man. to Foithrib, L;
 Foithrib tiri, .i. airthir Liffi F' ¹²bui .lxx. bliadan F' ¹³nĒrenn F'

VII.—TIGERNMAS.

505. R¹: Tigernmas son of Follach took the kingship there—after, and broke thrice nine battles—

LF

Min

before the end of a year against the progeny of Éber. By him were [drinking] horns first given in Ireland. By him was gold first smelted in Ireland, and colours were put upon garments, and fringes. By him were made ornaments and brooches of gold and silver. Iuchadán was the name of the wright who smelted the gold, in Foithri of Airther Life. And he was seventy and seven years in the kingship of Ireland, and he came but little short of destroying the progeny of Éber during that time. So he died in Mag Slecht, in the great Assembly thereof, with three-fourths of the men of Ireland in his company, in worship of Crom Cruaich, the king-idol of Ireland; so that there escaped thence, in that fashion, not more than one-fourth of the men of Ireland; *unde* Mag Slecht. In his time was the outburst of seven lakes—Loch Ailine and

ut supra, and he died in Mag Slecht, with three fourths of the men of Ireland in his company, on Samain night to be particular, a-worshipping of Crom Cruaich; for he was the king-idol of Ireland. And there escaped not thence save one quarter of the men of Ireland. And from those prostrations Mag Slecht takes its name.

¹⁴ amuig F ¹⁵ .i. is ann atbathadar teora (*ceithri changed awkwardly to*) ceithrimthana fer nEreun F ¹⁶ om. F ¹⁷ oc adrudh do Chrom Cruach doigh amh ba se in rig-idhal Ereun F ¹⁸ ni terna didiu acht aen cetrainmthi (chathrar L) F ¹⁹ isin n-aimsir sin F ²⁰⁻²⁰ om. F
²¹ i tir Eogan *apparently ye* L: Eoguin F ²² om. i Cairpre F
²³ maidhm Dabhaill F ²⁴ oen cethraimthe R ²⁵ fer nEreun AR
²⁶ om. sin; asberar an Mag R. R²: ¹ om. tra E ² om. m- ERD

R²: Rogab ¹trā Tigernmas rīgi nĒrenn, ⁊ ro bris trī nāe catha ria cind ²mblíadna for claind ³Ēbir, .i. cath Eille (i torchair Rochorb mac Gollāin), ⁊ cath Commair, ⁊ cath Muigi Techt, ⁊ cath Lochmuighe, (i torchair Daigerne mac Guill meic Gollāin), ⁊ cath Cūile Āird a Muig ⁴Inis, ⁊ cath Chūile Fraechain ⁊ cath Chūile Athguirt i Semniu, ⁊ cath Ārda [Aird AR] Niadh hi Connachtaib, ⁊ cath Cnāmcaille a Con-dachtaib, ⁊ cath Cairn ⁵Feradhaig (hi torchair Feradach mac ⁶Rochuirb meic Gollāin); ⁊ cath ⁷Cluana ⁸Cuasa i ⁹Tebtha, ⁊ cath ¹⁰Codhnaighe hi Tūaith Eba, ⁊ cath Cluana ¹¹Muirisce dēis ¹²Breifne, ⁊ ¹³dā cath Chuilim (*sic*) in Argatros,¹³ ⁊ cath Chūile Fobair ar Erbus, ⁊ secht catha a Luglochta for Loch Lugdach in ōen lō, ¹⁴⁊ cath ¹⁵Reib; ⁊ is ed sin as mo ro dhilgenn elainn nĒbir.¹⁶ In bliadain tānaise trā, nōi ¹⁷loch-tomadmann fo ¹⁸tīr ¹⁹nĒrenn, .i. Loch Cē, ⁊ Loch nAillinde la ²⁰Connachtaib, Loch ²¹nIaraind ⁊ Loch nUair ⁊ Loch ²²Sīlenn ⁊ Loch Gabur a Midhi ⁊ a mBregaib uile, Loch Febuil i Tīr Eogain—dar Febul mac ²³Lodain ro mebaigh; Mag Fuinnsighe ainm in muighe ²⁴tarsa tāinie in loch sain; ocus Dubloch Ārda ²⁵Cianachta, ⁊ Loch Dabuill in Airgiallaib. Ocus trī dub-aibne Ērenn, .i. Fubna, ⁊ ²⁶Calland, ⁊ Torand. Ocus is ²⁷ae ²⁸Tighernmuss tucadh coreair ⁊ gorm ⁊ uaine for ²⁹ētach ar tūs ³⁰in Ērinn. Ocus ³¹is leis doronta bretnasa ⁊ corrthara ⁊ cundaige ar tūs. Ocus is leis ro berbad ōr ar tūs in Ērinn, ³².i. Iuchadhan ³³ainm na cerdda ro berb ³⁴in n-ōr, ⁊ hi ³⁵Fothartaib Airrthir ³⁶Lipi ro ³⁷berba. Ocus is ē Tigernmas

³ nEb. D ⁴ Inais R ⁵ Feragh- E ⁶ -chairb E, -cuirp D choirp E
⁷ Cluana *ditto-graphed and expuncted* D ⁸ Cuafa E Cuas R ⁹ Tetfa E
Tethba R Tethbai D ¹⁰ Cadnaige A Congne E Congnaide R Congnaige D
¹¹ *ins.* a V ¹² Breifhne R ¹³⁻¹³ *transfer to* (¹⁴)ERD: culim R
¹⁵ Reabh E Rēb RD ¹⁶ *ins.* an oen lo R ¹⁷ loch-madmann E ¹⁸ thir D

Loch Cé in Connachta, Loch Uair in Mide, Loch Febail in Tír Eogain, Loch Silend in Cairpre, Loch Gabor in Brega, Dabal in Airgialla. The three black rivers of Ireland, Fubna, Torann, Callann.

R²: Then Tigernmas took the kingship of Ireland, and broke thrice nine battles before the end of a year upon the children of Éber; namely the battles of Éile (in which fell Rochorb son of Gollán), of Commar, of Mag Teeht, of Lochmag (in which fell Daigerne son of Goll son of Gollán), of Cúl Fraocháin, of Cúl Athguirt in Seimne, of Árd Niad in Connachta, of Cnámcoill in Connachta, of Carn Feradaig (where fell Feradach son of Rochorb son of Gollán), of Cluain Cuasa in Tethba, of Codnach in Túath Eba, of Cluain Muirisee south of Breifne, two battles of Cúl [*sic lege*] in Airgetros, and the battle of Cúl Fobair on Erbus, and seven battles in Luglochta on Loch Lugdach in one day, and the battle of Reb; it is that which chiefly destroyed the progeny of Éber. In the second year moreover, there were nine lake-bursts over the land of Ireland; Loch Cé and Loch Ailinne in Connachta, Loch Iarainn and Loch Uair and Loch Silenn and Loch Gabar in Mide and in all Brega, Loch Febail in Tír Eogain—over Febal son of Lodan did it burst forth; and Mag Fuinnsige is the name of the plain over which that lake came; and Dubloch of Árd Ciannachta, and Loch Dabuill in Airgialla. And the three black rivers of Ireland, Fubna, Callann, and Torann. In the time of Tigernmas were purple and blue and green first put upon a garment in Ireland. By him were first made brooches and fringes and ornaments. By him was gold first smelted in Ireland—Iuchadán was the name of the wright who smelted the gold, and in Fotharta of Airther Life did he smelt it.

¹⁹ in Er. R ²⁰ Connachta R ²¹ nIairn ERD ²² Saiglend E
²³ Ladain E Laduinn D ²⁴ forsata an loch R (*om. sin*) ²⁵ Ciannacht E
²⁶ Callann E Klann R ²⁷ o ED ²⁸ Tigernmas ER ²⁹ edach E
³⁰ *om.* ERD ³¹ as leis do *dittographed* D dorontai D ³² *om. i. E, subst. 7 R*
³³ *om.; i. a ainm interlined* D ³⁴ ind or A in tor E an or R in or D
³⁵ Fothartuib D Foithir R ³⁶ Libhthi E Liphí AD ³⁷ berbadh E

ro baei cēt bliadan i r-ríge n-Ērenn. Atbath trā ³⁸Tigernmus iar sin, ⁊ trī ³⁹cetraimthe ⁴⁰fer nĒrenn uime, a mōrdail Muighe Slecht a mBreifne.

R³: Dogob thrā Tigearnmus mac Ollaig meic Eithreoil meic Īreoil Fātha meic Ēremōn meic Miled Espāin rīgi nĒrenn ĩartoin; ⁊ Toinitius i rīgi in domain in tan rogob Tigernmus. Lin seacht mbliadan seachtmogat dō, i rīgi nĒrenn. Is hē ro bris seacht catha fichet, ria cind bliadna, for cloind nĒbir: ⁊ is dībsiden cath Ēle (i ndorchair Rochorb mac Gollāin meic Conmail meic Ēbir meic Miled), ⁊ cath Comair, ⁊ cath Muigi Techt, ⁊ cath Lochmuidi (androchair Daigerni mac Cuill meic Gollāin), ⁊ cath Chūla Āird i Muig Inis, ⁊ cath Chūili Fraechāin, ⁊ cath Chūili Athguirt a Semniū, ⁊ cath Āird Niad la Connachtaib ⁊ cath Cnāmchoilli i Connachtaib, ⁊ cath Chairn Feradaich (androchair Fearadach mac Rochuirp meic Follaich {no Fearadach mac Rochuirp meic Gollāin meic Chonmāeil meic Ēbir}), ⁊ cath Cluana Casa i Tethfa, ⁊ cath Codnaidi i Tūaith Eba (i Cairpri Mōin Droma Cliab), ⁊ cath Cluana Muirisce ar dēis Brefne, ⁊ cath Chūile ar Earbus; ⁊ seacht cath Lughluchta for Loch Lugdach an ōen lō, ⁊ dā chath Chūili in āen lō in Airgedros; ⁊ cath Reb for Ernu, ⁊ for Mairthiniū. Isin chath sin trā ro dilgendad sīl nĒbir re ceand bliadna sin uile. Isin bliadain tanusti trā ro moidsead naei lochmadmanda fō thīr nĒrenn, i. Loch Cē la Condachta, ⁊ Lind Tola Tuili Tobair (tar Aillind ingen Romra; co ro bāidead and hī, conad uaithi Loch nAilli la Callraide i Cairpri Mōir), ⁊ Dubloch Ārda Ciannaachta, ⁊ Loch nGabair an deiscert Breag, ⁊ Loch Silenn ⁊ Loch nGabair a mBreagaib ⁊ maidm Dabaill in Airgiallaib, ⁊ Loch Febail a Tīr nEogain—⁊ for Febal mac Lotaiū ro meabaid in murtrācht muiridi; ⁊ Mag Foirindsi ainm in muigi tar a tānie in loch: ⁊ Loch nĀirnn. Is re lind Tigernmus beos do frith men ōir ar tūs in Ērinn, ⁊ a Foithrib Airthir Lifi do frith. Is la Tigernmus do rindead breatnais ar tūs. .i. dealg ōir ⁊ argait; ⁊ Iuchadān ainm in cerda dōrindi. Is la Tigernmus cuirnn acus soiehigi argaid ar tūs i nĒrinn. Is la Tigernmus tucad corcair ⁊ gorm ⁊ uaine for ēdaigib ar tūs

berbad an or and om. following ocs R ³⁸ Tigernmais R ³⁹ cethroime E ⁴⁰ bfer ED [*the foregoing is reduced from a list of 195 variants, chiefly orthographical, in the MSS of the two redactions involved*].

And it is Tigernmas who was an hundred years in the kingship of Ireland. Then Tigernmas died thereafter, with three-fourths of the men of Ireland in his company, in the great Assembly of Mag Slecht in Breifne.

R³: Then Tigernmas son of Follach s. Ethriel s. Íriel Fáid, s. Érimón, s. Míl of Spain took the kingship of Ireland thereafter; Thineus was in the kingship of the world when Tigernmas succeeded. A tale of seventy and seven years had he, in the kingship of Ireland. It is he who broke twenty-seven battles, before the end of a year, upon the progeny of Éber; of them were the battles of Éile (where Rochorb son of Gollán s. Conmáel s. Éber s. Míl fell), of Comar, Mag Techt, Lochmag (where Dagerne s. Coll s. Gollán fell), of Cúl Árd in Mag Inis, of Cúl Fraecháin and of Cúl Áthguirt in Seimne, of Árd Niad in Connachta, of Cnámcoill in Connachta, of Carn Feradaig (where Feradach s. Rochorb s. Follach [or Feradach s. Rochorb s. Gollán s. Conmáel s. Éber] fell); of Cluain Casa in Tethba, of Codnach in Túaith Eba (in Cairpre Móin of Druim Cliab), of Cluain Muirisce south of Breifne, and of Cúl upon Erbus; seven battles of Luglacht upon Loch Lugdach in one day; two battles of Cúl in one day in Airgetros, and the battle of Reb against the Erna and the Mairthine. Now in that battle the seed of Éber were all destroyed before the end of a year. In the second year, there broke forth nine lake-bursts over the land of Ireland, namely Loch Cé in Connachta, Linn Tola Tuile Tobair (over Aillenn daughter of Romair, so that she was drowned there, and from her is named Loch Aille in Callraige in Coirpre Mór), and Dubloch of Árd Cianachta, and Loch Gabair in the south of Breg; Loch Silenn and Loch Gabar in Brega, and the burst of Daball in Airgialla and [of] Loch Febal in Tír Eogain—over Febal s. Lotan it burst, in a marine sea-burst, and Mag Foirinnsi was the name of the plain over which the lake came; and Loch fairn. In the time of Tigernmas, further, was a gold-mine first found in Ireland, and in Foithri of Airthir Lifi was it found. By Tigernmas was a brooch first made, that is, a pin of gold and silver; Iuchadán was the name of the wright who made it. By Tigernmas also were first made horns and silver vessels in Ireland. By Tigernmas were purple and blue and green first

i nĒrinn. Is la Tigernmus doronnad il-brechtrad for ēdaigib i nĒrinn ar tūs, .i. āen dāth i n-edach mogad, dā dath i n-ēdaigib aithech, trī datha i n-ēdaigib amus ⁊ oglāech, ⁊ ceithrī datha i n-ēdaigib oigthigern, cōic datha i n-ēdaigib tāiseach, sē datha i n-ēdaigib ollaman, seacht ndatha i n-ēdaigib rīg ⁊ rīgan. Is ead imorro dlegair aniug na huile dath a n-ēdaigib espoic ⁊ filig. Is a flaith Thigernmuīs testa Toinitus rīg Asur. Is a flaith Thigernmuīs beos bas Darsellus rīg Asur. Is a flaith Thigernmuīs fōs tindseedal in Ceathromad Aes, ⁊ gabail rigi do Dauith mac Ieseth. Is hē imorro fead in Ceathromad Āeis in Domain, .i. trī bliadna sechtmogat ocus ceathra chēd; adeir aroile do rimairib nach roibi inti acht trī cēt ocus trī bliadna sechtmogat. Is a flaith Thigernmuīs ⁊ i tosach na Cethromad Aeis do gob Lapalus rīg Asur, ⁊ bas Dauith re lind, ⁊ Solam mac Daid, do gabāil rīg re lind. Adbath iarom Tigernmus mac Follaich, iarsna hil-gnīmaib sin na flaith, i Muig Slecht sin Breifne ina mōr-dāil fodesin, ⁊ trī cethroime fer nĒrenn ime ann. Conad ūad ainmnigter “Mag Slecht” isin Breifne. Conad dōib dia cuimnedud do canad so——

Tigernmus mac Ollaig āird

VIII.—EOCHU EDGATHACH.

506. R¹: ¹Dorat in cethramthu thērna d’ĕraib ²Ērenn rīge do Eochaid ³Ētgudach⁴ ⁵mac Daire Domthig, do šil Lugdach meic Ītha.⁵ ⁶Is aici-side ⁷doronta il-brechta in ētaigib hĒrenn, ⁸.i. ōen dath in ⁹ētaig ¹⁰mogad, ¹¹dā dath in ētaigib aithech, trī datha in ētuch ¹²amus ⁊ ¹³ōclach, cethri dath in ētuch

506. ¹doratsat fir Erenn righe F doratsaide rige Herenn AV dorat rigi Erenn do R ²om. L and ins. in margin (according to O’Curry’s transcript; no longer traceable in the MS) ³Etgothach F Etgudach (as in L, but -dh- A) VA Edgothach R ⁴ins. a eind tri mbliadan iartain F ⁵⁻⁵om.; ins. bui Eriu iar secht mbliadna can rig riaglaigh recht n-aen-fir ni bui in decraidhe andunaid acht cethraimthi do dhainib. In tEochaid Etghothach sin, mac sidhein Daire Doimhthig do šil

put upon garments in Ireland. By Tigernmas were first made checkerings upon garments in Ireland—one colour in the [single] garment of slaves, two colours in the garb of peasants, three in the garments of hirelings and fighting men, four in those of lordings, five in those of chieftains, six in those of men of learning, seven in those of kings and of queens; this is what authorizes all the colours at present in the vesture of a bishop and of a poet. It is in the reign of Tigernmas, further, that Thineus king of the Assyrians died. It is in the reign of Tigernmas, further, that Dercylas king of the Assyrians died. In the reign of Tigernmas, further, was the beginning of the Fourth Age, and the taking of the kingship by David son of Iase. This is the length of the Fourth Age of the World, four hundred seventy and three years—other reckoners say that there were not more than three hundred seventy and three years in it. It is in the reign of Tigernmas, and in the beginning of the Fourth Age, that Eupales took the kingship of the Assyrians, and the death of David in his time, and Solomon son of David took the kingship in his time. Thereafter Tigernmas son of Follach died, after those many deeds in his reign, in Mag Slecht in Breifne, in his own great Assembly, with three-fourths of the men of Ireland along with him. So that thence is “Mag Slecht” in Breifne named. To memorize these things was this song chanted—

Poem no. XCVI.

VIII. EOCHU EDGATHACH.

506. R¹: The fourth of the men of Ireland who escaped gave the kingship of Eochu Édgathach son of Daire Doimthech of the seed of Lugaid son of Íth. By him were made the manifold checkerings upon the garments of Ireland—one colour in the garment of slaves, two in the garments of peasants,

Luighdeach meic Itha do F⁶ as acco-sen F (aici-se V, aicce-se Δ, aici-sen R) ⁷ darronta F doronait VΔ; *ins. na before* (h)il-b. R
⁸ om. .i. ΔR ⁹ etuch F etaigib FMin ¹⁰ modad R ¹¹ a do,
a tri, a .iiii. etc. Min ¹² mogad *miswritten here, L, and (according to O'Curry's transcript) corrected with no amus in marg.; no longer traceable in MS.* ¹³ oclaeach (*the first c dotted sec. man.* F) ¹⁴ briugad

¹⁴ōethigern, cōie datha in ¹⁵ētuch ¹⁶tōisech, sē datha ¹⁷in ētuch ¹⁸ollaman ⁊ filid, sēcht ndatha in ētuch rīg ⁊ rīgan. ¹⁹Is assin ro ās indiu na huili [huli L] datha in ētuch epscoip¹⁹; ²⁰unde cecinit Gilla ²¹Cōemain,

Tigernmas mac Ollaig āird . . .

R²: *This king omitted.*

R³: Eochaid Ēdgothach ^(a)[i. Mac Daire Doimthig] trā, iar Tigernmas mac Follaich; ceithri bliadna dō, cor marb Cearmna mac Ebric meic Ēmir meic Ir meic Míl Espāin i cath Temra, ⁊ i flaith Lapaluis rī Asur sin.

IX.—SOBAIRCE AND CERMNA.

507. R¹: ¹Gabais ²Sobairce ⁊ Cermna ³Find rīge nhĒrenn, i. ⁴dā mac ⁵Ebric ⁶meic Ēbir meic Īr i. do Ultaib; ⁷i. cēt ⁸rīg[a] ⁹hĒrenn ¹⁰a hUltaib.¹¹ ¹²Randsat hĒrinn ¹³ar ¹⁴dō, ¹⁵cechtarde assa dūn, ¹⁶i. Dūn. ¹⁷Sobairche ⁊ Dūn Cermna.¹⁶ Is lasin Cermna ¹⁸da rochair ¹⁹Eochu ²⁰Etgudach [-tach, L] i cath ²¹Temra. Batar ²²cethracha bliadan i r-rīge.²³ ²⁴Dorochair Sobairche la Ecaig ²⁵²⁶Minn mac rīg ²⁷Fomoire; dorochair ²⁸Cermna²⁵ Find la ²⁹Eochaid²⁸ Fāeburglas mac Conmail ³⁰i cath ³¹Dūin Chermna. ³²*Ut dicitur.*

²³*Aided Sobairce 'na dūn . . .*

³⁴*Dūn Sobairce dīan slūag-lind . . .*

R²: *These kings omitted.*

Min	¹⁵ etaigib R	¹⁶ toisseach F flaith tuath (flatha R) Min
¹⁷ an etaigib ollaman ⁊ filed F	¹⁸ ins. rīg ⁊ L	¹⁹⁻¹⁹ om. Min; is sedh
dleaghair anniu na hile datha an etach ēps. F		²⁰ ⁊ as do sin ro chan
in senchaid in duan F amail asbert in senchaid Min		²¹ <i>This word illegible L.</i>

507. ¹rogab Min ²Soairche V. *The MSS all fluctuate between -ce and -che: the former seems to be preferable.* ³om. R ⁴da mac sen (om. prefixed i.) Min ⁵Ebrice FRV (H- V) ⁶om. meic Eb. R

(a) Interlined gloss.

three in those of hirelings and fighting men, four in those of lordings, five in those of chieftains, six in those of men of learning and of poets, and seven in those of kings and of queens. From that there developed all the colours that are today in the vesture of a bishop. *Unde cecinit* Gilla Coemgen,

Poem no. XCVI.

R² (*omitted*).

R³: Eochu Édgathach [son of Daire Doimthech], after Tigernmas son of Follach; four years had he, till Cermna son of Ebrie s. Éber s. Ír s. Míl of Spain slew him, in the battle of Temair. That was in the reign of Eupales king of the Assyrians.

IX. SOBAIRCE AND CERMNA.

507. R¹: Sobairce and Cermna Finn took the kingship of Ireland—the two sons of Ebrie s. Éber s. Ír of the Ulaid; the first kings of Ireland from the Ulaid. They divided Ireland into two, each of them from his fort; Dún Sobairce and Dún Cermna. It is by Cermna that Eochu Édgathach fell, in the battle of Temair. They were forty years in the kingship. Sobairce fell at the hands of Eochu Menn, son of the king of the Fomoire; Cermna Finn fell at the hand of Eochu Fáebarglas son of Connáel, in the battle of Dún Cermna, *ut dicitur*

Poem no. XCVII.

Poem no. XCVIII.

R² (*omitted*).

⁷ i. before do Ultaib except in V ⁸ ri A ⁹ om. and ye R ¹⁰ o F
do V ¹¹ ins. insin VA indsin R ¹² raindisset F ro raunsat iarsin R
¹³ in FVA ¹⁴ di raind FR de rainn VA ¹⁵ ins. i. Min: cetharde F
¹⁶⁻¹⁶ om. V ¹⁷ -ce F ¹⁸ sin do and om. rochaír R ¹⁹ om. VA
²⁰ Etdathach R (*minor variants in other MSS*) ²¹ Temrach FVA
Temrai R ²² da .xx. F ²³ ins. Herenn Min ²⁴ no is do galar
atbath *interlined above* L ²⁵⁻²⁵ om. R ²⁶ Mend FV Menn
²⁷ ins. na VA ²⁸⁻²⁸ Cermna la Eochaid Find L ²⁹ Hech- V ³⁰ ins.
mac Ebir R ³¹ in a dun ut dicitur R ³² amail asbert in fili F
³³ First line only of this poem in V ³⁴ This poem in L only.

R³: Do gob imorro Sobairce ⁊ Cearmna Find, dā mac Ebric de Ullaib, rīgi nĒrenn. Isin bliadain sin rogob Lustanesis rīgi Asur. Is iad in dī sin cēt rīga Ērenn a hUllaib, ⁊ ro bādar ceathracha bliadan a rīgi nĒrenn. Do ranta Ēri eaturru ō Indber Cholptha co Luimneach ceachtarde as a dā ndūn; .i. Dūn Sobairche ⁊ Dūn Cearmna. ‡ No cumad do chenēl ōigthigern dōib, .i. dā brāthair iad ||. Bai Ēriu cēt bliadan fersin roind sin. Is las in Cermna sin dorochair Eochaid Ēdgothach i cath Temrach, ⁊ dorochair Sobairce la hEochaid Meand, .i. in cet rig Fomoir; ⁊ dorochair Cearmna Find la hEochaid Fāeburglas mac Conmaeil i cath Dūin Chearmna. Conad de adbert—

Aideg Sobairce 'na dūn . . .

Atbearaid aroile comad re na lind tomaidm Dabaill ⁊ Challaindi ⁊ Fudna. Is na flaith beos adbath Lustaneus rī Asur, ⁊ rogob Robuam mac Solman meic David rīgi for cloind hIsrael. Co rob don comroind sin cloindi Ebric do chan in senchaid

Dūn Sobairce dian slūag-lind.

X.—EOCHU FĀEBARGLAS.

508. R¹: Gabais Eochu ¹Fāebarglas mac Conmāil ²rīge ³hĒrenn, ⁊ is ē ro bris cath ⁴Luachra Dedad, ⁊ cath Fossaid Dā Gort, ⁵for clannaib Ēriomōin, ⁊ cath Commair Trī nUsci ⁊ cath Tuamma ⁶Drecon—

LF

Min

cath Dromma ⁷Liathan. Is and in hUaib Briuin ¹⁴Brefne, ⁊ cath dorochair Smirgoll mac ⁸In- Droma Liathāin, ¹⁵eo torchair botha meic Tigernmais. Ro les Smirgoll in dīgail a athar ⁹slechtait secht maige lais, .i. ⁊ a senathar, ¹⁶γrl. *Eochu*

508. R¹: ¹Faobar (*om.* -glas) R ²*ins.* meic Ebir R ³nĒrenn F
⁴Iuacra Dedhadh F, Dedudh VA (*second d yc* Λ) ⁵for clannaib

R³: Moreover Sobairce and Cermna Finn, the two sons of Ebric of the Ulaid, took the kingship of Ireland. It is in that year that Laosthenes took the kingship of Assyria,. These two were the first kings of Ireland from the Ulaid, and they were forty years in the kingship of Ireland. Ireland was divided between them, from Inber Colptha to Luimnech, both of them from their forts, Dún Sobairce and Dún Cermna. [Or perhaps they were of “lording” family, as they were two brethren.] Ireland was an hundred years under that division. At the hands of that Cermna fell Eochu Édgathach in the battle of Temair; Sobairce fell at the hands of Eochu Menn, the first king of the Fomoire; Cermna Finn fell at the hands of Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel in the battle of Dún Cermna. So that thereof one said—

Poem no. XCVII.

Others say that it was in their time took place the burst of Daball and Callann and Fubna. In their time moreover Laosthenes king of Assyria died, and Roboam s. Solomon s. David took the kingship over the Children of Israel. So that it was of that partition of the sons of Ebric that the historian sang—

Poem no. XCVIII.

X.—EOCHU FÁEBARGLAS.

508. R¹: Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel took the kingship of Ireland. It is he who broke the battles of Luachair Dedaid and of Fossad Dá Gort against the children of Érimón, and of Comair Trí nUisci and of Tuaim Dreecon—

LF

Min

[and] of Druim Liathain. It in Ui Briuin of Breifne, and is there that Smirgoll s. the battle of Druim Liatháin; Enboth s. Tigernmas fell. so that Smirgoll fell at his Seven plains were cleared by hands in vengeanec for his

hErimoin om. Min; also in L, but there ye.

⁶ Draccon VA

⁷ Liathain R¹

⁸ Imbotho L

⁹ slecht L slechta F

¹⁰ Hua Failghe F

¹¹ Fuibni F

¹² Eochaidh la

Fiachu F

¹³ amail asbert in file F

¹⁴ Brethne R

¹⁵ i R

¹⁶ om. 7rl, ins. unde est

¹⁷ ins. mac

Mag Smerthach la ¹⁰hU Falge, *Fāebar*, etc. Dorochair trā
 Mag nAidne ⁊ Mag Luirg Eocho Fōebarglass¹⁷ la ¹⁸Fī-
 la Connachta, Mag nEmir ⁊ acho Labrainne mac Smir-
 Mag Lemna ⁊ Mag ¹¹Fubna ⁊ gaill.¹⁹
 Mag Dā Gabul; la Airgialla
 insein. Dorochair ¹²Eacha la
 Fiachaig Labrainne mac Smir-
 guill meic Smertho meic
 Enbath meic Tigernmais, i
 cath Charmain, in dīgail a
 athar. ¹³*Unde poeta cecinit*—

Eocho Fāebor na Fene . . .

R²: Bae secht ¹mbliadna cen rīg in ²hĒrinn iar Tigernmas
 conus ³ro gab Eocho Fāebuir mac Connāil; ⁊ issē ro bris na
 catha-sa for clainn nĒrimōin; ⁴cath Luachra ⁵Deghadh, cath
⁶Fossaidh Dā ⁷Gort, cath Comair Trī ⁸nUisce, cath Tuama
 Dracoin i mBreifne, cath Droma Liathain. Ocus is leis ro
⁹slechtsa secht muighe, ¹⁰Magh Smethrach la ¹¹hU Failge, Mag
 nAidhne ⁊ Mag Luirg la Conachto, Mag Lemna ⁊ Magh nInair,
 Mag Fubna ⁊ Mag Dā Gabul la hAirgiallu. Ocus docer ¹²Eocho
 Fāebair mac Connāil¹³ la Fíacha ¹⁴Labraindi mac Smirgaill¹⁵
 meic Enbatha meic Tigernmais i cath Charmain.

R³: Rogob thrā Eochoid Fāebarglas mac Connāel meic
 Ēbir Fhind meic Miled rīgi nĒrenn, in bliadain dogob
 Poirioidis rīgi Asur. Is ē ro bris cath Luachra Deagaid, ⁊
 fos cath Fosaig Dā Gort for Laigniu, ⁊ cath Comair Trī nUsqui
 ⁊ cath Tuama Dreceind for Firu Brefne ⁊ for Sil Ēremōin,
 ⁊ cath Droma Liathain for Ernu ⁊ for Mairthine, androchair
 Smirgall mac Enbotha meic Tigernmais. Ocus ro slechtsa lais
 seacht maigi .i. Mag Smeathach la hU Failgi ⁊ Mag Niad^(a)
 (no nAidne) ⁊ Mag Luirg la Connachta ⁊ Mag nEinir ⁊ Mag
 Lemna ⁊ Mag Fubna ⁊ Mag Da Gabal la hAirgialla ⁊ Mag
 Mende la Cenēl Conaill. Ocus tomaidm Lacha hErni ⁊

Connail meic Ebir R

Meic Tigernmais R.

(om. preceding in) R

Ded- E Degad R Deduic D

¹⁸ Fiacha R

R²: ¹om. m- ED

³om. ro R

⁴ins. .i. A

¹⁰ins. (meic Enbotha *yc*)

²hErin D Eiriu E Eri

⁵Degdad (?) V

⁷Gort: A

him: Mag Smerthach in Ui Failge, Mag nAidne and Mag Luirg in Connachta, Mag Emir and Mag Lemna and Mag Fubna and Mag Dá Gabal; in Airgialla are they. Eochu fell at the hands of Fíacha Labrainne s. Smirgoll s. Smerthach s. Enboth s. Tigernmas, in the battle of Carman, in revenge for his father; *unde poeta cecinit*—

Poem no. XCIX.

R²: There were seven years with no king in Ireland after Tigernmas, till Eochu Fáebuir son of Conmáel took it. It is he who broke these battles against the children of Érimón; the battles of Luachair Dedad, of Fossad Dá Gort, of Comair Trí nUisce, of Tuaim Drecon in Breifne, of Druim Liathain. By him were seven plains cleared—Mag Smerthach in Ui Failge, Mag nAidne and Mag Luirg in Connachta, Mag Lemna and Mag nInair, Mag Fubna and Mag Dá Gabul in Airgialla. Eochu Fáebair son of Conmáel fell at the hands of Fíachu Labrainne son of Smirgoll s. Enboth s. Tigernmas in the battle of Carman.

R³: Then Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel s. Éber Finn s. Míl took the kingship of Ireland, the year in which Piritiades took the kingship of the Assyrians. It is he who broke the battle of Luachair Dedad and, further, that of Fossad Dá Gort against the Laighe, that of Comar Trí nUisce and of Tuaim Drecon against the men of Breifne and the children of Érimón, and of Druim Liathain against the Erna and the Mairthine, where Smirgoll s. Enboth s. Tigernmas fell. And seven plains were cleared by him, to wit, Mag Smerthach in Ui Failge, and Mag Niad (or Aidne) and Mag Luirg in Connachta, and Mag nEnir and Mag Lemna and Mag Fubna and

⁸ nUsqui R

⁹ slechtadh E slecta R slechti D

¹⁰ *ins.* i. AR

¹¹ Huai Falge F

¹² Eocha R Eochai D

¹³ *ins.* mac Ebir R

¹⁴ Labhraian E

¹⁵ *ins.* mac m(e)reta (*the e ins. sec. man.*) E, mac

Smethra R mac Smretha (*the r expuncted*) D.

tomaidm Lacha Gabair la Ciannachta. Is na flaith mortlaid mōr, .i. Be a Faithbhadh ann, i Faibhadh i crīch Laigen; is and adbath Eochaid Fāebar mac Conmail. No comad i cath Carman do thoit Eochaid, la Fīacha Labraindi mac Smirgaill meic Smertho meic Erbaith [*sic*] meic Thigernmais meic Follaich i ndīgail a athar, do thoit lais remi i cath. Conad dona cathaibh sin adbert—

Eochaid Fāebair na Feni . . .

XI.—FĪACHU LABRAINNE.

509. R¹: ¹Gabais Fīacha, ²Labrainne ³mac Smirguill meic ⁴Enboth meic Tigernmais³ rīge hĒrenn⁵—

LF

Min

Is na amsir tomaidm Fleisce
 ⁊ ⁶Mane ⁊ Labrainne. Fich
 cath for ⁷fairge fri claind
 Ēbir. Fich cath Gatlaig i
 torchair ⁸Mafemis mac Echach
 Faebarglais. Fich cath for
 Ērnaib do Fheraib Bolg ⁹i
 mbale i fail Loch ¹⁰Erne. Iar
 mbrissiud in chat[h]a ¹¹ro
 memaid in loch, .i. “Loch dar
¹²Erna uile” insein. ¹³Do
 rochair Fīacha Labrainne i
 cath Slēibi ¹⁴Belgatan i Muman
 la Eochu Mumo mac Mafemis
 o ¹⁵rāter Mumu.

eo torchair i cath Slēbe
 Belgatain la hEochu Momo
 mac Mofebis, *a quo* Muinnig
nominantur; ⁊ tomaidm Locho
 hEirne, ⁊ ¹⁶tomaidm trī n-
 abann leis, ⁊ trī catha ¹⁷ro
 briss. ¹⁸*De quo dicitur* ¹⁹*hoc*
carmen—

Fīacha Labrainne lāech.

509. R¹: ⁷⁊ ro gab Min (*om.* ⁊ R) ²Labhraind F ³⁻³*om.* R
⁴-botha VA ⁵*ins.* iar sin R ⁶Mainne ⁊ Labhraind F ⁷fairche F
⁸-bhis F ⁹i mbaile hi fuil F ¹⁰nEirne F ¹¹rommebaidh F
¹²Ernu L (*facs.*), nEirne F ¹³torchair F ¹⁴Belgadais an iarthair
 Conacht F ¹⁶raiter Mumo amail asbert in senchaid F ¹⁶maidm R
¹⁷fofich R ¹⁸deo dicitur V ¹⁹*om.* hoc carmen AR—R²: ¹*om.* D

Mag Dá Gabal in Airgialla, and Mag Mende in Cenél Conaill. Also the burst of Loch Erne and of Loch Gabair in Cianachta. In his reign there was the great mortality the *Be a Faibethad*, in Faibethad, in the territory of Laigin; it is there that Eochu Fáebuir son of Conmáel died. Or perhaps it was in the battle of Carman that Eochu fell, at the hands of Fíachu Labrainne s. Smirgoll s. Smerthach s. Enboth s. Tigernmas s. Follach, in vengeance for his father, who had previously fallen at his hands in battle. So that of these battles one said—

Poem no. XCIX.

XI.—FÍACHU LABRAINNE.

509. R¹: Fíachu Labrainne s. Smirgoll s. Enboth s. Tigernmas took the kingship of Ireland—

LF

Min

In his time was the burst of the Flesc, the Maine, and the Labrainn. He fought a battle on sea against the sons of Éber. He fought the battle of the Swamp in which Mofemis s. Eochu Fáebarglas fell. He fought a battle against the Erna of the Fir Bolg, in the place where Loch Erne now is. After the breaking of the battle, the lake burst forth, that is, the “Lake over all the Erna”. Fíacha Labrainne fell in the battle of Sliab Belgatán in Mumu, at the hands of Eochu Mumu son of Mofebis, from whom is Mumu named.

till he fell in the battle of Sliab Belgatán at the hands of Eochu Mumu s. Mofebis, *a quo Muimnig nominantur*. And the burst of Loch Erne and the burst of three rivers were in his time. And there were three battles which he broke; *de quo dicitur hoc carmen—*

Poem no. C.

² Fiacu E	³ firu VA	⁴ om. RDE	⁶ om. is na aimsir E
⁶ Mainne ERD	⁷ ti D	⁸ Fiacu E	⁹ -ruinni E rainn VD
¹⁰ Loch Erne R	¹¹ om. ro bris E; cetri ER		¹² n- prefixed ERD

R²: Ro gab ¹tra ²Fíachu ³ríge ⁴hĒrenn, ⁊ ⁵is na aimsir tomaidm Fleisce ⁊ ⁶Maine ⁊ Labrainne on ⁷ainmnigter ⁸Fíachu ⁹Labrainne, ⁊ ¹⁰Loch hEirne. Ocus ¹¹ro bris ceithre catha for clainn ¹²Ēbir—cath Fairrge, cath ¹³Gatlaigh, cath Sléibe Femein, cath Sléibe ¹⁴Belgatain, i torchair ¹⁵Fíacha Labrainne la hEochaid Mummo mac Mofebis.

R³: Gabais Fíacha Labraindi mac Smirgaill meic Enbotha meic Tigernmais rígi nĒrenn i flaith Poirioideis rīg Asur. Is na flaith tomaidm Fleisci ⁊ Maindi ⁊ Labraindi. In bliadain iar ngabail Ērenn do, ro fearad lais cath Erna ⁊ Mairthiniú, ⁊ cath Slébe Femin ⁊ cath la Cremthaindu: ⁊ rome dochuaid cath in Chairn i nDáil Araide, ⁊ cath Murdrucht (*sic*) re nErnaib ⁊ re Fearaib Bole, ⁊ ro mebaid for Ernaib, ⁊ ro lad an ár and Lind Tola Tuili Mór, in aidechi sin tarsin maidim, ar mebaid in cath for Ernaib rem Fíacha Labraindi, .i. tomaidm Lacha hErne, .i. Loch tar Ernaib. Is na flaith adbath Poirioides rīg Asar; is na flaith fos [rogab] Ofrahulus rígi Asur. Do rochair imorro Fíachu Labraindi i cath Slebi Belgadain i nIar Muman, la Heochaid Mummo mac Mofebis, ōn ainmnighthear Mumu; conad dia oiged adfet in seanchaid so—

Fíacha Labraind laech . . .

XII.—EOCHU MUMO.

510. R¹: ¹Gabais Eecho Mumho ²mac Mafemis ríge ³nĒrenn, ⁴or raiter Mumho⁴; ⁊ ro ⁵bris sē hil-⁶catha for ⁷clannaib ⁸Ērimōin. Ocus ro bui bliadain ar fichit i r-ríge,⁹ ec torchair la hAengus nOlmhuccaidh mac Fíachach Labrainde, ¹⁰tria chert comlaind.¹⁰ ¹¹Is dē asberar-som Aengus Olmuccaid, .i. ingen do ¹²Mogat ¹³Mōrōlath meic Mofebis a mathair, ⁊ tue-som ōile mora, nō ¹⁴ōl mōr ¹⁵Mogaetha, ⁊rl.¹¹

¹³ Gatlaidh E Cathlaig R ¹⁴-gad- ER Belgoduin D ¹⁵ *om. and yc in marg. D. [Numerous other unimportant variants, especially in proper names, such as Mafemis E, Mofemis D, Mofebis V, for the last word.]*

510. R¹: ¹*This king om.* L rogab Min ² *om.* R ³ Herenn VA Erenn R ⁴⁻⁵ *om.* Min ⁶ briss VR brisis V brissis A; *om. se* Min ⁶ chatha VA ⁷ clainn R ⁸ nEremoin Min ⁹ *ins.* Erenn (*with*

R²: Then Fiachu took the kingship of Ireland. In his time was the burst of the Flesc and the Maine and the Labrainn, from which he is named Fíachu Labrainne; and of Loch Erne. He broke four battles against the children of Éber—the battle of the Sea, and the battle of the Swamp, and battle of Sliab Femen and the battle of Sliab Belgadain, where Fíachu Labrainne fell at the hands of Eochu Mumu son of Mofebis.

R³: Fíachu Labrainne son of Smirgoll s. Enboth s. Tigernmas took the kingship of Ireland in the reign of Piritiades king of the Assyrians. In his reign was the burst of Flesc and Maine and Labrainn. The year after he took Ireland, a battle with the Erna and the Mairthine was set by him, and the battle of Sliab Femen and a battle against Ui Cremthainn. And before them went the battle of the Carn into Dál Araide, and the battle of Murdrucht ^(a) against the Erna and Fir Bolg, and it broke against the Erna; and the slaughter pressed on into Linn Tola Tuile Móir the night after the burst, for the battle broke against the Erna before Fíacha Labrainne—we mean the burst of Loch Erne, “the lake over the Erna”. In his reign died Piritiades king of the Assyrians; in his reign, moreover, Ofratalus took the kingship of Assyria. Fiachu Labrainne fell in the battle of Sliab Belgadain in Iar-Mumu, at the hands of Eochu Mumu son of Mofemis, from whom is Mumu named; so that of his death the historian said this—

Poem no. C.

XII.—EOCHU MUMU.

510. R¹: Eochu Mumu son of Mofebis took the kingship of Ireland, from whom is Mumu named; and he broke many battles against the children of Érimón. He was twenty-one years in the kingship, till he fell at the hands of Óengus Olmucach son of Fíachu Labrainne, in a fair fight. This is why he was called *Ol-muccaid*; the daughter of Mogaeth Mór-ólach (the great drinker), son of Mofebis, was his mother, and she gave great drinkings; or “the great drink of Mogaeth”, etc.

varying orthography) VAR

¹⁰⁻¹⁰ om. Min

¹¹⁻¹¹ in Min only

(a) *Lege* “Murbrucht,” sea-burst.

R²: Rogab Eochaid ¹Momo mac Mofebis¹ ²rīge hĒrenn ³īar sen, ⁴go torchair la hAengus ⁵nOlmuccaid mac Fīachach Labrainne hi cath Clīach.

R³: Do gob Eochaid Mumo mac Mofebis rīgi nĒrenn, ⁊ is uada äimnighter Mumu. I flaith Ofrahalus do gob rīgi nĒrenn; ocus ro bris [il]-catha for cloind Ēremōin, ⁊ ro bai bliadain ar fichit a rīgi nĒrenn, co ndorchair la hAengus Olmucaid mac Fīachach Labraindi i cath Cluana a ndīgail a athar, .i. Fīachach Labraindi. Ocus is a flaith Ofrahalus rīg Asur dorochair fesin.

XIII.—ŌENGUS OLMUCAID.

511. R¹: ¹Gabais Ōengus Olmucaid mac ²Fīacha rīge nhĒrenn, ⁊ ro bris cath Clere ⁊ cath Cuirehe ⁊ cath Slēbe Calge ³.i. i crīch Corco Bascind,³ for ⁴Martīniu ⁵ro brissed; cath ⁶Glasse Frōechāin i torchair ⁷Frōechān Fāid. Ocus ro bris cōica ⁸cath for Cruithentūaith ⁊ for Fīru Bolg, ⁊ dā chath dēc īor Longbardu, ⁊ ceithre catha for ⁹Colōsib; cath ¹⁰Cule Ratha i nDesmumain for Marthu, ⁊ cath ¹¹Cairn Rīchida ¹²for Marthu beōs, ⁊ cath Slēibe Cua for Ernu, ⁊ cath Ārd Achaid, i torchair Smirgoll mac Smertha rī Fomoire. Is na aimsir tomaidm Lochā ¹³Ōenbethe la hU Cremthaind, ⁊ Loch Sailech, ⁊ Loch Cassan; ⁊ murbrucht etir Eba ⁊ ¹⁴Roscēte la ¹⁵hU Fīachrach. Ro slechta secht maighe lais .i. Mag nŌenseiad la Laigniu [Lag-L], Mag Glinni ¹⁶Dechom la Cenēl Conaill, Mag Cūli Cōel la Cenēl mBogaine, Ailmag la Callraige, Mag Maerima ⁊ Mag Luing la Connachta, Mag Luachra Dedad, ¹⁷Mag Araill la

¹² Mogaeth AR ¹³ no Morolach R ¹⁴ d'ol R ¹⁵ Mugae Aetha a sēnathar, and om. ⁊rl, R—R²: ¹⁻¹ om. DR; R has Mumo, with iarsin yo after it. ² rīg R ³ om. iar sen VRE ⁴ cotorchair V condorchair R ⁵ om. n- R.

511. R¹: ¹Oe[ngus] Margeada mac Mafemis athair a mathair buaide ins. here in marg. L. Other variants here from F ² Fīachach Labrainne ³⁻³ om. ⁴ Mart-ru i crīch Choreco Bascind ⁵ om. robris- ⁶ Glaisne Fraechan ⁷ ins. on; Fhraechan faith ⁸ catha L, cath

R²: Eochu Mumu son of Mofebis took the kingship of Ireland thereafter, till he fell at the hands of Óengus Olmucaid son of Fíachu Labrainne in the battle of Clíu.

R³: Eochu Mumu son of Mofebis took the kingship of Ireland; from whom is Mumu named. In the reign of Ofratalus he took the kingship of Ireland. He broke many battles against the descendants of Érimón, and he was twenty-one years in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell at the hands of Óengus Olmucaid son of Fíachu Labrainne in the battle of Cluain, in vengeance for his father, Fíachu Labrainne. And it is in the reign of Ofratanes^(a) king of the Assyrians that he himself fell.

XIII.—ÓENGUS OLMUCAID.

511. R¹: Óengus Olmucaid s. Fíacha took the kingship of Ireland, and broke the battles of Cliar, of Cuireche, and of Sliab Cailge in the territory of Corco Baiscinn—against the Mairthine was it broken—and the battle of Glas Fráecháin in which Fráechán Fáid fell. Also he broke fifty battles against the Cruithentúath, and against the Fir Bolg; twelve battles against the Longobardi; and four against the Colosi; the battle of Cúil Ratha in Desmumu against the Martra, and the battle of Carn Richeda against the Martra in addition; the battle of Sliab Cua against the Erna; and the battle of Árd Achaid, in which Smirgoll s. Smethra king of the Fomoirie fell. In his time was the burst of Loch Óenbeithe in Ui Cremthainn, and of Loch Sailech, and of Loch Cassan, and the seaburst between Eba and Rosceite in Ui Fíachrach. Seven plains were cleared by him—Mag nÓenseiath in Laigin, Mag Glinni Dechon in Cenél Conaill, Mag Cúli Coel in Cenél Bogaine, Ailmag in Callraige, Mag Mucrima and Mag Luirg in Connachta, Mag

Baiscind F	⁹ Colaissib 7	¹⁰ Cula	¹¹ Caird	¹² <i>ins.</i> hi Connachtu
¹³ Aenbotha	¹⁴ Rosngete	¹⁵ Huibh	¹⁶ Deconla Ceineal	¹⁷ Archail

(a) Sometime in the reign of Eochu Mumu a change of monarchy took place in the Assyrian kingdom, overlooked by our synchronizers. Ofrataeus, the "Ofratalus" of the corrupt Colbertine MS., reigned for 20 years, and was followed by Ofratanes, king for 50 years. The similarity of these names has hidden the demise of the Assyrian crown from the compilers of our record. As Oengus reigned for 18 years and Enna for 27, a total of 45, the 50 years of Ofratanes must have begun in the reign of Eochu Mumu.

Ciarraige Luachra.¹⁸ Is dē sin ¹⁹rochan in senchaid—

Ōengus Olmucaid amra . . .

²⁰Dorochair trā Ōengus Olmucach la Enna nAirddech mac Echach don Mumain i cath Charmain, *unde poeta cecinit*^{20 21}—

Oengus Olmucach atbath . . .

For the above Min substitutes the following:—

Ocus rogab Aengus Olmucaid ²²mac Fíacha Labrainne²² ríge hĒrenn, eo torehair i cath ²³Carmain la ²⁴hEnda nAirdtech. Ocus ro briss ocht catha. Ocus ²⁵tomaidm ceithre loch, .i. Loch nŌenbeithe, ⁊ Loch ²⁶Sáilech, ⁊ Loch Cassain, ⁊ ²⁷in Murbrucht etir ²⁸Eua ⁊ Roscēite; ocus ²⁹na muigi, .i. a secht²⁹; Mag Glindi Decon, Mag ³⁰Mucerime, Mag n-Ōenbethe, Mag nŌenseiadh, Mag Archail, Aelmagh, ³¹Mag Luachra Dedad,³¹ ⁊rl.; ³²*ut carmen dicitur*,³²

Ōengus Olmucaid amra.

R²: Rogab Ōengus Olmucaid ríge nĒrenn iarsin, ⁊ ro bris cath Clēire, ⁊ cath ¹Cnuiche, ⁊ cath Sleibe Cailgee hi Coreo Baiscinn, ⁊ cath Muige Āenseiadh la ²Condachto, cath Glaisi Frāechān, hi torehair Frāechan Fāith, i mMuiriuse; ocus ro bris cōica ³cath for Cruithentūaith, ⁊ for Fíru Bole, ⁊ for ⁴Orceo a āenur, im dā cath dēc for ⁵Tois, ⁶⁊ ceitre cath for ⁷Colais, ⁊ cath na ⁸Raiceid la ⁹hU Nēill, i torehair ¹⁰Smirgull mac ¹¹Smethrach; ⁊ for ¹²clainn nĒbir ro mebaid in cath ¹³sen iarum. Tomaidm trī ¹⁴loch na rē; Loch Āenbeithe la hAirdgiallu, Loch Sailchedāin, Loch Āirdchais,—⁊ is ē-side Loch na nGasán a Muig Luirg la Condachto andīss. Ocus murbrucht etir Eba ⁊ Roscēte la ¹⁵hU ¹⁶Fíachrach. In bliadain iarsin, cath Cuile ¹⁷Ratha i nDesmumain, ⁊ cath Airiúda Rīgíedha la Connachta. Ocus ro slechta secht muige leis, .i. Mag Glinde ¹⁸Deredon la Cenēl Conaill, Mac nŌenseiath la ¹⁹Laigniu, Mag Cúile ²⁰Cocil la Cenēl mBogaine, Aelmagh la ²¹Callraigib, Mag Luirg ⁊ Mag ²²Mucerime la Condachta, Mag Luachra Dedad ⁊ Mag Archail la Cíarraidhi nIrluachra, ocus cath Slēibe Cua, beōs. ²³Do rochair trā ²⁴Aengus Olmucach ²⁵in Argatros la hĒnna mac ²⁶Echach, ²⁷do Muirnechaib.

septimus ¹⁸ *Here in marg. L; hic debet esse Estet aes cenai oebind ꝛc.*

¹⁹ asbert in file ²⁰⁻²⁰ et as do rochan (*dittographed*) in senchaidh

Luachra Dedad, Mag Arcaill in Cíarraige Luachra. Thereof the historian sang—

Poem no. CI.

Óengus Olmucaid fell at the hands of Enna Airgdech, s. Eochu of Mumu, in the battle of Carman, *unde poeta cecinit*—

Poem no. CII.

Min.: And Oengus Olmucaid s. Fiachu Labrainne took the kingship of Ireland, till he fell in the battle of Carman at the hands of Enna Airgdech. He broke eight battles. There was a burst of four lakes—Loch Óenbeithe, Loch Sailech, Loch Cassan, and the sea-burst between Eba and Rosceite; and [he cleared] the plains, seven in number—Mag Glinne Decon, Mag Mucrima, Mag Óenbeithe, Mag Óensciath, Mag Arcaill, Aelmag, Mag Luachra Dedad, etc. *Ut carmen dicitur*

Poem no. CI.

R²: Óengus Olmucaid took the kingship of Ireland thereafter, and broke the battles of Cliar, of Cnucha, and of Sliab Cailce in Corco Baiscinn, and the battle of Mag nÓensciad in Connachta, the battle of Glas Fráecháin (in which Fráechán Fáid fell) in Muirisc; and he broke fifty battles against the Cruithentúath and the Fir Bolg and the Oirce alone, and twelve battles against the Toisi, and four battles against the Colaisi, and the battle of the Raiced against Ui Néill, where Smirgoll s. Smethra fell; and thereafter he broke that battle against the Children of Éber. A burst of three lakes in his time, Loch Óenbeithe in Airgialla, Loch Sailchedáin, Loch Áirdcais (which is the same as Loch na nGasan in Mag Luirg in Connachta). And a sea-burst between Eba and Roscéte in Ui Fíachrach. In the year after that, the battle of Cúl Ratha in Desmumu, and the battle of Airid Rigfeda in Connachta. Seven plains were cleared by him, namely, Mag Glinde Deredon in Cenél Conaill, Mag nÓensciath in Laigni, Mag Cúili Coeil in Cenél Boguine, Aelmag in Callraige, Mag Luirg and Mag Mucrima in Connachta, Mag Luachra Dedad and Mag Arcaill in Cíarraige Irluachra; also the battle of Sliab Cua. Óengus Olmucaid fell in Argatros at the hands of Énna s. Eochu of the men of Mumu.

in duan ele sea

atbath Aengus Olmucaid .i. du nebaid mór tanic co feraib hErenn

²²⁻²² om. R

²³ Char- A Carman R

²⁴ hEnna A Enna R

²⁵ .iiii.

locha do tomaidm R

²⁶ Soilech A

²⁷ om. in R

²⁸ Eba R

²¹ in marg. L, no is don lae Argatrois

Is emilt trā anadh ²⁸frī ²⁹an aisnes ³⁰seo huile ³¹cen a comfīs
 cia ro comet in senchus-sa. Nīnsa. ³²Reraigem co ³²rēib
 ro-fataib fordosfuirigh ³⁴Dia ³⁵do aisneis scēl ³⁶do each ³⁷diniu
 co dīlinn ⁊ co haimsir Cesra, ⁊ ō Cesair co Creitim, ⁊ co haimsir
 Fīndtain. Ocus ro comet Fīndtan mac Labrada *qui dicitur*
 Mac ³⁸Bochraí, bai bliadain fō dīlinn, ⁊ ro mair in ³⁹gach
 aimsir co tāncatar na ⁴⁰naeib. Ocus asberar comba sē Tūān mac
⁴¹Cairill meic ⁴²Muiredaig Muinderg do Ulltaib iartain; ⁊ ⁴³ro
 coimet-side co ⁴⁴haimsir Patraic ⁊ Coluim Cille ⁊ Comgaill ⁊
 Fīndēn, co ro ⁴⁵scrībadh for a nglūinib ⁊ for a sliasstaib ⁊ for
 a mbasaib-⁴⁶side, co fuil for lessugad i l-lāmaib suadh ⁊
 sruithe ⁊ senchadh, ⁊ atā for altoraib noeb ⁊ firēn o sin eos
 andiu: co ro ⁴⁷uaigsit ⁴⁸an uchtair gach suithi do súidiu. Conid
 dē ⁴⁹asberar in tsuī senchada ⁵⁰annso sīs—

Ētset āes ēcna aeibind.

⁵¹Comaimsirad ⁵²rīg ⁵³hĒrenn fri rīgaib in domain
⁵⁴mōir andseo.

Hērimōn trā, in ōen bliadain rogab ⁵⁵rīge ocus ALAXANDAIR ārd-⁵⁶rīghi
 in domain; ⁊ ro marb ⁵⁷Dairius Mōr mac ⁵⁸Arsabi hi cinn cōie mbliadan.
 Iar sin, bāss Alexandair, ⁊ ro gabsat a thōissigh in domuin dia ēiss,
 cethracha bliadan. Dēich mbliadan iar mbāss Alaxandair atbath hĒrimōn.

⁵⁹Ocht bliadna iar sin, Muimne ⁊ Luigne ⁊ Laigne.

⁶⁰Dēce bliadan iar sin do ⁶¹hĪriēl mac Ērimoin.

Isin dara bliadain dēce ⁶²flatha ⁶³Ethreoil meic Ireoil Fātha meic
 hĒrimōin, atbath in tōisech dēdenach di muintir Alaxandair, .i. POTOLOMUS
 mac Lairge.

²⁹⁻²⁹ .uii. maigi R ³⁰ -ima R ³¹⁻³¹ Mag Luachra Deda Ailmagh R
³²⁻³² om. R: (dicit A)—R²: ¹ Cnucha ER Cnuchi D ² Connachtaibh E
 Connachtu D Connachta R ³ catha D ⁴ Orecra R Orceu D
⁵ Toais R ⁶ ins. a, om. cath ⁷ Cholais E Colois R ⁸ -chid AERD
⁹ hAoib E ua R hUib D ¹⁰ -goll ER -guill D ¹¹ Seimrethach
 (*obscurely written*) E Smethra R Smretha D ¹² clannaib R ¹³ om. ERD
¹⁴ sic E, locha all. ¹⁵ hUibh E hUib D ¹⁶ bFiachr- E ¹⁷ yc D
¹⁸ Deredun (?) A Dergdon E ¹⁹ -nib D ²⁰ Ceil (o yc) V Caol E
 Coel R Cael D ²¹ Ciarraigib (no Callraigib yc) D Callraige E
²² Mucraime E Mucruime R -crime D ²³ torchair R ²⁴ Oengus ARD
²⁵ isind R ²⁶ nEchdach D ²⁷ do *dittographed* R ²⁸ fria R
²⁹ n-aisneis and om. seo E ³⁰ uili ARD ³¹ ins. cetna A

But it is disheartening to linger over all this recital, without knowing who preserved this history. The answer is, that there were patriarchs with very long lives, whom God detained to tell tidings of every generation to the Flood, and to the time of Cessair, and from Cessair to the Faith, and to the time of Fintan. And Fintan s. Labraid, *qui dicitur* s. Bochra, preserved it—he who was a year under the Flood, and who survived in every age till the coming of the Saints. And it is said that he was Túán mac Cairill s. Muiredach Muinderg of the Ulaid afterwards, and [God] preserved him till the time of Patrick and of Colum Cille and of Comgall and of Findian; so that he wrote in upon their knees and thighs and palms, so that it is corrected in the keeping of sages and righteous men and men of learning and historians, and is upon the altars of saints and righteous men from that day to this; so that the authors of all knowledge stitched it together down to this. Thereof did the historian chant as follows—

Poem no. LXV. [Part iv, page 252, of this edition.]

A synchronism of the kings of Ireland with the kings of the whole World.

Érimón took the kingship in the same year that ALEXANDER took the high-kingship of the world, and slew Darius the Great s. Arsabes, at the end of five years. Thereafter Alexander died, and his chieftains took the World after him for forty years. Ten years after the death of Alexander, Érimón died.

Eight years thereafter, *Muimne*, *Luigne*, and *Laigne*.

Ten years thereafter to Íriel s. Érimón.

In the twelfth year of the reign of *Ethriel* s. Íriel Fáid s. Érimón, the last chieftain of the people of Alexander died, PTOLOMAEUS s. AIRGE.

³² reraighem E,	reraidim R	³³ reib R	³⁴ om. ARD a anmuin ann
do aisneis D	³⁵ an aisneis ARD	³⁶ da E di D	³⁷ dine E duine R
dhiniú AD	³⁸ Boena E Bochna R	³⁹ cech R	⁴⁰ naib AR
naoimh E noeb D	⁴¹ Coirill mic D	⁴² Muired Muinderg R	⁴³ do R
⁴⁴ aimsir R	⁴⁵ sgribsat R scribad D	⁴⁶ -sein R	⁴⁷ fuaigset E
fuaidsed R -set D	⁴⁸ ind D an auctair R	ugthair E	⁴⁹ asbeir ER
⁵⁰ om. D indseo (om. sis) R	⁵¹ -ser E -serdacht R	⁵² rigraide Er.	
fri rigraid an domain (inso yc) R	⁵³ hErind A -end D	⁵⁴ om. R	
⁵⁵ rigi AD	⁵⁶ rigi ARD righe E	⁵⁷ Darius D	⁵⁸ Arsibei E Arsabei R
⁵⁹ iuii V	⁶⁰ deich mb. DR	⁶¹ Irel ED Irial R	hIrhel D
flaithius E	⁶³ Eithreoil E Eitireoil E	Etriel R	Ethireoil D

226 SECTION IX.—THE ROLL OF THE KINGS.

Ocht mbliadna dēce trā ro bui Ethirēl hi comflathius ⁊ ⁶⁴PHILODELPHUS.

⁶⁵Iar sin, ocht ⁶⁶mbliadna ⁶⁷trichat, ⁊ is ⁶⁸cuce ⁶⁹thucadh in ⁷⁰Septim, ro ⁷¹chēd-tinntae in Canōin a hEbra i nGreic. Ochtmogat ⁷²lebar lín an Scriptuire.

Fiche bliadan ri bae ⁷³Pilodelphus ⁷⁴hi comrīge ⁊ CONMĀEL mac Ēbir.

Tricha bliadan ⁷⁵post do Chonmael i r-rīge ⁊ ⁷⁶EUERGITES secht mbliadna dēce ⁷⁷i conflathius fris. Conmael post trī bliadna dēce a rīge.

⁷⁸PHILOPATOR, secht mbliadna dēce; in cōiced ⁷⁹rī do Grecaib hi comflathius fri Conmael, ⁊ a cōic hi comflathius fri *Tigernmus*. Is ē ⁸⁰Pilopator ⁸¹trā ro marbatar sechtmoga míle do ⁸²Iudhaighib in aimsir Tigernmais. ⁸³Cōic bliadna dēce ⁊ ceithre fiched post, i r-rīge do Tigernmas.⁸³

⁸⁴FINIT.

(This appears to be the end of R² in its original form, the summaries which follow being later additions. The text in our hands now proceeds to ¶ 551 bis.)

R³: Gabais Ōengas in Olmucaid mac Fíachach Labraindi meic Smirguill meic Enbotha meic Thigernmais rīgi nĒrenn, ⁊ i flaith Ofrahulus, rīg Asur, ro gob rīgi nĒrenn; ⁊ ro bris cath Cleri, ⁊ cath Curehe, ⁊ cath Slēbi Cuailgi for Marthaine i crích Choreo Baiseind, ⁊ cath Glaisin re Frāechān, i torchair on Fraechain Faeith; ⁊ ro bris caeca cath for Chruitheantūaith ⁊ for Fíru Bole, ⁊ dā chath dēc for Longbardu, ⁊ ceitri catha for Caisilib. Cath Chuili Ratha an Des Mumain for Marthu, ⁊ cath Chairn Inchita ¹la Conachta,¹ ⁊ cath Ārdachaid indorchair Smirgall mac Smeatha ri Fomoire, ⁊ cath Cairn Fraich la Conachta beos, ⁊ cath Slēibi Cnu (*sic*) for Ernu. Is na aimsir tomaidm Locha Aenbeithi la hU Creamthaind, ⁊ Lacha Saileach, ⁊ Lacha Cusan, ⁊ Murbrucht itir Eba ⁊ Rosceiti i crích Chairpri la hAib Fíachrach in Tuaiscirt. Ro slechta seacht maigi lais, .i. Mag nŌeneascaig la Laigniu, ⁊ Mag nGlindi Dachon ²i Mag Mucrama² la Cenel nEogain, ⁊ Conaill, ⁊ Mag

⁶⁴ Pilodealpus ER Piledelpus R ⁶⁵ om. AV ⁶⁶ bl- D ⁶⁷ om. R

⁶⁸ chuice A cuga E cuca R cucca D ⁶⁹ tucadh A tugad E rucad E tucad D ⁷⁰ Seibtin E Septin D ⁷¹ cedinnto E cet-tinnta R

chet-tindtae AD (-ntae D) ⁷² beb- A ⁷³ Philodelphus A Pilodealbus E

⁷⁴ a comflathes R ⁷⁵ do Conmael post A ⁷⁶ Euingitess E

Eighteen years was Ethriel ruling at the same time as PHILODELPHUS.

After that there were thirty-eight years. To him came the Seventy, who first translated the "Canon" from Hebrew into Greek. There are eighty books in the Scripture.

Twenty years was Philadelphus ruling at the same time as CONMÁEL s. Éber.

Thirty years afterwards had *Conmáel* in the kingship, and EUERGETES was for seven years king at the same time as he. Conmáel, thirteen years after was his kingship.

PHILOPATOR seventeen years—the fifth king of the Greeks, contemporary with Conmáel; and he was five years contemporary with Tigernmas. This is that Philopator who slaughtered 70,000 Jews in the time of Tigernmas. Fourscore and fifteen years was Tigernmas in the kingship afterwards.

FINIT.

R³: Óengus Olmucaid s. Fíacha Labrainne s. Smirgoll s. Enboth s. Tigernmas took the kingship of Ireland. In the reign of Ofratalus king of the Assyrians he took the kingship of Ireland. And he broke the battles of Cliar, and of Cuirche, and of Sliab Cuailnge against the Mairtini in the territory of Corco Baiscinn, and the battle of Glaisin against Fráechán, where Fráechán Fáid fell; and he broke fifty battles against the Cruithentuath and the Fir Bolg, and twelve battles against the Longobardi, and four battles against the Caisili. The battle of Uíil Rátha in Desmumu against the Martu, and the battle of Carn Inchita (*sic*) in Connachta, and the battle of Árd Achaid where Smirgoll s. Smertha king of the Fomoiré fell, and the battle of Carn Fraich in Connachta further, and the battle of Sliab Cua against the Erna. In his time was the burst of Loch Áenbeithi in Ui Cremthainn, and of Loch Sailech, and Loch Casan, and the sea-burst between Eba and Rosceite, in the territory of Cairpre in Ui Fíachrach in the North. Seven plains were cleared by him—Mag Áensciath in Laigen, Mag

⁷⁷ a comflatha E ⁷⁸ Pilipator R ⁷⁹ rii V rig E ⁸⁰ Pilopatar E
 Pilipator R ⁸¹ om. R ⁸² Iudaigib A Iudibh E Iudaib R ⁸³⁻⁸³ om. A
⁸⁴ om. FINIT R (*the above variants have been selected from a list of*
 322)—R³: ¹⁻¹ interlined A ²⁻² ditto.

Chuili Cael la Cenél nBogaine, ⁊ Aelmag la Callraide, ⁊ Mag Luachra Deadaid, ⁊ Mag Luirg la Conachta, ⁊ Mag Archoill *septimus* la Ciarraidi Luachra. Conad doibsin adfed in senchaid—

Oengus Olmucaid amra

Is do adfet in senchaid so—

Aengus Olmucaid atbath . . .

XIV.—ĒNNA AIRGDECH.

512. R¹: ¹Gabais didiu Ēnna ²Airgdech rīge nhĒrēnn.³ ⁴Is leis darōnta scēith airgdide in Argatros, ⁊ dorat do airechaib hĒrenn. Ocus bai secht mbliadna fichet i r-rīge hĒrenn,⁴ co torchair la Rothechtaid mac Māen meic ōengusa Olmucaig in cath ⁵Roigne.

R³: Do gob Ēnda Airgtech mac Eachach Mummo meic Mofeibis rīgi nĒrenn, iar marbad Aengusa Olmucaig i cath Carman; ⁊ i flaith Oflahaines rīg Asur do gob Ēri. Is leis dorōnta scēith airgdidi ar tūs riam, ⁊ in Airgedros do rindead, comad dē itā Ēnna Airgtheach fair; ⁊ dorad do airechaib Ērenn iad. Co roibi ocht mbliadna fichit a rīgi nĒrenn, co torchair la Rothechtaig i cath Raigne. Is a flaith Ēnna Airethig adbath Ofrahanes rīg Asur, ⁊ do gob Astabes rīgi Asur re mbas Ēnna.

XV.—ROTHECHTAID.

513. R¹: Ba ¹rī ²Rothechtaid ³dana frī rē dā bliadan ar fichit⁴ conid ro marb Sētna ⁵Airt, mac ⁶Airt meic Ēbir meic Īr, do Uлтаib, i Cruachain, do chommairge a meic, .i. Fīacha Finscothaig.

R³: Gobais Roitheachtaich mac Main meic Āengusa Olmucaid meic Fīachach Labraindi rīgi nĒrenn, i flaith Astabes rīg Asur; ⁊ adbearaid aroile is na rē do mcabaid Nith

512. ¹ Rogab and om. didiu Min ² Airgneach F ³ ins. iartain Min
⁴⁻⁴ om. Min: ⁊ is leis dorronta sgeith airgdhidhe, etc., F ⁵ Roirend VR,
 Roirenn A [18 variants noted].

Glinne Drecon in Mag Mucruma, Aelmag in Callraige, Mag Luachra Dedad and Mag Luirg in Connachta, and Mag Archoill, the seventh, in Cíarraige Luachra. So that thereof the historian chanted—

Poem no. CI.

Of him the historian saith this—

Poem no. CII.

XIV.—ÉNNA AIRGDECH.

512. R¹: Then Énna Airgdech took the kingship of Ireland. By him were made silver shields in Argatros, and he gave them to the leaders of Ireland. He was twenty-seven years in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell at the hands of Rothechtaid s. Maen s. Óengus Olmucaid in the battle of Raigne.

R³: Énna Airgdech s. Eochu Mumu s. Mofebis took the kingship of Ireland after the slaying of Óengus Olmucach in the battle of Carman; and in the reign of Ofratalus king of the Assyrians he took Ireland. By him were silver shields made first of all, and in Argatros were they made, whence is he named Énna Airgdech; and he gave them to the leaders of Ireland. So he was twenty-eight years in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell at the hands of Rothechtaid in the battle of Raigne. It is in the reign of Énna Airgdech that Ofratalus king of the Assyrians died, and [Acr]azapes took the kingship of the Assyrians before the death of Énna.

XV.—ROTHECHTAID.

513. R¹: Rothechtaid was king moreover for a space of twenty-two years, till Sétna Airt, s. Art, s. Éber, s. Ír, of the Ulaid, slew him in Cruachu, for the protection of his son Fíachu Finnsothach.

R³: Rothechtaid s. Maen, s. Óengus Olmucach, s. Fíacha Labrainne took the kingship of Ireland, in the reign of Aerazapes king of the Assyrians. Some say that it was in his

513. ¹ *om.* rī FVR

² Rotech- FVA -taidh V -taigh A -taig R

³ *ins.* mac Main R; *om.* dana Min; *also om.* fri VR, *and re* R ⁴ *ins.*

irigi nErenn E

⁵ Art FMin

⁶ Airtt VA Airtri R; *om.* Airt F.

Nemandach fo thīr, a Muig Murthemne. Adbath Roitheachtaich iarsin do gaib crō i Temraid, re lind Astabes. No is ē Sētna Art mac Airtri meic Ēbir, meic Ir do Ultaib, mo marb i Cruachain i comroe he.

XVI.—SĒTNA.

514. R¹: Bai Sētna¹ cōic bliadna i r-rīge ²hĒrenn, conid eo marb a mac iar tiachtain ³dōn longais ⁴i Rāith ⁵Chruachan.

R³: Do gob thrā Sēdna Art mac Airtri meic Ēbir rīgi nĒrenn iar marbad Roitheachtaich meic Main i flaith Astabes; conaid ro marb a mac fodesin, .i. Fiacha Finscothach, iar tiachtain do loingius Cruachna i flaith Astabes.

XVII.—FIACHU FINSCOTHACH.

515. R¹: ¹Gabais Fiacha Finscothach mac Sētna Airt ²meic Airt meic Ēbir meic Īr meic Miledh² rīge nhĒrenn iar marbad do a athar fēin ⁊ do Muinemōn mac Cais Clothaig, a m-Mumain. ³Bai Fiacha ⁴fiche bliadan i r-rīge;⁵ Scotha fīna ⁶inna ⁷flaith, eo ⁸fāsetis i l-lestraib glaine. ⁹Dorochair ¹⁰iarsain la Muinemōn.¹¹

R³: Gabais thrā Fiacha Finscothach mac Sētna Airt rīgi nĒrenn in aimsir Shardanapollus, .i. deog-laith rīg Asarrda; ⁊ is ē Fiacha Finscothach ro marb a athair fēn. Ocus airmid eolaig eo roibi Muineamōn mac Cais Clothaig de Mumain oc a marbad. Bai Fiacha fichi bliadan i rīgi nĒrenn; scotha fīna ina laith, eo fāisetis i leastraib da nglaine. Dorochair iar sin Fiacha Finscothach la Muineamōn sa laith cētna. ,

514. ¹ *ins.* Artt Min (Art R) ² nĒrenn F, *om.* Min ³ do FMin
⁴ i r-Raith AVR; *om.* i, F ⁵ Cruachan FMin.

515. ¹ rogab dana Min (*om.* dana R) ²⁻² *om.* Min; *om.* meic Airt F

reign that Nith Nemandach burst forth over land, in Mag Murthemne. Rothechtaid died thereafter of wounds in Temair, in the time of Acrazapes; or it was Sétna Art s. Airtri s. Éber s. Ír, of the Ulaid, who slew him in Cruachu in combat.

XVI.—SÉTNA.

514. R¹: Sétna was five years in the kingship of Ireland, till his son slew him after returning from exile, in Ráith Cruachan.

R³: Sétna Airt s. Artri s. Éber took the kingship of Ireland after the slaying of Rothechtaid s. Maen, in the reign of Acrazapes; till his own son, Fíachu Fínscothach, slew him after coming from exile, in Cruachu, in the reign of Acrazapes.

XVII. FÍACHU FÍNSCOTHACH.

515. R¹: Fíachu Fínscothach s. Sétna Airt s. Art s. Éber s. Ír s. Míl took the kingship of Ireland after the slaying of his own father by him, and by Muinemón s. Cas Clothach, in Mumu. Fíachu was twenty years in the kingdom. There were flowers of wine in his reign, which they used to press in glass vats. Thertafter he fell at the hands of Muinemón.

R³: Fíachu Fínscothach s. Sétna Airt took the kingship of Ireland in the time of Sardanapallus, the last king of the Assyrians; and it is Fíachu Fínscothach who slew his own father. Learned men consider that Muinemón s. Cas Clothach of Mumu was associated with his slaying. Fíachu was twenty years in the kingship of Ireland. In his reign there were flowers of wine, which they used to press in vats, to cleanse them. Fíachu Fínscothach fell thereafter at the hands of Muinemón, under the same reign.

³ bai dana VA bae didiu R ⁴ *ins.* Fínscothach Min ⁵ *ins.* nEr- F, hEr- VA, i rigi Er- R ⁶ ina FMin ⁷ flaithius F ⁸ faisedis FR
faiseitis V fasgtis A ⁹ co torchair Min ¹⁰ iarsin F iartain VA *om.* R
¹¹ *ins.* mac Cais Clothaig R.

XVIII.—MUINEMŌN.

516. R¹: ¹Gabais Munemōn rīge nhĒrenn ²frī rē cōic mbliadan.³ Is leis ro tinscanta ⁴munceda ōir ⁵fō braigtib dōene in hĒrinn, .i. muin maine, .i. maine fō muinēlaib. Conerbailt⁶ de thām in Aidniu.⁷

R³: Īar sin trā gabais Muinuimūn mac Cais Clothach meic Irārda rīgi nĒrenn i flaith Arbatus, cēit rīg Mead. Cōic bliadna do a rīgi nĒrenn. Is les ro tindscaintea muncce ōir fo braigdig ar tūs i nĒrinn, .i. muin maine fo muinēlaib. Conderbailt do thām in Aidne Conacht iar sin, i flaith Arbatus.

XIX.—FAILDERGDŌIT.

517. R¹: Gabais ¹Aildergdōit mac ²Munemōin meic Cais Clothach meic Airir Ārda [*sic*] meic Rothechta meic Rosa meic Glais meic Nuadat ³Declaim ⁴meic Echach Fāebarglais⁴ meic Conmail meic Ēbir ⁵meic Mīlid.⁶ Is ⁷na aimsir bātar failge ōir im dōitib. Dorochair⁷ la ⁸Sīrna mac ⁹Dēin ¹⁰*ut quidam dicunt*; ¹¹nō is la Ollomain Fotla mac Fīachaig Finnseochaig ¹²do rochair, i¹³ Temraig ¹⁴*quod uerius est*.

¹⁵*Reciprocatio hic ab Ethrial usque Sīrna,*

Ethriel mac Iareoil Fatha . . .

R³: Gabais Aildeargdōit mac Muineamōin meic Cais Clothach Meic hIrarda meic Roitheachtaich meic Rosa meic Glais meic Nuadat Declaim, meic Echach Fāebarglais meic Conmáeil meic Ēbir Find meic Mīlead Espāin. I flaith Arbatus rīg Med rogob rīgi nĒrenn. Is na aimsir bādar failgi ōir im dōidib ar tūs in Ērinn. Dorochair imorro Aildergdōid la Sīrna mac Dēin, *ut alii aiunt*; nō is la hOllam Fotla mac Fīachach Finnseochaig docheair i Temraid atā, *et quod uerius est id.* San laith chētna .i. a flaith Arbatus ri Med.

516. ¹ Rogab Min ² om. fri rē Min ³ ins. .xx. Min ⁴ munece
oir F munece oir VA ⁵ fo braigte fer nĒrenn F ⁶ ins. iartain Min
⁷ ins. iartain F [17 variants catalogued mostly orthographical and
unimportant].

517. ¹ Aillergdoit F Aildergoit R

² -mon R

³ Diclam VA

XVIII.—MUINEMÓN.

516. R¹: Muinemón took the kingship of Ireland for a space of five years. By him were given golden neck-torques under the necks of men in Ireland; *muin* is “an ornament”, that is “an ornament under [= pendent from] necks.” He died of plague in Aidne.

R³: Thereafter Muinemón s. Cas Clothach s. Irárd took the kingship of Ireland, in the reign of Arbaces, the first king of the Medes. Five years was he in the kingship of Ireland. By him were given golden torques under necks at first in Ireland; *muin* is “an ornament” upon necks. He died of plague in Aidne of Connachta thereafter, in the reign of Arbaces.

XIX. FAILDERGDÓIT.

517. R¹: [F]aildergdóit s. Muinemón s. Cas Clothach s. Irárd s. Rothechtaid s. Ros s. Glas s. Nuadu Declam s. Eochu Fáebarglas s. Conmáel s. Éber s. Míl took [the kingship of Ireland to the end of ten years]. In his time there were golden rings about hands. He fell at the hands of Sírna s. Dén *ut quidam dicunt*; or it is at the hands of Ollom Fotla s. Fíachu Finscothach that he fell in Temair, *quod uerius est*.

A recapitulation here, from Ethriel to Sírna—

Poem no. CIII.

R³: [F]aildergdóit s. Muinemón s. Cas Clothach s. Irárd s. Rothechtaid s. Ros s. Glas s. Nuadu Declam s. Eochu Fáeb urgia s. Conmáel s. Éber Finn s. Míl of Spain took [the kingship]; in the reign of Arbaces king of the Medes he took the kingship of Ireland. It is in his time that rings of gold enclosed hands first in Ireland. Fáildergdóit fell at the hands of Sírna s. Dén *ut alii aiunt*. Or it is at the hands of Ollom Fotla s. Fíachu Finscothach that he fell in Temair, *et id est quod uerius est*. It was under the same reign, that of Arbaces king of the Medes.

⁴⁻⁴ om. R ⁵ om. meic Milid Min ⁶ ins. Espain F: ins. rígi hÉrenn
 co cenn .x. mbl. Min ⁷⁻⁷ leis ro hairnecht failge óir im dóite co
 torchair Min ⁸ Sín L ⁹ nDein V om. F ¹⁰ ut alii dicunt Min
¹¹ .i. is la (lallain Δ) Ollomain Min ¹² om. do rochair, and ins. an
 digail a athar R ¹³ ins. cath Min ¹⁴ ins. et R ¹⁵ in Min only;
 reciprocasio V -cacio Δ: Ethrel R.

XX.—OLLOM FOTLA.

518. R¹: Ollam Fotla¹ mac Fíachach Finnscothaig* ²i r-ríge iartain fri rē cethrachat bliadan. Is ūad ainmnigther ³Ulaíd, .i. ollēith, ō Ollomain; ⁊ is ⁴leis cētna dernad Feis Temrach ⁊ is aici dorōnad Mūr ⁵n-Olloman hi Temraig. Ocus ro gab ⁶seisiur dia ⁊chlaind ⁸ríge hĒrenn, ⁹cen nech etorru. Ocus ¹⁰ēc a āenur atbath ina mūr,

*From * onward Min substitutes the following:—*

—rogab rīgi hĒrenn iar n-Āildergdoit co cend cethrachat bliadan. Is laís ¹¹cētna dernad ¹²Fes Temrach. Ēc atbath ina mūr.

R³: Dogob iarsin Ollam Fotla mac Fíachach Fīnscothaich rīgi nĒrenn i flaith Arbatus. Ceathracha bliadan robai a rīgi nĒrend, ⁊ is ūada ainmnighear Ulaíd, .i. “uilli leath leo”; nō Ulaíd, .i. “olleith,” o Ollamain. Ocus is leis cētna ndearnad Feis Temra; ⁊ is aici do ronnad Mūr nOllaman i Teamraid ar tūs. Ocus do gob seser da cloind rīgi nĒrenn cen nech eaturru; ⁊ is na flaith testa Arbatus rī Med; ⁊ is na flaith rogob Socofainos rīgi Med, ⁊ is na laith sin atbath Ollam Fotla i Temraid, iar caithem cethrachat bliadan.

XXI.—FĪNNACHTA.

519. R¹: Fīnnachta mac Olloman; snechta fīna bai inna flaith. Do thām atbath i m-Maig Inis la Ultu. Fíche bliadan dō i r-ríge.

R³: Gobais Fīndachta mac Olloman Fodla rīgi nĒrenn andiaid a athar i flaith Secofainus.^(a) Sneachta fīna ina flaith.

518. ¹ ins. trā Min	² arríge nĒrenn in tan sin F	³ ō Ulaíd ē
leith ō Ollomain	⁴ i cetna derned F	⁵ om. n- F
		⁶ .ui. rīg F

(a) This curious perversion may have developed thus—Some glossator, confused by the contemporary “Coenus king of Macedon” may have supposed that the name should have been “Cosarmus”, and wrote “co” as a “correction” above the first syllable of the name; a copyist misunderstood the correction, and took it to be an omitted syllable supplied. The changing of “sarmus” to “fainus” would be quite easy in the Irish script.

XX.—OLLOM FOTLA.

518. R¹: Ollom Fotla s. Fíachu Fínscothach in the kingdom thereafter for a space of forty years. From him is named Ulaíd, “the big side” from Ollom; and by him was the Assembly of Temair first convened; and by him was the Rampart of the Scholars made in Temair. Six of his descendants took the kingship of Ireland, with no one between them. ^(a) And a natural death he died alone, within his Rampart.

Min.: He took the kingship of Ireland after Fáildergdoit, till the end of forty years. By him was the Assembly of Temair first convened. He died a natural death within his Rampart.

R³: Thereafter Ollom Fotla s. Fíachu Fínscothach took the kingship of Ireland, in the reign of Arbaces. Forty years was he in the kingship of Ireland, and from him is Ulaíd named, that is “a great side with them”, or “Ulaíd” that is “great side”, from Ollom. And by him was the Assembly of Temair first convened; and by him was the Scholars’ Rampart first made in Temair. Six of his descendants took the kingship of Ireland, with no one between them. In his reign Arbaces king of the Medes died, and in his reign Sosarmus took the kingship of the Medes, and in his reign Ollom Fotla died in Temair, after spending forty years [in the kingship].

XXI.—FÍNNACHTA.

519. R¹: Fínnachta s. Ollom; there was snow of wine in his reign. Of plague he died, in Mag Inis in Ulaíd. Twenty years had he in the kingdom.

R³: Fínnachta s. Ollom Fotla took the kingship of Ireland after his father, in the reign of Sosarmus. There was snow

⁷ claeind F ⁸ om. rige F ⁹ cenech L: cenech no can nech aile F
¹⁰ a ec a aenur ana mur F ¹¹ cetnad ¹² fes VA (feiss Δ).

519. *Only trifling orthographical variants.*

(a) This succession of six kings is the dynasty referred to, *ante p.* . It would be impossible to discuss its historical or cultural importance here, but I may refer the reader to my *Tara*, chap. III, where the whole complex matter is set forth.

Do thām adbath i Maig Inis la hUltaib, iar mbeith fichi bliadan i rīgi nĒrenn. Is na flaith adbath Socofainus.

XXII.—SLĀNOLL.

520. R¹: Slānoll mac Olloman,¹ nī bai galar ²inna ³flaith. Ocus nī fes ⁴ca galar ⁵rodnue,⁶ acht a ⁷fagbāil marb,⁸ ⁹sech nīr šae dath, ¹⁰nī ra lob a chorp, 7 tucad¹¹ talmain ¹²lia mac, la Ailill, ¹³dia fīs, ¹⁴i eind cethrachat bliadan. Tricha bliadan do i r-rīgi.

R³: Īar sin gabais Slānoll mac Olloman Fotla rīgi nĒrenn, i flaith Maidius rīg Mead. Nī bai galar ina flaith, 7 nī feas ca galar nodruc, acht a fagāil ¹⁵marb, na imdaid. Ocus nī ro soith dath, 7 hi ro lob a chorp; 7 tucad a talman la mac, .i. la hOilill mac Slānuill, i eind bliadna, 7 nī ro lob. Tricha bliadan dō i rīge nĒrenn, sul fuair in bās sin.

XXIII.—GĒDE OLLGOTHACH.

521. R¹: ¹Gabais Gēide ²Ollgothach ³mac Ollaman rīge hĒrenn.⁴ Ba ⁵binnithir ⁶tēta menderott guth 7 ⁷amor cach duine ⁸inna flaith. ⁹Conid ro marb ¹⁰Fīacha mac Fīadehon.

R³: Dogob thrā Gēidi Ollgothach rīgi nĒrenn i flaith Maidius rīg Mead. Ocht mbladna dō i flaith nĒrenn. Is na flaith fa bindithir la cāch guth aroile, amail bēidis tēda mendchrot. Conaid ro marb Fīac mac Fīadehon.

520. ¹*ins.* Fotla R; *ins. also* .xuiii. bl. VA ²an F ina Min
³Flaithius F flaith R ⁴cia FMin ⁵rodnue F rosfulc VA (-ucc A)
 rofulc R ⁶*ins.* fein Min ⁷faghail V faghail A faghail R ⁸*ins.*
 in Ailt Midchuarta in Temraig Min (ina ailt A im ailt V Midchuartha V
 hi Temraig VA) ⁹see in ro soi F 7 nī ro soi Min ¹⁰7 nī ro FMin
¹¹*ins.* a chorp V (corp AR) ¹²la mac .i. VA; lia mac .i. Ailill a
 ainm R ¹³i forba .xl. bl. Min ¹⁴*ins.* beos eindas roboi 7 nī ro
 lob *and om.* i eind .xl. bl. *om.* .xxx. bl. do i r-rige L ¹⁵Marb *here* *yc.*

of wine in his reign. Of plague he died, in Mag Inis in Ulaid, after being twenty years in the kingdom of Ireland. It is in his reign that Sosarmus died.

XXII.—SLÁNOLL.

520. R¹: Slánoll s. Ollom, there was no disease during his reign. And it is unknown what disease carried him off, but he was found dead [in the Midchuart House in Temair]; yet his colour changed not, and his body decayed not. He was taken from the earth by his son, Ailill, to find out [how he was], at the end of forty years; [and his body was not decayed]. He had thirty years in the kingship.

R³: Thereafter Slánoll s. Ollom Fotla took the kingship of Ireland, in the reign of Madidus king of the Medes. There was no disease during his reign. It is not known what disease carried him off, but he was found dead in his bed. And his colour changed not, nor did his body decay; and it was taken from the earth by his son Oilill s. Slánoll, at the end of a year, and it was not decayed. Thirty years had he in the kingship of Ireland before he died in that manner.

XXIII.—GÉIDE OLLGOTHACH.

521. R¹: Géide Ollgothach s. Ollom took the kingship of Ireland. Sweet as the strings of a zither was the voice and singing of every man in his reign. Fíachu s. Fíadchú slew him.

R³: Then Géide Ollgothach took the kingship of Ireland in the reign of Madidus king of the Medes. Eight years had he in the principedom of Ireland. During his reign everyone thought the voice of his fellow sweet, as it were the strings of zithers. Fíace s. Fíadchú slew him.

521. ¹rogab Min (gab *dittographed* R) ²Oilella F ³ins. post VA: righi nErenn F; Min *omits* n- ⁴ins. fri rae .uiii. mbl. dēc F
⁵bindidir VA ⁶re for tēta F; om. Min ⁷fogur F amar each Min
⁸ana flaithius F ⁹a haplography here extending into the next paragraph L; evidently the scribe of F was about to commit the same error, for he has here inserted the words *is leis, the beginning of the sentence with which the gap in L is closed.* ¹⁰Fiace Findolleheis mac Finnachta Min. (with as usual certain minor orthographical variants).

XXIV.—FĪACHU FINDOILCHES.

522. R¹: ¹Fīacha Findoilches mac Fīnachta, tricha bliadan²; ceindfīinna uile ³inille Ērenn ⁴ana flaithius.¹ Is leis ⁵conrottacht Dūn Cūli ⁶Sibrilli .i. Cenannais. Issed tucad⁷ bō cendfīind hĒrenn leis. Do rochair thrā⁸ Fīach⁹ la Berngal mac Gēde i ndigail a athar ¹⁰fēin.

R³: Īar sin thrā do gob Fīacha Cendindan mac Finachta meic Gēidi Ollgothaig rīgi nĒrenn i flaith Cairdisis rī Mead. Cend fīinda uile scotha ina flaith, no cend-fīinda ba Ērenn ina aimsir. Is leis ro cumdaiged Dūn Chūili Sibrilli, .i. Ceanandus; is ead thuead cāin bō ceindfīinda Ērenn leis ind, combo Cenannas ĩar sin. Dorochair thrā Fīacha Cendfīindan la Bearngal mac Gēidi i ndigail a athar. Is na flaith adbath Cairdisis rī Mead.

XXV.—BERNGAL.

523. R¹: ¹Gabais Berngal ²mac Gēde ³rīge nhĒrenn.³ Is ⁴na remis ⁵luide ĩth a hĒrenn, ⁶ar immad in ⁷chocaid—

LF

Min

γ ⁸dorochair ⁹iartain la Ailill acht miach ¹⁰co leth, ¹¹*ut dixit*
mac Slānuill. *Berngal badb flaith baiged-*

neach

¹²condorehair ¹³*post* la hAilill
mac Slānuill meic Eachach
Ollamain.

R³: Do gab thrā Bearndgal mac Gēidi Olgothaig rīgi nĒreand γ Alban, ĩar marbad Fhīacha Cendfīindain, i flaith

522. ¹⁻¹ *The haplography of L (see preceding ¶) includes these words:*
Fīace Finolles R Finolnes F ² *ins.* do Min ³bae VΔ bai R
⁴ina remis Min ⁵conrothacht F conrotat VΔ conrotacht R ⁶Sibrill F
⁷ *ins.* cain FMin ⁸ *ins.* iartain V: Fīace Finnoll Min ⁹ *ins.*
mac Finnachta iartain Δ; mac F., V; iartain R ¹⁰fēine L sein F
om. Min.

XXIV.—FÍACHU FINDOILCHES.

522. R¹: Fíachu Findoilches s. Fínachta, thirty years. All the cattle of Ireland had white heads in his reign. By him was built the fortress of Cúl Sibrille, that is, Cenannas. It is he who appropriated [a tax of] the white-headed cattle of Ireland. Fíachu fell at the hands of Berngal s. Géide in vengeance for his father.

R³: Thereafter Fíachu Cendfinnan s. Finnachta s. Géide Ollgothach took the kingship of Ireland, in the reign of Cardyceas king of the Medes. All the flowers of Ireland had white heads during his reign, or white-headed were the cattle of Ireland in his time. By him was the fortress of Cúl Sibrille built, that is Cenannas; it is a fact that a tribute of the white-headed cattle of Ireland was taken by him thither, so that it was [known as] “Cenannas” thereafter. Fíachu Cennfinnan fell at the hands of Berngal s. Géide in vengeance for his father. In his reign died Cardyceas King of the Medes.

XXV.—BERNGAL.

523. R¹: Berngal s. Géide took the kingship of Ireland. It is in his reign that corn failed from Ireland, for the greatness of war—

and he fell thereafter at the hands of Ailill s. Slánoll. save a sack and a half, *ut dixit*—

Poem no. CIV.

Till he fell thereafter at the hands of Ailill s. Slánoll s. Eochaid Ollom.

R³: Then Berngal s. Géide Ollgothach took the kingship of Ireland and of Alba, after the slaying of Fíachu Cennfinnan,

523. ¹ Rogab Min; 7 *prefixed*, R ² *om.* mac G., R ³⁻³ rige nErenn
 fria dā bl. deg no .xxi. FMin ⁴ ina VA ⁵ laide F luid M
⁶ iar rimad, *written, and the initial r imperfectly erased* F; imad VR
 imat A ⁷ coeda F coiethe VA cogtha R ⁸ da F ⁹ *om.* iartain F
¹⁰ colleith R ¹¹ ud V ¹² co torchair VR ¹³ *om.* post R.

Dioces rīg Med. Bliadan ar fichit do. Is na flaith dochuaid ith 7 blicht a hĒrind, ar imid a chocaid. Dorochair iar sin la hAilill mac Slānuill meic Ollaman Fotla a rē Dioces.

XXVI.—AILILL.

L

F

Min

524. iartain xu. bliadna, Rogab Ailill mac mac Slānuill iartain co torchair la Sīrna Slānuill *post*, sē (*sic*) co torchair la mac Dēin meic bliadna dēce, co Sīrna mac Dēin meic Damail; is dēsin torchair la Sīrna Denuil Denuil; is ro chan Feircertne mac nDēin, *ut* dēsin ro chan Fer- fili in duan— *pra*— certne—

Ollom Fotla, feochair ngal.

R³: Do gob iarum Ailill mac Slānuill, meic Ollaman Fotla, meic Fiachach Fin[n]scothaich, meic Sētna Airt, meic Airtri, meic Ēbir, meic Īr meic Milead Espāin, rīgi nĒrenn i flaith Dioces rī Med. Dā bliadain dēc dō, condorechair la Sīrna mac Dēin meic Roichthechtaich; conad do ro chet Fercertne file—

Ollom Fotla, feochair ngal.

XXVII.—SĪRNA SŌEGLACH.

525. R¹: Sīrna ¹trā ²mac Dēin meic ³Demail meic ⁴Rothechtaid meic Main meic Ōengusa,⁵ issē ro sear ⁶flaithius Ulad ri Temraig; 7 is ē ro ⁷diglastar Rothechtaid mac Main, sēnathair a athar, forro. ⁸Is ē in Rothechtaid sin ro marbsat ⁹Ulad i fill, hi Cruachain. ¹⁰Do rochair Berngal¹⁰ la Sīrna ¹¹mac Dēin indsin, ¹²marōen 7 Ailill; 7 dorochair ¹³leis Ailill iartain. Is ē Sīrna bai cēt bliadan i cocud for Ulto. ¹⁴Gabaid rīge iartain.¹⁴ Is ē¹⁵ ro bris cath Aircheltra for Ulto, 7 cath Sléibe Airbrig, 7 cath Cind Dūin in ¹⁶Asul, 7 cath Mona

525. ¹om. Min ²mac Dēin *dittographed* VA ³Demail F, Deman R
⁴Rechtada VA (dh V) Rothachta R ⁵*ins.* Olmuc Min ⁶flaithius V
 flaith R ⁷diglaigestar F ⁸*ins.* ar Min ⁹om. A ¹⁰⁻¹⁰Berngal

in the reign of Deioeces king of the Medes. He had twenty-one years. In his reign corn and milk failed from Ireland, for the abundance of his warfare. He fell thereafter at the hands of Ailill s. Slánoll s. Ollom Fotla, in the time of Deioeces.

XXVI.—AILILL.

524. R¹: Ailill s. Slánoll took the kingship afterwards, fifteen [or sixteen] years, till he fell at the hands of Sirna s. Dian s. Denol [or Damal]. Thereof Fercertne chanted—

Poem no. CV.

R³: Thereafter Ailill s. Slánoll s. Ollom Fotla s. Fíachu Finnscóthach s. Sétna Airt s. Airtri s. Éber s. Ír s. Míl of Spain took the kingship of Ireland in the reign of Deioeces king of the Medes. Twelve years had he, till he fell at the hands of Sirna s. Dian s. Rothechtaid; so that of him Fercertne the poet chanted—

Poem no. CV.

XXVII.—SÍRNA SOEGALACH.

525. R¹: Now Sirna s. Dian s. Demal s. Rothechtaid s. Maen s. Óengus, he it is who separated the principedom of Ulaid from Temair; and it was he who avenged Rothechtaid s. Maen, his father's grandfather, upon them. This is that Rothechtaid whom the Ulaid slew in treachery in Cruachu. Berngal fell then at the hands of Sírna s. Dian, along with Ailill; Ailill fell at his (Sírna's) hands thereafter. This is that Sirna who was an hundred years in battle against the Ulaid. He took the kingship thereafter. It is he who broke the battle of

darochair F ¹¹ om. mac Dēin Min ¹² om. Min; also om. 7 Ail. FMin
¹³ Aill. leis beus VA Aill. iartain leis beus R ¹⁴⁻¹⁴ om. Min ¹⁵ ins.
 Sirna Min: brisis VA (-ss- A) ¹⁶ Assu F Assal A Asal R ¹⁷⁻¹⁷ om. F

¹⁷Foichmig la hU Følge, ¹⁸for Martinu ⁊ ¹⁸for Ernu. ¹⁹Is na aimsir slogad ar tūs in hĒrinn; ⁊ is na amsir¹⁹ cath Mōna¹⁷ Trōgaide ²⁰i Cianacht,* .i. Lugair mac ²¹Lugidoth tuc leis ²²Fomorchu dar hĒrind. Ro thinōlsat fir hĒrenn do chath fri Lugair co Mōin Trōgaide.²² In tan batar oc slaide in chatha, do formi tam forro, ²³conapthatar fir hĒrenn and, ⁊ conerbailt and Lugoir, ⁊ Ciasarn rī Fomorach, ⁊ rī hĒrenn, Sīrna, *ut quidam dicunt*. Aecht atberat araile eolaig ²⁴isin Alind do rochair, la Rothechtaid Rotha mac Ronain, *quod uerius est*. Is do hein (*sic*) rochan in file so sīs²⁴—

Sīrna Sāeglach, sāer in flaith . . .

²⁵*Item de eodem*²⁵—

Cath Mōna Trōgaide tair . . .

Dorochair trā Sīrna la Rothechtaid,²⁶ in Alind.

*Min substitutes from * onward—*

hi torchair Lugair mac Logha, ⁊ ²⁷Ciasrall mac Dorchā rī Fomorach, ⁊ an ar archena. Is leis ro tinnsenad cēt slūaiged in Ērinn; ²⁸co torchair la Rothechtaid Rotha mac ²⁹Rōāin in ³⁰Allaind, ³¹amail asbert—

Sīrna sāeglach, ⁊c.

R³: Rogob iarsin Sīrna, mac Dēin, meic Roithechtaich, meic Main, meic Ōengusa Olmucaid, meic Fīachach Labraindi, meic Smirguill, meic Ēnbotha, meic Tigermāis, meic Follaich, meic Eithreoil, meic Īreoil Fātha, meic Ēremōn, meic Mīlead Espāin, rīgi nĒrenn i flaith Dioces rī Med. Is ē Sīrna ro scar flaithius Temrach ro hUlltaib; ⁊ is ē ro dīgail Roithechtaich

¹⁸⁻¹⁸ *om.* Min

¹⁹⁻¹⁹ *om.* Min., *ins.* ⁊. *Here in marg.* L, is trōg aided

²⁰ a Cianachta (*a correction from a false start Cru-*) F; *om.* Min.

²¹ Loga F

²²⁻²² Fomoireche tar ceann Er. Do ratsat Er. cath do i

m-Mōin Trōgaide F

²³ conaptattar F

²⁴⁻²⁴ is le Rothechtaid

Aircheltra against the Ulaid, and the battle of Sliab Airbrig, and the battle of Cend Dúin in Asal, and the battle of Móin Foichnig in Ui Failge against the Mairtine and the Erna. In his time hosting began in Ireland; and in his time was the battle of Móin Trógaide in Cianachta: that is, Lugair s. Lugidoth brought the Fomoiré over Ireland with him. The Men of Ireland assembled to Móin Trógaide to fight against the Fomoiré. When they were in the thick of the battle a plague broke out over them, so that the Men of Ireland died there, and Lugair and Ciasarn the king of the Fomoiré died, as well as Sírna king of Ireland, *ut quidam dicunt*. But other scholars say that it was in Alinn that he fell, at the hands of Rothechtaid Roth s. Ronán, *quod uerius est*. Of him the poet chanted as follows—

Poem no. CVIX.

Item de eodem—

Poem no. CVII.

Then Sírna fell at the hands of Rothechtaid in Alind.

Min: where Lugair s. Lug fell, and Ciasrall s. Dorcha king of the Fomoiré, and a general slaughter. By him was the first hosting begun in Ireland. He fell at the hands of Rothechtaid Rotha s. Róán in Alainn, as one saith . . .

Poem no. CVI.

R³: Thereafter Sírna s. Dían s. Rothechtaid s. Maen s. Óengus Olmucach s. Fíachu Labrainne s. Smirgoll s. [S]enboth s. Tigernmas s. Follach s. Ethrial s. Íriel Fáid s. Érimón s. Míl of Spain took the kingship of Ireland, in the reign of Deioeces king of the Medes. This is that Sírna who separated the kingship of Temair from the Ulaid; and it is he

mac Roain dorochair Sirna amail asbert in file F ²⁵⁻²⁵ as do sin ro
 chan in senchaid in duan aile sea sin F ²⁶ ins. Rota F ²⁷ Ciarall R
²⁵ corochair V ²⁹ Roan AR ³⁰ Alinn VR ³¹ conid desinn asberar
 an suithe so sis R

mac Main a senathair feisin; dōig is ē in Roithechtaich sin ro marbsad Ulaid a fill, a Cruachain la Sētna Art mac Airtrī meic Ēbir meic Īr meic Mīlid. Dorochair Bearngal la Sīrna mac Dēn indsin, marāen ⁊ Ailill; ⁊ dorochair Ailill. Ocus is ē Sīrna ro bai cēd bliadan i cocad for Ultu. Gabais rīgi iarsin; ⁊ is ē ro bris cath Airchealtra for Ulaib, ⁊ cath Slēbi Arbrig, ⁊ cath Chind Dūin, ⁊ cath Mōna Trōdaidi i Cīannachta; .i. Lugair mac Lugroich tue lais Fomorehu tar Ērind. Ro humsad fir Ērenn do chath fri Lugair eo Mōin. In tan bādar oc slaidi in chatha do formi tām, conapadar fir Ērenn and, ⁊ conderbailt and Lugair, ⁊ Ciasarnn rī Fomoire, ⁊ rī Ērenn, Sīrna, *ut alii aiunt*. Acht adbert aroile d'eolchaib is and dorochair Sīrna, la Roithechtaich Rot mac Rōāin, rīg Galaig. Conad do rochan in file annseo—

Sīrna Sāeglach, sāer in flaith . . .

³¹Conad do na gnīmradaib cētna do chan in t-eolach so³¹—

*Cath Mōna Trōgaide thair . . .**

XXVIII.—ROTHECHTAID.

526. R¹: ¹Bai ²Rothectad Rotha¹ secht mbliadna ³i r-rīge nĒrenn, ⁴co ro loisc tene ⁵gelain ⁶in Dūn ⁷Sobairce. Is leis arricht carpat ⁸cethri n-ech ⁹in hĒrenn⁹ ar tūs.¹⁰

R³: Sin bliadain sin trā rogob Roitheachtaich mac Rōāin rīgi nĒrenn iar marb Sīrna meic Dēin i flaith Fraoirtes rīg Mead. Seacht mbliadna dō i rīgi nĒrenn, corort tine gealan i nDūn Šobairce. Is na flaith ro rindead carbaid ceitri n-ech ar tūs i nĒirind riam, ⁊ da rīgāin doroinde iad.

³²⁻³² *this in marg. of M.*

526. ¹⁻¹ *om.* F ² Rotheachtaigh Rotho V Rothech Rotha R
³ irighi V irigi R ⁴ corosloisc F ⁵ gelan V ⁶ ic R ⁷ Šob. F
t Sobairce V ⁸ .iiii. riadh V; *om.* R ⁹⁻⁹ *om.* FVR ¹⁰ *ins.* in Er- R.

* At this point A, and V in its original form, break off. The latter has been continued in a different hand, or rather in several different hands, the continuators copying from a MS. similar to, but not identical with L—perhaps more closely resembling F—in which the Roll of the Kings ended with Dathi.

who avenged Rothechtaid s. Maen, his own grandfather. For it is that Rothechtaid whom the Ulaid slew in treachery in Cruachu, with Sétua Art s. Airtri s. Éber s. Ír s. Míl. Berngal fell at the hands of Sírna s. Dén thereafter, together with Ailill, and Ailill fell. This is that Sírna who was an hundred years in war against the Ulaid. He took the kingship thereafter; and it is he who broke the battle of Aircheltra against the Ulaid, and the battle of Sliab Airbrig, and the battle of Cenn Dúin, and the battle of Móin Trógaide in Cíannacht. Lugair s. Lugroth brought with him the Fomoiré over Ireland. The Men of Ireland assembled (?) to battle against Lugair at the Bog. When they were in the heat of the battle, a plague broke forth, so that the men of Ireland died there, and Lugair and Ciasarn king of the Fomoiré died there, and Sírna, the king of Ireland, *ut alii aiunt*. But other scholars say that where Sírna fell was at the hands of Rothechtaid Roth s. Róán king of the Gailenga. Of this the poet chanted as follows—

Poem no. CVI.

And of the same transactions the learned chanted thus—

Poem no. CVII.

XXVIII.—ROTHECHTAID.

526. R¹: Rothechtaid Rotha was seven years in the kingship of Ireland, till lightning burnt him in Dún Sobairce. By him were four-horse chariots first introduced into Ireland.

R³: In that year Rothechtaid s. Róán took the kingship of Ireland after the slaying of Sírna s. Dían in the reign of Fraortes king of the Medes. Seven years had he in the kingship of Ireland, till lightning slew him in Dún Sobairce. In his reign four-horse chariots were first made in Ireland; for his queen he made them.

In F this ¶ links with the preceding thus: Do rochair tra Sirna la Rothechtaid Rotha, .uiii. mbliadna irrige nErenn corosloise tene, etc.

XXIX.—ELIM.

527. R¹: ¹Gabais Ellim Olfīnsnechta rīge ²hĒrenn ōen bliadain, ³co torchair la Gīallchath, mac Ailella Olchāin, meic Sīrna.

R³: Dogob iar sin Eilim Ollfīndachta mac Roithechtaich, meic Rōāin, rīgi nĒrenn i flaith Fraortes rīg Med. Sneachta fīma na flaith (Aen bliadain a flaith), co torchair la Gīallchad mac Aililla Olchāin, i cath Chomair Thrī nUisqui thes.

XXX.—GĪALLCHAD.

528. R¹: ¹Gabais Gīallchadh rīge fri rē nōi mbliadan. ²Tue gīall ³each ⁴cōic fīr a m-Mumain. ⁵Co torchair i ⁶m-Maig Muaide la Art ⁷Imlig mac ⁸Elim.

R³: Gabais Gīallchad, mac Aililla Olchāin, meic Sīrna Sāeglaig, meic Dēin, rīgi nĒrenn i flaith Fraortes . . .

XXXI.—ART IMLECH.

529. R¹: Gabais ¹Art Imlig rīge hĒrenn dā bliadain dēc, 7 ro classa secht ndūine leis, conid ro marb Nuadu Fīnd Fāil mac Gīallchadha.

R³: Dā bliadain dēc dō, 7 ro classa seacht ndūine lais. Conaid ro marb Nuada Fīnd Fāil mac Gīallchada i cath. Is a flaith Gīallchada adbath Ofraortes rīg Mead, 7 ro gab Cirasersex rī Med.

XXXII.—NUADU FINN FĀIL.

530. R¹: Bai Nuadu Fīnd Fāil ¹sesca bliadan ²i r-rīge hĒrenn. ³Do rochair la ⁴Bres Rī mac Airt Imlig.

R³: No is a flaith Fraortes rīg Med ro gob Nuadu Fīnd Fāil

527. ¹Rogab dana VR ²nEr. FVR ³ins. i. sneachta fīma ina re V (*this is interlined in L, with fria for ina*).

528. ¹Giallchad mac Ailella, gabais-sein rige nEr. fri .ix. mbl. F; Bai Giallchadh .ix. mbl. i righi nEr., V; Bai G. i rīgi .ix. mbl. R ²ins. co R ³om. each F gacha V ⁴coicer F coicir VR ⁵condorchair V ⁶Mugain Muaidhe FV Muig Muaidhi R; Muade, *the a stroked out L*

XXIX. ELIM.

527. R¹: Elim Olfínechta took the kingship of Ireland one year, till he fell at the hands of Giallachad s. Ailill Olcháin s. Sírna.

R³: Thereafter Elim Olfínechta s. Rothechtaid s. Róán took the kingship of Ireland, in the reign of Fraortes king of the Medes. There was snow of wine in his reign. [One year was his reign], till he fell at the hands of Giallachad s. Ailill Olcháin in the battle of Comair Trí nUisce southward.

XXX.—GÍALLCHAD.

528. R¹: Gíallchad took the kingship for a space of nine years. He took a hostage from every five men in Mumu; so he fell in Mag Muaide at the hands of Art Imlech s. Elim.

R³: Gíallchad s. Ailill Olcháin s. Sírna Sóegelach, s. Dian took the kingship of Ireland in the reign of Fraortes . . .

XXXI.—ART IMLECH.

529. R¹: Art Imlech took the kingship of Ireland for twelve years; and seven forts were dug by him, till Nuadu Finn Fáil s. Gíallchad slew him.

R³: . . . Twelve years had he, and seven forts were dug by him. So Nuada Finn Fáil s. Gíallchad slew him in battle. It is in the reign of Gíallchad that Fraortes king of the Medes died, and Cyaxares took the kingship of the Medes.

XXXII.—NUADU FINN FÁIL.

530. R¹: Nuadu Finn Fáil was sixty [or forty] years in the kingship of Ireland. He fell at the hands of Bres Rí s. Art Imlech.

R³: Or it is in the reign of Fraortes king of the Medes that

¹ nImleach F ⁸ Oilella L, Elim Ollfinnachta R. *A haplography here extending into the next reign M.*

529. ¹ om. Art F.

530. ¹ .lx. with no .xl. interlined above, L; .lx. no .xl. ut alii aiunt Min (.lx. no om. V, ali R) ² om. i rr. hEr. Min ³ condorechair Min

⁴ Bress Nuado L, Breisi R.

mac Gíallchada, meic Ailella Oleháin, rígi nĒrenn. Airmid eōlaich cor gob Eochaid Opthach, do sīl Ēbir, ⁊ is les dorōnta sceīth, airgdide nō umaide, do Gāidelaiḃ. Dorochair thrā Nuadu la Breas Rīg mac Airt Imlig. Ocus ee airmid eolaig Eochaid Opthach reim Nuadu is andiaid Bres tic, iar cen mair, amair adber.

XXXIII.—BRES.

531. R¹: ¹Gabais Bres ríge,² ⁊ ro bris ³il-chatha ⁴for Fomóire; ⁵conerbailt ⁶i Carn Chonluain.

R³: Gabais Breas Rīg mac Airt Imlig rígi nĒrenn, i flaith Nabcadasor rī Pears; ⁊ Campares mac ¹Cir i comflaithis ⁊ Bres. Círiaxiser rī Mead, dā bliadain trichad dō, ⁊ isin deachmad bliadain a rígi ro chuaid Nabcadon a mBaibiloin; ⁊ is na rē ro loscead Tempall Solman. Slicht eōlaig aile so, .i. Aistigis do gobāil rígi Med, ⁊ comflaithius dō ⁊ do Nabcadon, .i. cēd rīg na nGallacda: ⁊ airmid eōlaig intlehta sin corob ē Nuada ²Find Fāil do baī for Ērinn annsin, a gobāil rígi do Nabcadon. Ocus mās ġir sin, is nar ndiaid tic Breas. Cir mac Dair imorro, cēt rīg na Pears is ris aderthai “Nabcadon Cirius,” .i. rīg dēigenach na nGallacda; ocus rucustair in broit a Baibiloin, ⁊ Nuadu Find Fāil fa rīg Ērenn andsin. Uair airmid na croinice socht mōr re cian d’aimsir o Nuadat Find Fāil anuas for Sīl nĒrimōin. Mas ġir in slicht sin, is andsin seuireas in Ceathromad Āes in domain, .i. o David eo broit mBaibileni; is ē seo a fead do bliadnaib, .i. CCCCLXXIII, ⁊ Bres do rēir in ślechta sin nar ndiaid; ⁊ tindseadal in cōicead aēs, ⁊ Eochaid Opthach nār ndiaid, iar mBres. Do gob iarom Breas rígi iar Nuada Find Fāil, i flaith Nabcadasor, ⁊ ro bris ilchatha ³for Fomore; conderbailt oe Carnd Condlnain.

531. R¹: ¹Rogab Bress V, rogab Breisi ríge R ²ins. .ix. mbl. Min
³il-cath R ⁴om. for Fom. R ⁵coneorchair R ⁶oe Carnn F an

Nuadu Finn Fáil s. Gíallehad s. Ailill Olcháin took the kingship of Ireland. Scholars reckon that Eochaid Apthach of the seed of Éber took it, and by him were made silver or brazen shields for the Gáedil. So Nuadu fell at the hands of Bres Rí s. Art Imlech. And though scholars reckon Eochaid Apthach as before Nuadu, it is after Bres that he comes, after a long time, as it is said.

XXXIII.—BRES.

531. R¹: Bres took the kingship [nine years], and broke many battles against the Fomoiré, till he died in Carn Conluain.

R²: Bres Rí s. Art Imlech took the kingship of Ireland in the reign of Nabuchodonosor king of the Persians; and Cambyzes s. Cyrus was king at the same time as Bres. Cyaxares king of the Medes had thirty-two years, and in the tenth year of his reign Nabcadon went from Babylon; in his time the Temple of Solomon was burnt. Here is an extract from another scholar—that Astyages took the kingdom of the Medes and that his reign was contemporary with that of Nabcadon, the first king of the Chaldeans; and sages of learning reckon that it was Nuadu Finn Fáil who then was over Ireland, when Nabcadon took the kingship. But if that be true, Bres comes after us [i.e. after the point in history which we have reached]. Moreover, Cyrus son of Darius, the first king of the Persians, he it is who is called “Nabcadon Cirius” the last king of the Chaldeans. He took the Captivity from Babylon and Nuadu Finn Fáil was king of Ireland at the time. If that extract be true, it is there that the Fourth Age of the World breaks off, namely from David to the Babylonian Captivity, its length in years being 473, and Bres, according to that extract, being “after us” and the beginning of the Fifth Age, and Eochu Opthach “after us”, after Bres. Thereafter Bres took the kingship after Nuadu Finn Fáil and broke many battles against the Fomoiré, till he fell in Carn Conluain.

Carnn V i Carnn R—R²: ¹ Cir *interlined below* M ² Find *dittographed* M
³ for *dittographed* M.

XXXIV.—EOCHU APTHACH.

532. R¹: Eochu Apthach, ¹de Choreo Laigde, ²mac Luigdech; nō mac ³Airt, meic Ēbir Brice, meic ⁴Lugdach Cal²; ōen bliadain ⁵i r-rīgi iartain.⁵ Tām⁶ each ⁷mīs ⁸inna flaith, ⁹i. dā thām dēc sin bliadain.⁹ ¹⁰Dorochair Eocho la Find mac ¹¹Blatha, ¹²meic ¹³Labrada Condhilg, meic Corpre, meic ¹⁴Ollamain Fotla.¹² No combad de thām atbailed.¹⁵

R³: Eochaid Opthach iar sin, de Choreo Laidi, do sāl Luigdeach meic Ītha. Nō Eochaid Opthach, mac Airt, meic Ēbir Bric, meic Lugdach Cail. Ōen bliadain fot a flaithusa. Is aire adberthai Eochaid Opthach dē, ar a mēd adbailead re lind, i. tām eacha mīsa ba flaith i. dā thām [no tri *interlined below*] dēc sin bliadain re lind. Dairis Mōr mac Iostasbes i rīgi in domain in tan sin. Dorochair Eochaid la Find mac Bratha, meic Labrada Condelg, meic Cairpri, meic Ollam Fotla; nō comad do thām adbailead i flaith Dairius.

XXXV.—FINN.

533. R¹: Gabais Find mac Blatha ¹rīge fri rē¹ fichet bliadan, co torchair la Sētna ²Artach ³Innarraid mac ⁴Breise a m-Mumain.

R³: Gabais Find mac Bratha rīgi nĒrem. Fichi bliadan fot a flaithusa; i flaith Dairius, condorechair la Sēdna Indarraich mac Bres Rīg, de Mumain.

XXXVI.—SĒTNA INNARRAD.

534. R¹: Sētna ¹Innarrad ²mac Breise,² issē tōisech ³dorat ehrod do amsaib ⁴in hĒrinn i. innarrad. Bai fiche bliadan i r-rīge nĒrenn, co torchair la Simon mBrece.

532. ¹Transfer to after the genealogy Min ²⁻²this genealogy in marg., L ³Aird V ⁴Luigdech Cal m. Eachach Etguthaig m. Daire Doimthigh m. Rossa Rīg (with some orthographical variations) Min ⁵⁻⁶fat a flaithusa F a fad a flatha VR ⁶ins. tedma V ⁷meass V ⁸re lind VR ⁹⁻⁹om. FMin ¹⁰condorechair V adrochair R

XXXIV.—EOCHU APTHACH.

532. R¹: Eochu Apthach of Corco Laigde s. Lugaid; or s. Art s. Éber Brece s. Lugaid Cal; one year in the kingship thereafter. There was a plague every month in his reign, that is, twelve plagues in the year. Eochu fell at the hands of Finn s. Blath s. Labraid Condelg s. Corpre s. Ollom Fotla. Or it was of plague that he died.

R³: Eochu Apthach thereafter, of Corco Laigde, of the descendants of Lugaid s. Íth. Or, Eochaid Apthach s. Art s. Éber Brece, s. Lugaid Cal. One year was the length of his reign. For this reason was he called Eochu Apthach, for the number that died under his reign; there was a plague of every month in his time, that is twelve plagues in the year. Darius the Great s. Hystaspes was in the kingship of the world at that time. Eochu died at the hands of Finn s. Brath, s. Labraid Condelg, s. Cairpre, s. Ollom Fotla; or it was of plague that he died, in the reign of Darius.

XXXV.—FINN.

533. R¹: Finn s. Blath took the kingship for a space of twenty years, till he fell at the hands of Sétna Art Inarraid s. Bres, in Mumu.

R³: Finn s. Blath took the kingship of Ireland. Twenty years was the length of his reign, in the reign of Darius, till he fell at the hands of Sétna Innarraid s. Bres Rí, from Mumu.

XXXVI.—SÉTNA INNARRAID.

534. R¹: Sétna Innarraid s. Bres, he is the first who gave wage [*“innarrad”*] to hirelings in Ireland. He was twenty years in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell at the hands of Siomon Brece.

¹¹ mBlath V ¹²⁻¹² om. Min ¹³ Labradh F ¹⁴ Ailella F
¹⁵ ins. cen a cath.

533. ¹⁻¹ rigi eo cenn R ² om. FMin ³ Indarradh F Innarraidh VR
 (one n, R) ⁴ Breis FV.

534. ¹ Narrad L ²⁻² om. Min ³ om. rat F ⁴ in Er. ar tus F

R³: Do gob trā Sētna Indarraich rīgi nĒrenn i flaith Dairius. Ocus is ē cētna tue erod d'amsaib in Ērinn riam hē, ⁵i. indarrad, ⁵i. tuaristol. Bai ⁶fichi bliadan i rīgi nĒrenn, eo torchair la Siomon ⁷Breacc. Ocus is na rē adbath Dairius, 7 is na rē do gob Sersex mac Dairius rīgi.

XXXVII.—SIOMŌN BRECC.

535. R¹: Simōn Brece mac Aedāin Glais ¹meic Nuadat Find, ¹sē bliadna i r-rīge ²nĒrenn, eo torchair la Duach Find mac Sētna ³Innarrad.

R³: Do gob thrā Simōn Breac mac Aedāin Glais rīgi nĒrenn i flaith Sersex. Sē bliadna do, condorchair la Duach Find mac Sētna Indarraid.

XXXVIII.—DUI FINN.

536. R¹: Duach Find, dece mbliadna, conid ro marb Muridach Balgrach mac Simōin.¹

R³: Do gob imorro Duach Find mac Sētna Innarraid rīgi nĒrenn, i flaith Sersex; eo ro marb Muiridach ²Bolgrach i flaith Artasersex Longimanus, i. lāma fota bai leis.

XXXIX.—MUIREDACH BOLGRACH.

537. R¹: Muiridach,¹ ²mi 7 bliadain ³dō i r-rīge³, ⁴eo torchair la hĒnna nDerg ⁵mac nDuach.

R³: Muiredach Bolgrach do gabāil rīgi nĒrenn re fead mīs 7 bliadna, i flaith Artasersex; condorchair la hĒnna nDearg mac nDuach Find.

an Er. V ⁵⁻⁵ om. Min ⁶ fiche bl. (i righe V) eo torchair Min ⁷ om. FV; mBreac ^{me.} (sic) R.

535. ¹⁻¹ om. Min: om. Find F ² om. F ³ Inarget R.

R³: Then Sétna Innarrad took the kingship of Ireland in the reign of Darius. He was the first who ever gave wage to hirelings in Ireland; *innarrad* means “salary”. He was twenty years in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell at the hands of Siomon Brecc. In his reign Darius died, and in his reign Xerxes s. Darius began to reign.

XXXVII.—SIOMÓN BRECC.

535. R¹: Siomón Brecc s. Aedán Glas s. Nuadu Finn, six years in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell at the hands of Dui Finn s. Sétna Innarrad.

R³: Then Siomón Brecc s. Aedán Glas took the kingship of Ireland in the reign of Xerxes. Six years had he, till he fell at the hands of Dui Finn s. Sétna Innarrad.

XXXVIII.—DUI FINN.

536. R¹: Dui Finn, ten years till Muiredach Bolgrach s. Siomon slew him.

R³: Dui Finn s. Sétna Innarrad took the kingship of Ireland in the reign of Xerxes, till Muiredach Bolgrach slew him in the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus (i.e., he had long hands).

XXXIX.—MUIREDACH BOLGRACH.

537. R¹: Muiredach a month and a year had he in the kingship, till he fell at the hands of Énna Derg s. Dui.

R³: Muiredach Bolgrach took the kingship of Ireland for a month and a year in the reign of Artaxerxes, till he fell at the hands of Énna Derg s. Dui Finn.

536. ¹ *ins.* Bric FV Brice R

² Baleric F Bailerí V

537. ¹ *After this place a leaf of R is missing*

² blia. 7 mi F

³⁻³ om. V

⁴ condorchair V

⁵ mac Duach F, om. V.

XL.—ĒNNA DERG.

538. R¹: ¹Ēnna Derg, ²dā ³bliadain dēc dō ⁴i r-rīge, conerbailt de thām i ⁵Slēib Mis, co sochaide ⁶mōir ⁷imme.

R³: Gabais Ēnna Derg rīgi nĒrenn re fead dā bliadain dēc, isin laith cētna; conerbailt do thām i Slēib Mis, co sochraidi mōir ime ann.

XLI.—LUGAID ĪARDONN.

539. R¹: Lugaid Īardonn mac Ēnda,¹ nōi mbliadna i r-rīge,² co torchair la Sirlām i r-Rāith Clochrain.

R³: Do gob thrā Lugaid Īardonn mac Ēnna Deirg rīgi nĒrenn re fed nōi mbliadan, isin flaith cētna, condorchair la Sirlām i Rāith ³Clochair.

XLII.—SĪRLAM.

540. R¹: Sirlām ¹mac Find, ²trī bliadna dēc i r-rīge, conid ro marb Eocho Uairehess mac Lugdach. ³Ro saiched a lām lar γ sē na sessom.³

R³: Do gob imorro Sirlām iarsin rīgi nĒrenn. Trī bliadna decc dō isin flaith cētna, conaid ro marb Eochaid Uairehas do šaigít.

XLIII.—EOCHU UAIRCHES.

541. R¹: Eocho Uairches, ¹di bliadain dēc ²i l-longais for muir. ³Is aire atberar “Uairches” ⁴de, ⁵for innarba ro bai o Sirlām. Dā bliadain dēac ⁶aile do i r-rīge co torchair ⁶re maccaib Congail meic ⁷Lugdach Cal, .i. Eochu γ Conaing ⁸Becfiachlach. ⁹Atā debi oc na senchaidib immon dīs seo, las torchair Eochu Uairches, .i. Eochu Fíadmuine γ Conaing ¹⁰Becfiachlach. ¹¹Atberat araile is mac do Chongal Eocho,¹² γ is mac¹³ Duach meic ¹⁴Muiridaig meic ¹⁵Šimōin in Conaing

538. ¹Enda Derg mac Duach Find V ²di F ³om. bl. V
⁴a rīgi nĒr. V ⁵Sliab F Slib V ⁶mor F ⁷uime FV.

539. ¹ins. Derg V ²ins. Herenn V; co ro marb V ie V
³Clochain F, Cochlain V.

540. ¹mac Find (*dittographed*) meic Blatha V ²ins. bui F bai V:
 .xui. F: om. bl. V ³⁻³this interpolation, preceded by i., follows
 Find mac Blatha V: socheadh no soicheadh F; saighed V; lama V;
 issi na šessom V, tseasanh F.

XL.—ÉNNA DERG.

538. R¹: Énna Derg, twelve years had he in the kingship, till he died of plague in Sliab Mis, with great troops in his company.

R³: Énna Derg took the kingship of Ireland for a space of twelve years, in the same reign; till he died of plague in Sliab Mis, with great troops in his company there.

XLI.—LUGAID ÍARDONN.

539. R¹: Lugaid Íardonn s. Énna, nine years in the kingship till he fell at the hands of Sírlám in Ráith Clochrain.

R³: Then Lugaid Íardonn s. Énna Derg took the kingship of Ireland for a space of nine years, in the same reign, till he fell at the hands of Sírlám in Ráith Clochair.

XLII.—SÍRLÁM.

540. R¹: Sírlám s. Finn [s. Blath] thirteen years in the kingship, till Eochu Uairches s. Lugaid slew him. His arm would reach the ground when he was standing.

R³: Afterwards Sírlám took the kingship of Ireland. Thirteen years had in the same reign, till Eochu Uairches slew him with an arrow.

XLIII.—EOCHU UAIRCHES.

541. R¹: Eochu Uairches, twelve years had he in exile over sea. This is why he was called Uairches by reason of his being driven forth by Sírlám. Other twelve years had he in the kingship, till he fell at the hands of the sons of Congal s. Lugaid Cal, namely Eochu and Conaing Bececlach. The historians are in doubt about those two, at whose hand Eochu Uairches fell, namely Eochu Fíadmuine and Conaing Bececlach.^(a) Some say that Eochu was son of Congal, and

541. ¹ da V ² om. i l-longais V ³ ins. 7 V ⁴ fris FV
⁵ ara F; om. innarba ro bai V ⁶ fri maccaib Conmail F, le macaib
 Congail V. *Here the text of F breaks off finally; all variants after this
 point from V unless otherwise stated.* ⁷ Luigdech ⁸ Bececlach
⁹ ins. a sead ¹⁰ Begeglach ¹¹ -raid ¹² ins. Fíadmuine ¹³ ins. do
¹⁴ Muredaidh ¹⁵ Simoin (not Sh-) and om. following in ¹⁶⁻¹⁶ om.

(a) 'Of little fear'. *Aliter, Becfhiacloch, 'of little teeth'.*

Beeflaelach, ⁊ iss in und mǣthair dōib ¹⁶⁊ in tEochu Uairches mac Lugdach.¹⁶

R³: Do gob iarsin Eochaid Uairehas rīgi nĒrenn re fead dā bliadain dēc, isin laith chēdna. ‡ Is airi adberthar “Uairehas” ris, ar indarba robai for muir o Shirlām ||. Co torchair la macaib Congail meic Lugdach Cal, .i. Eochu ⁊ Conaing Beceelach. Atā deithbir oc aroile de seanchaidib imon dī sea lais torchair Eochaid Uairehas, .i. Eochaid Fiadmuine ⁊ Conaing Beceelach. Adberaid aroile is dā mac Congail meic Lugach Cal, do Choreo Laide, is ūaidib Calraide. Adberaid aroile is mac do Chongal meic Lugdach do Choreo Laide Eochaid, ⁊ is mac do Duach mac Muireadaig meic Siomōin Bric in Conaing Beceelach ⁊ is [in]-and mǣthair do Chonaing ⁊ d'Eochaid iDadmuine (*sic*) mac Congail.

XLIV.—EOCHU AND CONAING.

542. R¹: Eochu ⁊ Conaing, cōie bliadna i ¹comflaith; in dara leth d'Eochaig, ⁊ in leth aile do Chonaing, .i. in leth tuascertach ²do Conaing. Dorochair Eochu Fiadmuine la Lugaid mac Echach Uaireheis.

R³: Eochaid ⁊ Conaing, euic bliadna i comlaith isin laith chēdna, .i. in leth tes d'Ērind oc Eochaid Fiadmuine ⁊ in leath tuaid oc Conaing Beceglach. Condrochair Eochaid Fiadmuine la Lugaid mac Eachach Uairches, ⁊ rogob Lugaid leath Ērenn i comlaith re Conaing Beceglach.

XLV.—LUGAID LĀMDERG.

543. R¹: Lugaid, secht mbliadna, ¹eo torchair la Conaing mBeceelach.

R³: Is na flaith adbath Artasersex, ⁊ do gob Sersex rīgi in domain na flaith, re fead dā mīs; ⁊ is na flaith rogob Secoenus rīgi in domain re fead seacht mīs. Condrochair Lugaid mac Echach Uairehas la Conaing Beceelach. Is a flaith Conaing rogob Dairius Nothus rīgi in domain.

542. ¹ comflaithus

² om. do Chonaing.

that Conaing Bececlach was son of Dui s. Muiredach s. Siomón; and that they had the same mother as Eochu Uairches s. Lugaid.

R³: Thereafter Eochu Uairches took the kingship of Ireland for a space of twelve years in the same reign—(this is why he was called “Uairches”, for the exile which he had oversea, at the hands of Sírlam)—till he fell at the hands of the sons of Congal s. Lugaid Cal, namely Eochu and Conaing Bececlach. There is a difference of opinion among certain historians about those two, at whose hands Eochu Uairches fell, to wit Eochu Fiadmuine and Conaing Bececlach. Some say that they were two sons of Congal s. Lugaid Cal of Corco Laigde and that from them are the Calraige. Others say that Eochu was s. Congal, s. Lugaid, of Corco Laigde, and Conaing Bececlach was s. Dui s. Muiredach, s. Siomón Brecc, and that Conaing and Eochaid Fiadmuine s. Congal had the same mother.

XLIV. EOCHU AND CONAING.

542. R¹: Eochu and Conaing, five years in joint rule, one half to Eochu, the other to Conaing; the northern half to Conaing. Eochu Fíadmuine fell at the hands of Lugaid s. Eochu Uairches.

R³: Eochu and Conaing, five years in joint rule in the same reign. Eochaid Fíadmuine had the southern half of Ireland and Conaing Bececlach had the northern half; till Eochu Fíadmuine fell at the hands of Lugaid s. Eochu Uairches, and Lugaid took half of Ireland in joint rule with Conaing Bececlach.

XLV.—LUGAID LÁMDERG.

543. R¹: Lugaid, seven years, till he fell at the hands of Conaing Bececlach.

R³: In his reign died Artaxerxes, and Xerxes took the kingship of the world, in his reign, for a space of two months; and in his reign Sogdianus took the kingship of the world for a space of seven months. So Lugaid s. Eochu Uairches fell at the hands of Conaing Bececlach. In the reign of Conaing, Darius Nothus took the kingship of the world.

543. ¹condorechair.

XLVI.—CONAING.

544. R¹: Conaing ¹Bececlach, dēce mbliadan ²dō ³in ardrīge na hĒrenn. ⁴Is aire atberthe Bececlach, ⁴uair nī tāinic uair n-omain no ecla dō riam. ⁵Conid ro marb Art mac Luigdech.

R³: Conaing Bececlach, dēich mbliadan i rīgi nĒrenn, condorchair la hArt mac Lugdach i flaith Dairius Notus.

XLVII.—ART.

545. R¹: Art mac Lugdech meic Echach,¹ sē bliadna ²i r-rīge hĒrenn, co torchair la Duach ³Ladraig mac Fiacha ⁴Tolgraig, 7 la ⁵Fíachaig feisen.

R³: Dogob iarsin Art mac Luigdeach rīgi nĒrenn re fed sē mbliadan, i flaith Dairius, condorchair la Duach Ladgraid mac Fíachrach Toleraid 7 la Fíachaid fesin. Is a flaith Airt adbath Dairius.

XLVIII.—AILILL FINN.

546. R¹: Ailill Find mac Airt, nōi mbliadna i r-rīge, co torchair la Argatmar 7 la Fíachaig, 7 la Duach ¹mac Fíachach immalle.¹ ²Fecta cath etir Argatmar 7 ³Fíacha Tolcrach in Ōenach Thalten, ⁴corroimid for Argatmar.⁴ Fecta cath etorru i mBregaib, co torchair ⁵Fíachra Tolcrach sin chath sin. Tinōlait⁵ fir Muman iar ⁶sein im ⁷Echaig mac Ailella Find, 7 im Lugaid mac Echach Fíadmuine, 7 im Duach Ladrach, co sīl ⁷hĒrimōin, 7 innarbsat⁷ Argatmar dar muir ⁸ri rē secht mbliadan.

R³: Oilill mac Airt dogobāil rīgi nĒrenn iar sin rē naí mbliadan, i flaith Sersex .i. Memnoin; cndrochair Art la hAigredmar 7 la Fíachaid 7 la Duach mac Fíachach. Ferthar cath itir Aigredmar 7 Fíacha Tolcrach imon rīgi in Aenach Thailtlen cor meabaid for Aigredmar. Fearthair cath eatarru i mBregaib, co torchair Fíacha Toleraid isin chath sin.

544. ¹ Begeglach iar sen ² om. do ³ an airdrighi nĒrenn
⁴⁻¹ om. ⁵ conis marb Luigdech (om. ro).

545. ¹ ins. Uaireius ² irigi and om. hEr. ³ Ladhgrach
⁴ Toleraidh ⁵ Fíacha fen.

XLVI.—CONAING.

544. R¹: Conaing Bececlach, ten years had he in the high kingship of Ireland. For this cause was he called Bec-eclach, for never came terror or fear upon him, at all. Art s. Lugaid slew him.

R³: Conaing Bececlach, ten years in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell at the hands of Art s. Lugaid in the reign of Darius Nothus.

XLVII.—ART.

545. R¹: Art s. Lugaid s. Eochu, six years was he in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell at the hands of Dui Ladgrach s. Fíachu Tolgrach, and of Fíachu himself.

R³: Thereafter Art s. Lugaid took the kingship of Ireland for a space of six years, in the reign of Darius, till he fell at the hands of Dui Ladgrach s. Fíachu Tolgrach and of Fíachu himself. In the reign of Art died Darius.

XLVIII.—AILILL FINN.

546. R¹: Ailill Finn s. Art, nine years in the kingship, till he fell at the hands of Airgetmar and of Fíachu, son of Dui s. Fíachu together. A battle was fought between Airgetmar and Fíachu Tolgrach in Óenach Taillten, which went against Airgetmar. A battle was fought between them in Brega, and Fíachu Tolgrach fell in that battle. The men of Mumu assembled thereafter, in the company of Eochu s. Ailill Finn, of Lugaid mac Echach Fíadmuine, and of Dui Ladrach, with the descendants of Érimón, and they drave out Airgetmar oversea for a space of seven years.

R³: Ailill s. Art took the kingship of Ireland thereafter for a space of nine years, in the reign of [Arta]xerxes Memnon; till Art fell at the hands of Airgetmar and of Fíachu and of Dui son of Fíachu. A battle is fought between Airgetmar and Fíachu Tolgrach concerning the kingship in Óenach Taillten, and it broke against Airgetmar. A battle is fought between them in Breg, and Fíachu Tolgrach fell in that battle. There-

546. ¹⁻¹ om.; *ins.* a mac ² feachair ³ Fiaera Tolgrach ⁴⁻⁴ om.
⁵⁻⁵ Fiacha Tolgrach and: tinolaid ⁶ sin ⁷⁻⁷ nErimoin 7 indarbaid
⁸ om. ri.

Tinōilter fir Mumain iarsin im Eochaid mac Aililla (*sic*) Find meic Airt, ⁊ im Lugaid mac Eachach Fiadmuine, ⁊ im Duach Ladgraid, co sīl Ēremōin, ⁊ indarbthar Airgedmar tar muir fri rē seacht mbliadan. I flaith Memnon sin uile.

XLIX.—EOCHU.

547. R¹: Eecho mac Ailella Find frisin rē sin i r-rīgi hĒrenn, co toracht Argatmar dar muir, ⁊ conderna ¹sīd ri Duach ²Ladra; co torchair leo ³Eochu i nĒenuch Āne.

R³: Gobais Eochaid mac Aililla Find rīgi nĒrenn andsin, co toracht Airgedmar tar muir ⁊ condearna sīth for Duach Ladgraig. Co torchair leo Eochaid i nĀenach Āine i flaith Memnoin.

L.—ARGATMAR.

548. R¹: Argatmar, ¹tricha bliadan iartain i r-rīge,¹ co torchair la Duach Ladrach ⁊ la Lugaid ²Lāidech.

R³: Īar sin trā ro gob Airgedmar rīgi nĒrenn. Tricha bliadan dō, co torchair la Duach mac Eachach, i flaith Artasersex Ochus.

LI.—DUI LADRACH.

549. R¹: Duach Ladrach i r-rīge ¹īarum, dēce mbliadan, conid ro marb Lugaid ²Lāidech.

R³: Duach Ladgraich iarsin i rīgi nĒrenn; dēich mbliadan dō i flaith Iochus, condorchair la Lugaid Laigdech.

LII.—LUGAID LĀIGDECH.

550. R¹: Lugaid Lāidech secht bliadna dō i r-rīge, co torchair la Aed Rūad mac Bōduirn meic Argatmair.

R³: Lugaid Laideach iarsin i rīgi nĒrenn; seacht mbliadna dō, condorchair la hAirgeadmar iartain, i flaith Artarsersex Ochais.

547. ¹ sith ² Ladrach ³ Eochaid.

548. ¹⁻¹ iar sin tricha bl. i rrige ² om., ins. mac Eachach Vairches.

after the Men of Mumu assembled along with Eochu s. Ailill Finn s. Art and Lugaid s. Eochu Fíadmuine and Dui Ladrach with the descendants of Érimón, and Airgetmar is exiled oversea for a space of seven years. All that happened in the reign of [Artaxerxes] Memnon.

XLIX.—EOCHU.

547. R¹: Eochu s. Ailill Finn during that time was in the kingship of Ireland, till Airgetmar came over sea and made peace with Dui Ladrach: so Eochu fell at their hands in Óenach Áine.

R³: Eochu s. Ailill took the kingship of Ireland then, till Airgetmar came over sea and made peace over Dui Ladrach: so Eochu fell at their hands in Óenach Áine, in the reign of Memnon.

L.—AIRGETMAR.

548. R¹: Airgetmar, thirty years thereafter in the kingship, till he fell at the hands of Dui Ladrach and of Lugaid Laidech.

R³: Thereafter Airgetmar took the kingship of Ireland; thirty years had he, till he fell at the hands of Dui s. Eochu, in the reign of Artaxerxes Ochus.

LI.—DUI LADRACH.

549. R¹: Dui Ladrach in the kingship thereafter, ten years, till Lugaid Laidech slew him.

R³: Dui Ladrach thereafter in the kingship of Ireland. Ten years had he in the reign of Ochus, till he fell at the hands of Lugaid Laigdech.

LII.—LUGAID LAIGDECH.

550. R¹: Lugaid Laigdech, seven years had he in the kingship till he fell at the hands of Aed Rúad s. Badarn s. Aigetmar.

R³: Lugaid Laigdech thereafter in the kingship of Ireland; seven years had he till he fell at the hands of Airgetmar (*sic*) thereafter, in the reign of Artaxerxes Ochus.

549. ¹ *om. iarum*

² *Laidhi.*

Here follows in all the MSS. which function about this part of the work, an extract from Dinnsenchas Érenn, containing the account of the foundation of Emain Macha (see L 10 γ 46, Δ 14 γ 24, V 15 δ 26, D 26 α 19, E 10 α 42, R 84 β 12, M 292 δ 32). B and F are here deficient, and do not contain the context of the interpolation; V breaks off with the words hic plura praetermito .i. comflaithius na tri rig, resuming

LIII.—CIMBĀETH.

551. R¹: Cimbāeth¹ trā, cēt flaith ²Emna Macha; ocht ³mblíadna fíchet a flaith⁴ in Emain.

LμV

D

Atbath Cimbāeth; ⁵unde Coie rīg dēce ūado-side do
poeta— Conchobar; it ē a n-anmann
indso—

Cimbaeth cleithe n-oc nEmna . . .

Is ē in Cimbāeth sin trā ro
ail Ugaine Mār mac Eachach.

R³: Cimbāeth mac Fintain meic Airgedmair meic Sīrlāim meic Find meic Blātha meic Labrada meic Cairpri meic Ollaman Fotla meic Fiachach Finsothaich meic Sētna Airt meic Airtrī meic Ēbir meic hĪr; do gob thrā Cimbāeth mac Fintain rīgí nĒrenn rē fíhit bliadan andiaid Dithroba meic Dimain, acht gid annso airmidtheor^(a). Ocus i flaith Alaxandair Mōir meic Pilip .i. cēt rīg Gree ocus is ē in Cimbāeth sin cēt rīg hĒrenn a hEamain Macha; γ is ē cēt laith Eamna fodeisin. Dia n-abrad so—

Cimbāeth cleithe n-ōc nEmna . . .

551. The MS D here joins in, with an excerpt from the lost R² text in Lebor na hUidri, continuing the Emain Macha extract ¹ins. mac

(a) Some words must have been dropped out here.

immediately after the interpolation—showing that it was contained in the MS. from which the scribe was copying. The text has been published in Stokes's several editions of Dinnsenchas, and will necessarily be contained in any other edition that may be published hereafter; and as it has no intrinsic connexion with Lebor Gabála it is here omitted.

LIII.—CIMBÁETH.

551. R¹: Now Cimbáeth, the first prince of Emain Macha, twenty-eight years was his reign in Emain.

R³: Cimbáeth died, *unde* Fifteen kings from him to
poeta— Conchobor; here are their
names—

Poem no. CVIII.

This is that Cimbáeth who
nurtured Ugaine Mór, s.
Eochu.

R³: Cimbáeth s. Fintan s. Airgetmar s. Sírlám s. Finn s. Bláith s. Labraid s. Coirpre s. Ollom Fotla s. Fíachu Finscothach s. Sétna Art s. Airtrí s. Éber s. Ír; Cimbáeth s. Fintan took the kingship of Ireland for a space of twenty years after Dithorba s. Deman. But though it is reckoned here . . . And it was in the reign of Alexander the Great s. Philip, first king of the Greeks, and that Cimbáeth was the first king of Ireland in Emain Macha; and he is the first prince of Emain Macha itself; whence this was said—

Poem no. CVIII.

Findtain meic Airgedmair V ² Eamna V Emain D ³ om. m- D
⁴ ins. conerbailt D ⁵ om. V.

551 bis. *An Abstract of the Roll of the Kings from Ōengus Olmucach to Cimbāeth, appended to R² after 511.*

Ōengus Olmuccaidh trā do rochair hi cath Carmain la nĒnna ¹nAirtgech mac Echach Momo, ⁊ is leis dorōnta scēith ²argait in Argatros; ⁊ ³dosrat do feraib hĒrenn. Ocus rogab rīgi hĒrenn iartain, ⁴co torchair i cath Raighne la Rotechtaidh⁵ mac ⁶Main meic Ōengusa Olmuccaid. Rogab trā ⁷Rotechtaidh iar sin rīge,⁸ issē sin in cetrumad rī do ⁹claind hĒremōin ō Ōengus illē ¹⁰co Nuada Find Fāil; .i. Rothechtaidh ⁊ Sirna mac ¹¹Demail, ⁊ Giallachadh mac Ailella ¹²Aolcain, ⁊ Nuada Find Fāil ¹³fesin. ¹⁴Rogabsat ¹⁵dana sē ¹⁶rīg do claind ¹⁷Ēbir ōthā Ēnna ¹⁸Airgdech cosin mBressi Rīg, .i. Muinimon ⁊ ¹⁹Aildergdoit ⁊ ²⁰Rotechtaid Rotha ⁊ Elim ²¹Olfindachta ⁊ Art ²²Imlecha ⁊ Bressi Righ ²³fodessin. Flaithus Ulad iar sin²⁴—

Ōengus Olmuccaid atbath

Issi cētfaid araile senchad comadh a comaimsir ²⁵no betis each rī aness ⁊ atuaidh do ²⁶clannaib Ēbir ⁊ Ērimōin, ²⁷co racbatar Ulaid i flaithus. Flaithus trā Ulad iar sin, fri rē secht ndīne, ō Nuadad co hUgaine Mōr mac ²⁸Echach Buadaig—.i. Cermna ⁊ Sobairce, is iat rogab rīgi nĒrenn ar tūs do Ulltaib. Ro rannad trā Ēriu iar sin etir Cermna ⁊ Sobairce, iss iat o Inber Colpa co Luimnech, cechtardē asa dūn, .i. Dūn Sobairce ⁊ Dūn Cermna. Do ²⁹cheneōl ōctighern dōib, .i. dā mac Ebrie ōctighern, ⁊ robai Ēriu cēt mbliadan forsinn roind sin. Ocus ro ³⁰dibad trā in ³¹flaithus sin. ³²Is dō ro cēt—

Dūn Sobairce dian sluag-linn . . .

[Here follows the Emain Macha interpolation]

³³Anmand na cōic rīg ndēc o ³⁴Chimbāeth co Concobar annso—

Cimbāeth clete n-ōo nĒnna

Iarsain trā ³⁵scurter flaithius Ulad do Temraig, ocus ³⁶rogab ³⁷Eochaid Buadach mac Duach rīge nĒrenn, .i. athair Ughaine Mōir, dalta-sidhe do Chimbāeth mac Finntain.

[This text now proceeds to ¶ 554 bis.]

551. bis. ¹om- n-; -thech A Airgdech R ²airgit A argaid E
aircit R ³dorat E ⁴condorchair R ⁵ins. la D ⁶Moein D
Maon E ⁷-taigh AE ⁸ins. hĒrenn E ⁹sil R ¹⁰conadrada A
co Nuaduitt D co Nuadad E ¹¹Demain R ¹²Aolclain A Oalehloen D
Olchaoin E ¹³fodesin DE ¹⁴rogab (-sad ye) D rogabsat, the final t
ye R ¹⁵dono A tra D didiu R ¹⁶rī AE ir (sic) D ¹⁷hEb- E
nEb- R ¹⁸Airgt- E Airedec R ¹⁹Aillerdoid E Aildergoit

551. R² bis: Now Oengus Olmucaid fell in the battle of Carman at the hands of Énna Airgdech s. Eochu Mumó; by him were silver shields made in Argatros, and he gave them to the men of Ireland. He took the kingship of Ireland thereafter, till he fell in the battle of Raigne at the hands of Rotechtaid s. Maen s. Óengus Olmucaid. Then Rothechtaid took the kingship thereafter, and he is one of the four kings of the progeny of Érimón from Óengus down to Nuadu Finn Fáil—Rothechtaid, Sírna s. Dian s. Deman, Giallachad s. Ailill Olchain, and Nuadu Finn Fáil himself. Then six kings of the progeny of Éber succeeded, from Énna Airgdech to Bress Rí—Muinemón, Aildergdóit, Rotechtaid Rotha, Elim Olfinechta, Art Imlech and Bress Rí himself. Thereafter followed the principedom of the Ulaid.

Poem no. CII.

This is the opinion of certain historians, that every king, South and North, of the progeny of Éber and Érimón, were contemporaries, till the Ulaid came into the principedom. Thereafter was the principedom of the Ulaid, for a space of seven generations, from Nuadu to Ugaine the Great s. Eochu Buadach; Cermna and Sobairce were the first of the Ulaid who took the kingship of Ireland. Ireland was divided thereafter between Cermna and Sobairce, namely from Inber Colptha to Luimnech; each of them from his fortress, Dún Sobairce and Dún Cermna. They were of lording stock, being the two sons of Ebric the lording; Ireland was for an hundred years under that division, after which that principedom was extinguished. Thereof was it chanted—

Poem no. XCVIII.

Here are the names of the fifteen kings from Cimbáeth to Conchobor—

Poem no. CVIII.

Thereafter the principedom of Ulaid was sundered from Temair, and Eochu Buadach s. Dui took the kingship of Ireland—the father of Ugoine Mór, who was foster-son to Cimbáeth s. Finntan.

²⁰ Rothocht- DR Roachtaigh E ²¹ Ollfinsnechta DE (-finn- E)
²² Imbl- D ²³ badesin D ²⁴ ins. 7rl. E ²⁵ nobeith R ²⁶ chlannuib D
²⁷ conrogabsat R ²⁸ Eochdach E ²⁹ gñ D ³⁰ digb- R
³¹ flaithius A flaithes D flaith R ³² ins. 7 R ³³ anmann AE; from
here to the end of the following poem om. R ³⁴ Chimaeth V
³⁵ sguired E ³⁶ rongab R ³⁷ Echach Buadach, glossed i. athair
Ugoine D. The above selected from a list of 127 variants, nearly all
mere orthographical trifles.

LIV.—MACHA.

552. R¹: Macha imorro baī ¹secht mbliadna i ²flaithius iar Cimbāeth, co torchair la Rechtaid Rīgderg mac Luigdech meic Echach meic Ailella Finn meic Airt meic Lugdech ³Lāmdeirg meic Echach Uairches.

R³: Macha Mongrūad ingean Aeda Rūaid meic Baduirn, seacht mbliadna dī i rīge nĒrend iar Cimbāeth, co torchair i flaith Ptolomeas meic Lairgi la Reachtgid (*sic*) Rīgdearg de Mumain Mair.

LV.—RECHTAID RĪGDERG.

553. R¹: Gabais Rechtaid Rīgderg rīge ¹hĒrenn fiche bliadan,² conid ro marb Ugaine Mōr dālta ³Cimbāetha ⁊ Macha. ⁴Is ē ro marb Rechtaid Rīgderg⁴ i ndīgail a muimi. ⁵Iar sin trā ⁶scristair flathius Ulad o Themraig.⁵

R³: Gobais iarsin Rechtaich Rīgdearg mac Luigdeach meic Eachach meic Aililla Fīnd rīgi nĒrenn rē fichi bliadan i flaith Tolomeus cētna; conaid ro marb Ugaine Mōr moe Eachach Buaidaig .i. dālta do Chimbāeth mac Fintain ⁊ do Macha, uair is ē ro marb Rechtaich Rīgderg an dīgailt a buime. Is aunsin ro scar flaitheas ⁷Temrach re hUlltaib beōs.⁷

LVI.—UGOINE MŌR.

554. R¹: Gabais Ugaine Mōr mac Echach Buadaig rīge hĒrenn ⁊ Alban ko (*sic*) Muir nIeht, et tue ingin rīg Franc do mnāi .i. Cessair Chrothach ingen rīg Franc. Ocus ruc sī cōiciur ar fichet do chlaind dō, .i. dā mac ar fichet ⁊ teora ingena. Atherat araile congabais Ugaine rīge Europa uile, ocus rannais hĒrenn i cōic rannaib fichet, .i. (*list printed below*). Bai thrā hĒriu forsin raind sin trī chēt mbliadan co

552. ¹ocht V ²flaith Emna tar eis V ³om. V.

553. ¹nĒr. V ²ins. a flaithius; corusmarb V ³Cimbaith V
-baeth D ⁴⁻⁴om. VD ⁵⁻⁵om. V ⁶scorthir D ⁷⁻⁷hUl. do

LIV.—MACHA.

552. R¹: Now Macha was seven years in the regality after Cimbáeth, till she fell at the hands of Rechtaid Rígderg s. Lugaid s. Eochu s. Ailill Find s. Art s. Lugaid Lámderg s. Eochu Uairches.

R³: Macha Red-hair d. Aed Rúad s. Badarn, seven years had she in the regality of Ireland after Cimbáeth, till she fell, in the reign of Ptolomeus s. Lairge, at the hands of Rechtaid Rígderg of Great Mumu.

LV.—RECHTAID RÍGDERG.

553. R¹: Rechtaid Rígderg took the kingship of Ireland twenty years, till Ugoine Mór, foster-son of Cimbáeth and Macha slew him. He it is who slew Rechtaid Rígderg, in vengeance for his foster-mother. Thereafter the principedom of the Ulaid was sundered from Temair.

R³: Thereafter Rechtaid Rígderg s. Lugaid s. Eochu s. Ailill Finn took the kingship of Ireland for a space of twenty years, in the reign of the same Ptolomeus; till Ugoine the Great s. Eochu Buadach, foster-son of Cimbáeth s. Fintan and of Macha, slew him, for it is he who slew Rechtaid Rígderg in vengeance for his foster-mother. Then the kingship of Temair was again sundered from the Ulaid.

LVI.—UGOINE MÓR.

554. R¹: Ugoine the Great s. Eochu Buadach took the kingship of Ireland and of Alba to the Sea of Wight, and he took the daughter of the king of the Franks to wife, namely, Cessair Chrothach d. of the king of the Franks. And she bore twenty-five children to him, twenty-two sons and three daughters. Some say that Ugoine took the kingship of all Europe, and divided Ireland into twenty-five shares (*as under*). Ireland was thus divided for three hundred years, till the

Temraig 7 ro gab Echaid Buadach (athair Ugoine *interlined*) mac Duach rigi Erenn D.

tāncadar na cōicedaig, .i. Conchobor ⁊ Cūruī ⁊ Eochu mac Luchtai ⁊ Ailill mac Mata. Is dō sin ro chan in senchaid—

Ugaine uallach amra

Do cer Ugaine la brathair fēin, .i. la Bodbhad mac Echach, i Telaig in Choseair i m-Maig Maireda i mBregaib. Nī fargaib trā nech de chlaind Ugaine. claind acht Cobthach Cael Breg ⁊ Laeghaire Lore, ⁊ dā ingin forfacaib Fergus Cnai .i. Maer ⁊ Medan .i. Maer māthair Echach meic Lucta ⁊ Medan rodnalt; *sed haec esse uerum temporum longitudo non patitur*. Is ō Chobthach trā cetheora fine Temrach .i. Colmān ⁊ Aed Slāine, Conall ⁊ Eogan; ⁊ teora Connachta ⁊ noī trichait chēt in each raind; ⁊ noī trichait chēt Airgiall, ⁊ noī trichait chēt na nDēsi, ⁊ Fothairt ⁊ Eraind ⁊ Albain ⁊ Dāl Ríatai ⁊ Dāl Fiatach .i. rīgrad Ulaid.

Min: ¹Ughaine Mōr trā mac Eachach Buadhaigh rogab rīgi nĒrenn ⁊ nAlban ⁊ co Muir nIcht ⁊ co Muir Toirrian; ⁊ tuc Cesair Cruthach ingen rīgh Frange do mnaī. Rue Cesair cōicer ar fichit do claind dō, .i. dā mac ar fichit, ⁊ trī hingena; ⁊ ro gabsom rīgi nEorpa uile, .i. co Muir Caisp *ut alii aiunt*. Randais Ērinn a cōic randaib fichet etir a claind: nī fargaib trā neach co clainn Ughaine sīl, acht Cobthach Cael Breagh ⁊ Laegaire Lorec.

R²: ¹Ugaine Mōr mac Echach Buadaig gabais rīgi hĒrenn, ⁊ tuc ingen rīgh Frange do mnaī, .i. Cesair; ⁊ ro tuc Cesair cōicer ar fichit do chloind, .i. dā mac ar fichit ⁊ teora hingena, do Ugaini. O ro gab trā Ugaine rīgi ²iartair nEorpa .i. co Muir Tarrein no co m-Muir Caisp ³*ut alii aiunt*, ⁊ ro rann hĒrinn i cōic ranna fichit itir a maca ⁊ a ingena (*list printed below*). Ocus is aire ro rann, combad siat a sīl no trefas Ērind co brāth. Ocus nī farcuib nech dib chloind, acht Cobthach Cael Breg ⁊ Laegaire Lore, senathair Laigen; ⁊ dī ingen, forfacaib Fergus Cnae, .i. Maer ⁊ Medan; Maer trā māthair Echach meic Lucta, ⁊ Medan ronalt. *Hoc esse uerum*

Min: ¹ *This in μV only.*

R²: ¹ *This in D only. In marg., sec. man. Slicht Lib. na hUidri on duain conuici so* ² *iarthair and the p of Eorpa ye* ³ *ut alii aiunt ye.*

Provincials came, namely, Conchobor and Cúroí and Eochu mac Luchta and Ailill mac Mata. Of that the historian chanted—

Poem no. CIX.

Ugoine fell at the hands of his own brother, Bodbehad s. Eochu, in Telach-in-Choscair in Mag Maireda in Brega. None of the progeny of Ugoine left children, except Cobthach Céol Breg and Loiguire Lore, and two daughters, whom Fergus Cnai left, namely, Maer and Medan. Maer was the mother of Eochu mac Luchta, and Medan nurtured him; but this cannot be true, on account of the length of the times involved. It is from Cobthach that there come the four families of Temair, Colmán, Aed Sláine, Conall and Eogan; and the three Connachta, with nine cantreds in each division; and the nine cantreds of Airgialla, and the nine cantreds of the Dessi, Fothairt and Eraind and Alban and Dál Riata and Dál Fiatach, that is, the kings of the Ulaid.

Min: Then Ugoine Mór son of Eochu Buadach took the kingship of Ireland and of Alba and to the Sea of Wight and to the Tyrrhene Sea; and he took Cessair Crothach d. of the king of France to wife. Cessair bore twenty-five children to him, twenty-two sons and three daughters. They took the kingship of all Europe to the Caspian Sea, as others say. He divided Ireland into twenty-five shares among his children; but none of the progeny of Ugoine left descendants, save Cobthach Céol Breg and Loiguire Lore.

R²: Ugaine Mór s. Eochu Buadach took the kingship of Ireland, and took the daughter of the king of France to wife, Cessair; and Cessair bore twenty-five children—twenty-two sons and three daughters—to Ugoine. And Ugoine took the kingship of Western Europe to the Tyrrhene Sea, or to the Caspian Sea as others say, and he divided Ireland into twenty-five shares among his sons and his daughters (*as under*). And for this reason he made the division, so that it should be his descendants that should govern Ireland for ever. But none of them left progeny, save Cobthach Céol Breg and Loiguire Lore, grandfather of Laigen; and two daughters whom Fergus Cnae left, namely Maer and Medan. Maer was mother of Eochu mac Luchta, and Medan nurtured him. But perhaps this

temporum forsan longitudo non patitur. Is imon Ugaine sin trā condrecait sōerchlanna hĒrenn, .i. Leth Cuind ⁊ Albanaig, daig is do Leth Cuind iatside .i. sīl Fīachach Fir Mara meic Oengusa Tuirmeech Temraig. Uair it eat sin Ugaine i l-Leith Cuind, ⁊ dia sīl Laigin ⁊ Osraigi. Boe trā hĒriu trī cēt bliadan forsind raind sin, eo tāncatar na cōiceduig, .i. Ailill mac Rosa *qui dicebatur* Mac Mata Muirisci, ⁊ Conchobar mac Fachdna *qui* Mac Nessa *dicebatur*, ⁊ Curui mac Daire ⁊ Cairpre Nia Fer meic Rosai ⁊ Eocha mac Luchtai. Is do anmannuib mac nUgaini ro chēt in senchaid .i. Eochaid—

Ugaine Uallach amra.

R³: Do gob thra Ugaine Mōr mac Eachach Buadaig meic Duach Ladgraid meic Fīachrach Toleraid meic Muireadaig Bolcraid meic Simoin Bric meic Aedain Glais meic Nuadat Find Fāil meic Gīalleada meic Aililla Olchain meic Širna Širgalaig (no Saeglaig) meic Dein meic Roithechtaich meic Main meic Oengusa Olmucaid meic Fīachrach Labraindi meic Smirgaill meic Enbotha meic Thigernmais meic Follaich meic Eithreoil meic Īrel Fātha meic Ēremōin meic Miled Easpāin—do gob thrā Ugaine Mōr rīgi nĒrenn rē bliadain in flaith Tolomeus meic Lairgi, ⁊ tue ingen rīg Frange do mnaī, .i. Ceasair Chruthach; ⁊ do ruc sī dā mac ⁊ fichi mac do ⁊ trī hingena. O ragab thrā Ugaine rīgi na hEorpa uile, .i. o Chomair Trī nUisqi co Muir Caisp, ⁊ co Muir Toirrian *ut alii aiunt*, ⁊ randais Ugaine Ērind for a chloind, .i. (*list printed below*). Baī thrā Ēriu forsind roind sin re fead thrī cēt bliadan, eo tāncadar na cōicedaich; ⁊ aimser Conaire Mōir meic Etersceōil na cōicedaich imorro—Conchobar mac Neasa for Ultu, Curai ⁊ Eochaid mac Luchta for Mumain, ⁊ Ailill mac Mata i Connachtaib, ⁊ Cāirbri Niad Fer for chōiced Gailian i Temair Broga Niad. Is airisin aderthai Cairpri Niad Fer rīg Temrach dē. Ocus is don cloind sin Ugaine ⁊ do roind Ērenn do chan Eochaid so—

Augaine (sic) uallach amra:

cannot be true, because of the length of the times involved. It is at Ugoine that the Freemen of Ireland unite—Leth Cuinn and the Albanaig—because these are of Leth Cuinn, being the descendants of Fíachu Fer Mara s. Óengus Tuirmach Temraig. For those are the descendants of Ugoine in Leth Cuinn; and of his descendants are the Laigin and the Osraige. Ireland was three hundred years under that division, till the Provincials came, namely Ailill s. Ros who was called Mac Mata of Muirisc, and Conchobor s. Fachtna, who was called Mac Nessa, and Cúroí s. Daire and Coirpre Nia Fer s. Ros and Eochu s. Lucht. Of the names of the sons of Ugoine the historian Eochaid chanted—

Poem no. CIX.

R³: Then there took Ugoine Mór s. Eochu Buadach s. Dui Ladgrach s. Fíachra Tolgrach s. Muiredach Bolgrach s. Siomón Brec s. Aedán Glas s. Nuadu Finn Fáil s. Gíallachad s. Ailill Olchain s. Sírna Sírgalach (or Sáegalach) s. Dian s. Rothechtaid s. Maen s. Óengus Olmucach s. Fíachra Labraindi s. Smirgoll s. Énboth s. Tigernmas s. Folach s. Ethreol s. Íriel Fáid s. Érimón s. Míl of Spain—Ugoine the Great took the kingship of Ireland for a year in the reign of Ptolemaeus s. Lairge, and he took the daughter of the king of France to wife—Cessair Crothach; and she bore two and twenty sons to him, and three daughters. Now when Ugoine took the kingship of all Europe, to wit from the Meeting of the Three Waters to the Caspian Sea, and to the Tyrrhene Sea as others say; he divided Ireland among his children (as below). Ireland was under that division for a space of three hundred years, till the Provincials came; in the time of Conaire the Great s. Éterscéil were those Provincials—Conchobor s. Nessa over Ulaid, Cúroí and Eochu mac Luchta over Mumu, Ailill mac Mata in Connachta, and Coirpre Nia Fer over the province of the Gailian in Temair of Brug Niad. That is why Coirpre Nia Fer is called king of Temair. Of those children, and of the division of Ireland, Eochu chanted thus—

Poem no. CIX.

Nir řacaib thrā neach don cloind sin Ugaine eland acht Cobthach Cael Breg, diatā Leath Chuind cona fo-chenēlaib, 7 Laegaire Lore senathair Laigen cona fo-chenēlaib, 7 dā ingen ro řagaib Feargus Cnai mac Ugaine .i. Maer māthair Eachach meic Luchta 7 Meadar ingen Fergus a buime, is ī ronalt. *Hoc esse uerum temporis porsan longitudo non patitur.* Ptolomeus Delphus ro bo rīg ar in domain in tan adbath Ugaine, 7 do rindead in roind sin cloindi Ugaine; 7 is na flaith rogob Laegairi Lore mac Ugaini rīgi nĒrenn. Dā bliadain do, co torchair la Cobthach Cael Breagh, la dearbrāthair fesin.

A List of the Family of Ugoine Mōr, and the Territories apportioned among them.

(Found in L, D, and M only).

- 1 Cobthach Cael Breg, i mBregaib (for B, D; Breag i mBreagaib M)
- 2 Cobthach Muirthemni i m-Muirthemne (Murtemui D (*bis*); Murthemne M (*bis*))
- 3 Loegaire Lore i Life (i l-Liphe D; il Lifi M; Laegoiri M)
- 4 Fuilliu i Feib (hi D; Fuilli M)
- 5 Ailbe i m-Maig Ailbe (i Maig Ailbi D; i Maig Ailbe M)
- 6 Roigne i m-Maig Roigne (Rogne i Maig Raigne D; Raidne (*bis*) i Maig M, *in which MS. this name follows no. 2*)
- 7 Cingiu in Airgetros (Argatros D; Cuanu an Airgedros M)
- 8 Nār i m-Maig Nāir (i Maig DM)
- 9 Narb i m-Maig Nairb (i Maigh DM; Norba M (*bis*))
- 10 Faife i m-Maig Fhemn (i Maig DM; Fhemn M)
- 11 Tairr i m-Maig Tharra (i Maig DM; Tairri D; Tarra *first time*, M)
- 12 Triath i m-Maig Threithniu (i Maig Treithirniu D; i Muig Threithirne M)
- 13 Māl i Cliū Māl.
- 14 Sen i Clochair (o Clochaib D; Sine ar Luachair M)
- 15 Bard i Cluain Corco ōche (o C.C.O., D; o Chluain Choreo Oiche M)

But none of those children of Ugoine left progeny save Cobthach Céol Breg, of whom is Leth Cuinn with its subordinate peoples; and Loiguire Lore, ancestor of the Laigen with their subordinate peoples: and two daughters whom Fergus Cnai s. Ugoine left, namely Maer mother of Eochu s. Lucht and Medar d. Fergus his foster-mother who nurtured him. But perhaps this cannot be true, owing to the length of time involved. Ptolomaeus Philadelphus was king of the World when Ugoine died, and when that division of the progeny of Ugoine was made; and it is in his reign that Loiguiri Lore s. Ugoine took the kingship of Ireland. Two years had he, till he fell at the hands of Cobthach Céol Breg, his own brother.

- 16 Fergus Cnai in Desib Tuascirt (Feargus C. i Crich na nDesi nDeiscert M)
- 17 Oee in Aidniu (Oche D; Aidne in Aidne M)
- 18 Maen i m-Maenmaig (i Maen. D; i Maenmaich M)
- 19 Sanb in Aiu [= Aoi] (i crichaib na nDesi Tuaiscert M)
- 20 Eecho hi Seölu (Eocha hi Seola D; Eochaid i Seolo M)
- 21 Corand i Corund (Corond hi Corann D; Corand i Corann, no Cairpre sin Chorand M)
- 22 Laeg i l-Line (i l-Liniu M)
- 23 Lathar i l-Latharnu (hi LD); Lath i Lathairne M)
- 24 Mare i m-Mide (i Mide D; Maire i Mide M)
- 25 Muirese i m-Maig Murisce (Murese i Maig Muresce D; *om.* here M)
M appends the following, having forgotten that two of the daughters have already been enumerated, nos. 5 and 10—
 Na tri hingena imorro, Aifi for Mag nAifi, Muirease for Moig Murisei, Ailbi for Mag nAilbi la Midi, ge adberar o Ailbi, i. eu Meie Dathó, 7 is o ingen Ugaini ita in mag.

554 *bis*. Continuation of the Abstract appended to R²: following ¶ 551 *bis*.

Rogab trā Ugaine rīgi iarthair Eorpa uile, ō Muir Toirrian ¹siar, γ ro rann ²hĒrind ³īartain etir a ⁴macco γ a ingena, .i. ⁵cōice rannaib fichet. Ocus is aire ro rann, ⁶combad siat a sil no ⁷trēbad hĒrinn co brāth. Ocus nī ⁸fargaib nech dīb cloinn, acht ⁹Cobthach ¹⁰Cael Bregħ γ Laegaire Lorce, senathair Laigen, γ ¹¹dī hingin ¹²Fergus Cnai, .i. ¹³Maer γ Medan; ¹⁴Maer trā mathair Eachach meic Luchta, γ Medan ¹⁵ro n-alt. Is ¹⁶agon ¹⁷nUgaine sin trā ¹⁸condrecaid saerclann sīl ¹⁹Ērimōin, .i. Leth Cuind γ Albanaigh, doig is do Leith Cuind iat-²⁰side, .i. sīl ²¹Fīachach Fir Mara meic ²²Ōengusa ²³Tuirmech Temrach. ²⁴Ar it eat ²⁵sin sīl nUgaine i l-Leith ²⁶Chuinn, γ dia sīl Laigin γ ²⁷Osraige. Boi trā Ēriu trī chēt bliadan ²⁸forsin roinn sin, co tancatar na cōicedhaigh; .i. Oilill mac ²⁹Rossa, *qui* ³⁰dicēbatur Mac ³¹Mata Muirisee γ Concobor mac Fachtna, *qui* Mac ³²Nessa ³³dicēbatur, γ ³⁴Cūraī mac Daire γ Cairpre ³⁵Nia Fer mac Rossa, γ Eochaid mac Luchta. Do anmādaib mac nUgaine ³⁶so—

Ugaine uallach amra . . .

LVII.—LOIGUIRE LORC.

555. R¹: Baī Cobthach cōica bliadan i r-rīge hĒrenn, γ ro marb ¹mac a brāthar ē, .i. Labraīd Lonn. Loegaire Lore imorro fēin, is ē ro gab rīge nhĒrenn iar nUgaine Mōr, co romarb Cobthach Cāel Breg ē tria mebail.

Min (μV)

D

Rogab Laegair Lore rīghi nĒrenn dā bliadain, co torehair la Cobtach Cāel Breg a Carmon.

Gabais Loeguire Lore rīgi hĒrenn fri rē dā bliadain iar nUgaine co torehair la Cobthach Cāel Breg.

R³: (*See following paragraph.*)

554. <i>bis</i> .	¹ sair R	² Eire E	³ iarsin ER	⁴ maca E maccu R
⁵ ccoie A coig	E coie R	⁶ eur uo siat R	⁷ treabfad E	⁸ farcaib R
⁹ Cobtach V	¹⁰ Coel V Caol E	¹¹ da E	¹² forfagaib Fergus E	
foraccaib R	¹³ Maor <i>bis</i> E	¹⁴ roalt V	¹⁵ mon E imon R	
¹⁶ om. n- R	¹⁷ coinddreagaid E	¹⁸ Eirenn E Erenn R	¹⁹ -sein R	
²⁰ Fiatach R	²¹ Aongus E: <i>an erasure of two letters before this word</i> R			
²² -mich R	²³ om. ar; is iad E	²⁴ om. sin R	²⁵ Chuind V Qinn E	
²⁶ Osairge E	²⁷ forsind roin V	²⁸ Rosa Roit V	²⁹ decept'	

[= dicēbatur] expuncted and dr [= dicitur] substituted V ³⁰ Mada E

554 *bis*. Then Ugoine took the kingship of all Western Europe, from the Tyrrhene Sea westward, and he afterwards divided Ireland among his sons and daughters; that is, twenty-five divisions; and this is why he divided it, that *his* descendants should govern Ireland for ever. But not one of them left progeny, except Cobthach Coel Breg, and Loiguire Lore, ancestor of the Laigin, and two daughters of Fergus Cnai, Maer and Medan. Maer was mother of Eochaid s. Lucht, and Medan nurtured him. At that Ugoine the Freemen of the descendants of Érimón unite, namely Leth Cuinn and the Albanaig; because they are of Leth Cuinn, namely the descendants of Fíachu Fer Mara s. Óengus Tuirmech Temrach. For those are the descendants of Ugoine in Leth Cuinn, and of his descendants are the Laigen and the Osraige. Ireland was three hundred years under that division, till the Provincials came; Ailill s. Ros who was called the son of Mata of Muirese, and Conchobor s. Fachtna who was called Mac Nessa, and Cúroí mac Daire, and Cairpre Nia Fer s. Ros, and Eochu s. Luchta.^(a) Of the names of the sons of Ugoine as follows—

Poem no. CIX.

LVII.—LOIGUIRE LORC.

555. R¹: Cobthach was fifty years in the kingship of Ireland and his brother's son slew him, namely Labraid Lonn. As for Loiguire Lore himself, it is he who took the kingship of Ireland after Ugoine Mór, till Cobthach Céol Breg slew him in treachery.

Min (μV)

D

Loiguire Lore took the kingship of Ireland for two years, till he fell at the hands of Cobthach Céol Breg in Carman.

Loiguire Lore took the kingship of Ireland for a space of two years after Ugoine, till he fell at the hands of Cobthach Céol Breg.

R³: (*See below.*)

³¹ Nesa ER ³² dicitur A ³³ Qrai A Curi E Curui R ³⁴ Niad R ³⁵ andso innises in duain-si E; annso sis E; *adding* co leic uchis curtha ataim aros muineeda an aniu 7 is fada ataid. *The text now proceeds to 557 bis.*

555. ¹ *Corrected to hua L marg.*

(a) The extensive dominion assigned to Ugoine; his position in the Royal Roll, just after the only regnant queen, Macha—obviously the goddess of that name; and his wife Cessair, presumably an avatar of the mother-goddess of that name whom we encountered at the outset of this history; invest him and his kingship with a cosmic significance.

LVIII.—COBTHACH CŌEL BREG.

556. R¹: Ocus dana romarb in Cobthach cētna a mac in Loegaire-si, .i. Ailill Āne; ⁊ ro innarb Labraid Lonn mac Ailella meic Laegaire Luire dar muir, conderna sīd fris, i eind trichait bliadan, ⁊ eo tarat cōiced Galian dō .i. Lagin. Is o šein illē atā cocad etir Leth Cuind ⁊ Lagniu. Do rochair trā Cobthach Cāel Breg i nDind Rīg, ⁊ tricha rīg imbi, adaig Notlaic Mōr, la Labraid Longseach, i ndīgail a athar ⁊ a senathar. Secht mbliadna ⁊ trī cēt bliadan ond aidchi sin cossin aideche in ro genair Crīst i mBeithil Iuda.

Min: Gabais Cobthach Cāel Breg h rīge nĒrenn cōica bliadan, condorchair a nDind Rīg aideche Nodlac Mōire, la Labraidh Loingsach.

R³: Bai Cobthach Cāel-breg cāeca bliadan i rigi nĒrenn iar sin ⁊ is a flaith Prodelphus rogob rīgi nĒrenn. Is hē Cobthach Cāel-breg ro marb a brāthair .i. Laegairi Lore. Is hē eid ro marb mac a brāthar fodēn, .i. Ailill Aine mac Laegaire Luire. Ocus ro marb Labraid Loingseach, mac Aililla (*sic*) Aine, meic Laegaire Luire, Cobthach Cāel Breag iar tiachtain tar muir inall, cor gob cōicead nGailian riasiu ro marb Cobthach a n(D)ind Rīg ōs Brū Berba aidchi Notloc Mōir. Corob ō na laignib leathna, tuesad muintir Labrada leo, raiter “Laigin.” Odrochair thrā Cobthach Cāel-breg la Labraid i ndīgail a āthar ⁊ a senāthar, is ō sin anall itā cocad itir Laignib ⁊ Leath Cuind. Seacht mbliadna ⁊ trī cēt bliadan on aidchi sin cosin n-aidchi rogenair Crīst o Muiri Ōig a mBeithil Iuda.

556 bis. *Continuation of the Abstract appended to R². Following ¶ 554 bis.*

Gabais ¹arsain ²Cobthach ³Cael ⁴Breg rīgi ⁵nĒrenn, ⁊ marbaid-side a brathair tria thangnacht, ⁊ ro marb a mac-side doridise, .i. Ailill Aine mac Laeghaire. Ocus bai Cobthach cēt mbliadan ⁶for hĒrinn, conidh ro marb Labraidh Loingsech mac Ailella ⁷Aine, meic Laegaire ⁸Luire

LVIII.—COBTHACH CÓEL BREG.

556. R¹: And further the same Cobthach slew his son (this Loeguire's), namely Ailill Aine; and he exiled Labraid Lonn s. Ailill s. Loiguire Lore over sea, till he made peace with him, at the end of thirty years and gave him the province of the Gailian, namely Laigin. From that onward was there war between Leth Cuind and Laigin. Then Cobthach Cól Breg fell in Dinn Ríg, with thirty kings around him, on Great Christmas night, at the hands of Labraid Loingsech, in vengeance for his father and his grandfather. Three hundred and seven years from that night to the night when Christ was born in Bethlehem of Juda.

Min: Cobthach Cól Breg took the kingship of Ireland for fifty years till he fell in Dinn Ríg on the night of Great Christmas, at the hands of Labraid Loingsech.

R³: Cobthach Cól Breg was fifty years in the kingship of Ireland after that; in the reign of Philadelphus he took the kingship of Ireland. This is that Cobthach Cól Breg who slew his brother Loiguire Lore; it is even he who slew the son of his own brother, Ailill Aine, son of Loiguire Lore: and Labraid Longsech, son of Ailill Aine, son of Loiguire Lore, killed Cobthach Cól Breg, after coming across over sea. He took the province of the Gailian before he slew Cobthach in Dinn Ríg, over the brink of the Barrow, on Great Christmas night, so that it was from the broad spears (*laigne*), which the followers of Labraid brought with them, that "Laigin" is named. When Cobthach Cól Breg fell at the hands of Labraid in vengeance for his father and his grandfather, from that out there was war between Laigin and Leth Cuinn. Three hundred and seven years from that night to the night in which Christ was born of the Virgin Mary in Bethlehem of Juda.

556 *bis*. Thereafter Cobthach Coel Breg took the kingship of Ireland, and he slew his brother by stratagem, and slew his son also, Ailill Aine s. Loiguirí. Cobthach was an hundred years over Ireland till Labraid Loingsech s. Ailill Aine s. Loiguire Lore slew him in the house

⁵ hEr- ER⁶ ins. a rige E⁷ om. Aine ER⁸ om. Luire R

is tig Braith a nDinn Rīg ⁹aideche ¹⁰Notloe. Secht mbliadna ar trí cētaib ¹¹on aideche sin ¹²cosin aideche in ¹³rogenair Crist i mBeithil ¹⁴Iuda.

LIX.—LABRAID LOINGSECH.

557. R¹ (LD): Gabais Labraid Longsech rīge nhĒrenn fri rē ¹noī mbliadan dēce. Baī dīgal for clainn Cobthaig i n-amsir Labrada Longsig, co torchair Labraid la Melge Molbthach mac Cobthaig.

Min: Rogab Labraid Longsech rīgi noī mbliadan dēc, co torchair la Meilgi mac Cobthaig.

R³: Gabais thrā Labraid Loingseach rīgi nĒrend isin flaith chēdna re fead thrichaid bliadan. Baī dīgail imorro for chloind Chobthaid Chāil-Breg in aimsir Labrada Loingsich, co dorchair Labraid la Meilge Molfach mac Cobthaich Cailbreg i flaith Ptolomeus Ebergites.

557 bis. *Continuation of the Abstract appended to R². Following 556 bis.*

Gabais ¹Iarsin Labraid Loingsech rīgi ²hĒrenn, γ is leis tāncatar na hAllmaraigh in Ērind cos na laignib letnaib ina lāmaib leo, conid ūadhib ainmnighter Laigin. Bai trā dīgal for claind Cobthaig in aimsir Labrada Loingsig, co rogaib Meilge mac Cobthaig rīgi nĒrenn, diatā ³Loch Melghi li Cairpre. In tan ro class a fert γ a adnacol is ann ro mebaig in loch fō thīr.

LX.—MELGE.

558. R¹: Gabais Meilge rīge hĒrenn. ¹Is ūad ainmnigter Loch Melge i Corp^{re}.¹ In tan ro class a fert is and ro mebaid in loch fō thīr. Do rochair Melge la Mac Corb mac Meic ²Rechtada a m-Mumain.²

Min: Gabais Melgi mac Cobthaigh rīgi nĒrenn a secht dēce, co torchair la Mog Corp mac Rechtada Rīgderg a Mumain.

⁹ -dee A -dei E
written gum E)

¹⁰ -lac ER
¹³ i r-roq. R

¹¹ ond R

¹² gusin (apparently

¹⁴ Iudda, the second d expuncted E.

The text now proceeds to 557 bis.

557. ¹ tricha bliadan (an error induced by mistaking .xix. for .xxx.).

of Brath in Dinn Ríg, on Christmas night. Three hundred and seven years from that night till the night when Christ was born in Bethlehem of Juda.

LIX.—LABRAID LOINGSECH.

557. R¹ (LD). Labraid Loingsech took the kingdom of Ireland for a space of nineteen [*aliter* thirty] years. There was vengeance upon the children of Cobthach in the time of Labraid Loingsech, till Labraid fell at the hands of Melge Molbthach, s. Cobthach.

Min: Labraid Loingsech took the kingship for nineteen years, till he fell at the hands of Melge s. Cobthach.

R³: Then Labraid Loingsech took the kingship of Ireland in the same reign for a space of thirty years. There was moreover a vengeance upon the children of Cobthach Cóel-Breg in the time of Labraid Loingsech, till Labraid fell at the hands of Melge Molbthach s. Cobthach Cóel-Breg in the reign of Ptolomaeus Euergetes.

557 *bis*. Thereafter Labraid Loingsech took the kingship of Ireland, and with him came the Foreigners into Ireland with their broad spears in their hands; and from them is "Laigin" named. There was a vengeance upon the children of Cobthach in the time of Labraid Loingsech, till Melge s. Cobthach took the kingship of Ireland—from whom is Loch Melge in Cairpre named. When his grave was dug, and at his burial, then it was that the lake burst forth over the land.

LX.—MELGE.

558. R¹: Melge took the kingship of Ireland. From him is Loch Melge in Coirpre named. When his grave was dug it is there that the lake burst over the land. Melge fell at the hands of Mac Corb s. Mac Rechtada in Mumu.

Min: Melge s. Cobthach took the kingship of Ireland seventeen [years], till he fell at the hands of Mug Corb s. Rechtaid Rígderg in Mumu.

A few other trifling orthographical variants besides, F.

557 *bis*. ¹ tra R ² n-Er. ER ³ Loch *dittographed* E.

558. ¹⁻¹ diata Loch Melgi hi Cairpre ²⁻² Rechtada don Mumain:
Labtada (*sic*) L.

R³: Do gob iarsin Melgi rīgi nĒrenn isin flaith cētna, conad uada ita Loch Melgi i Cairpri. An tan ro clas a fert 7 a adlocad, is ann ro mebaid in loch fō thīr. Do rochair Melgi mac Cobthaig la Mae Corp mac meie Rechtadha Rīgdeing a Mumain, isin flaith chēdna.

LXI.—MUG CORB.

559. R¹: ¹Sē bliadna do ²Mac Corb, co torchair la hŌengus Ollam ³hua Labrada.

R³: Do gob iarsin ¹Mac Corp rīgi nĒrenn rē sē bliadan isin flaith cētna, con torchair la hĀengus Ollam hua Labrada.

LXII.—ŌENGUS OLLOM.

560. R¹: ¹Ōengus Ollam a hocht dēce ²i r-rīge hĒrenn² co torchair la ³Iireo mac Meilge.

R³: Do gab thrā Ōengos Ollam rīgi hĒrenn. Ocht mbliadna dēc dō, isin flaith cēdna, contorchair la hIreireo (*sic*) mac Melgi.

LXIII.—IREREO.

561. R¹: Gabais ¹Iireo mac Melge ²rīgi fri rē secht mbliadan, co torchair ³i nUllaib³ la Fer Corb mac Moga Corb.

R³: Gabais Irereo rīgi nĒrenn isin flaith cētna, co torchair in Ullaib la Fear Corb mac Moga Corb.

LXIV.—FER CORB.

L

V

D

562. R ¹ : Dorochair	Ōen bliadain dēc	Gabais Fer Corp
Fer Corb la Condla	do Fir Chorb co	rīgi fod a haon dēce,
Cāem mac Iarireo.	torchair la Condla	co torchair la Coula
	Cāem mac Iarero.	Caem mac Iarero.

R³: Gabais Fear Corb rīgi nĒrenn re fead aen bliadna dēc, i flaith Ptolomeus Pilipotus, condrochair la Condla Cruaid-chelgach mac Irereo.

559. ¹ secht mbl. V ² Mog Corp V Me Corp (*glossed* no Mog) D
³ oa D—R³: ¹ *glossed* no Fercorb M.

R³: Thereafter Melge took the kingship of Ireland in the same reign, so that from him is Loch Melge in Coirpre. When his grave was dug, and at his burial, it is then that the lake burst over the land. Melge s. Cobthach fell at the hands of Mac Corb s. Mac Rechtada Rígderg in Mumu in the same reign.

LXI.—MUG CORB.

559. R¹: Six years to Mug Corb till he fell at the hands of Óengus Ollam, grandson of Labraid.

R³: Thereafter Mac Corb took the kingship of Ireland for a space of six years in the same reign, till he fell at the hands of Óengus Ollom grandson of Labraid.

LXII.—ÓENGUS OLLOM.

560. R¹: Óengus Ollom, eighteen [years] in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell at the hands of Irereo s. Melge.

R³: Óengus Ollom took the kingship of Ireland. Eighteen years had he, in the same reign, till he fell at the hands of Irereo s. Melge.

LXIII.—IREREO.

561. R¹: Irereo s. Melge took the kingship for a space of seven years, till he fell in Ulaid at the hands of Fer Corb s. Mug Corb.

R³: Irereo took the kingship of Ireland in the same reign, till he fell in Ulaid at the hands of Fer Corb s. Mug Corb.

LXIV.—FER CORB.

562. R¹: Fer Corb Eleven years had Fer Corb took the
fell at the hands of Fer Corb till he kingship of Ireland
Connla Caem s. Ire- fell at the hands for eleven years, till
reo. of Connla Cóem s. he fell at the hands
Irereo. of Connla Cóem s.
Irereo.

R³: Fer Corb took the kingship of Ireland for a space of eleven years, in the reign of Ptolomaeus Philopator, till he fell at the hands of Connla of the Rough Ruses, s. Irereo.

560. ¹ Aengus Olam V ²⁻² om. V ³ hIrero V hErero D.

561. ¹ Iarero D ² rige nErenn and om. fri re V ³⁻³ om. V.

LXV.—CONNLA.

563. R¹: ¹Concla, ceitre bliadna conerbailt i Temraig.

R³: Do gob thrā Concla rīgi nĒrenn re ceathra bliadna, co torchair i Temraid, i flaith Pilipotus, ocus Conchobar Rot mac Cathair for Ultaib re lind.

LXVI.—AILILL CAISFIACLACH.

564. R¹: Ailill Casfiach mac ¹Conla, a cōie ar fichit i r-rīge ²hĒrenn, ³conid ro marb³ Amadir Flidais ⁴Foltchain.

R³: Gabais Ailill Caisfiach mac Concla Cruaid-chealgaig rīgi nĒrenn re cōie bliadan fichit, i flaith Ptolomeus Eibifanes filiūs Ebilifotus, co torchair la hAdamair Flidais Foltchain.

LXVII.—ADAMAIR.

565. R¹: Amadir (*sic*) mac Fir Chuirb, cūig bliadna i r-rīge hĒrenn, co torchair la Echaig Altlethan.

R³: Gabais Adamair Flidais de Mumain .i. mac Fhir Chorb, rīgi nĒrenn re cōie bliadan i flaith Ebefanes; co torchair la hEochaid Ailtlethan mac Aililla Caisfiachlaid.

LXVIII.—EOCHU AILTLETHAN.

566. R¹: Eochu Altlethan .xi., co torchair la Fergus Fortamail.

R³: Gabais Eochaid Ailtlethan rīgi nĒrenn isin laith cēdna re fead āen bliadain dēc, co torchair la Fergus Fortamail i cath.

LXIX.—FERGUS FORTAMAIL.

567. R¹: Fergus ¹Fortamail .xii. co torchair la Ōengus Tuirmech Temrach.

R³: Gabais ²Fergus rīgi nĒrenn rē dā bliadain dēc coleith, i flaith Tolomeus Pilametus.

563. ¹ Conlaeth L Conclaed D.

564. ¹ Condlai D ² om. D ³⁻³ co torchair la ⁴ Flotchain D.

LXV.—CONNLA.

563. R¹: Connla, four years till he died in Temair.

R³: Connla took the kingship of Ireland for a space of four years, till he fell in Temair, in the reign of Philopator. Conchobor Rot s. Cathair was over the Ulaid in his time.

LXVI.—AILILL CAISFIACLACH.

564. R¹: Ailill Casfiachlach s. Connla, twenty-five years in the kingship of Ireland, till Amadir Flidais Foltchain slew him.

R³: Oilill Caisfiachlach s. Connla Cruaid-chelgach took the kingship of Ireland for a space of twenty-five years, in the reign of Ptolomeus Epiphanes son of "Ebilifotus" [Philopator], till he fell at the hands of Adamair (*sic*) Flidais Foltchain.

LXVII.—AMADIR.

565. R¹: Amadir s. Fer Cuirb, five years in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell at the hands of Eochu Ailtlethan.

R³: Adamair^(a) Flidais of Mumu, son of Fer Corb, took the kingship of Ireland for a space of five years, in the reign of Epiphanes; till he fell at the hands of Eochu Ailtlethan s. Ailill Caisfiachlach.

LXVIII.—EOCHU AILTLETHAN.

566. R¹: Eochu Ailtlethan, eleven [years] till he fell at the hands of Fergus Fortamail.

R³: Eochu Ailtlethan took the kingship of Ireland in the same reign, for a space of eleven years, till he fell at the hands of Fergus Fortamail in battle.

LXIX.—FERGUS FORTAMAIL.

567. R¹: Fergus Fortamail, twelve [years] till he fell at the hands of Óengus Tuirmech [Temrach].

R³: Fergus took the kingship of Ireland for a space of twelve years and a half, in the reign of Ptolemaeus Philometor.

567. ¹ *om.* VD

² Fergus *yc* M.

(a) This is most probably a more correct form of the name. It approximates more closely to CATABAR on the Ogham monument at Ballyquin, Co. Waterford, which there is good reason to regard as the gravestone of the king.

LXX.—ŌENGUS TUIRMECH TEMRACH.

568. R¹: Ōengus Tuirmech trā, is aice conric cairdes sīl Cuind ri Dāl Riatai ⁊ Dāl Fiatach. Ēnna Airgdech mac Ōengusa Tuirbig, is ūad Sīl Cuind. Fīacha Fer Mara imorro, is ūad-side Eraind¹, ⁊ Albanaig, ⁊ Dāl Fīatach. Ōengus Tuirmech doringni fri a ingin tria mesca in Fīacha. eo ro laad in nōid oen-sēched for muir ē, ō Dūn Aigneach, eo slonnud meic rīg, .i. bratt corera co cuaich ōir. Conosfuaratar iascaireda i Trāig Brenaind fō na fiachaib, conid dē sin ro len-som Fīacha Fer-Mara. Ocus gabsat a ehland rīge hĒrenn ⁊ Alban, .i. Etersecl Mōr hua Iair—is ē ro marbsat Lagin in Almain— ⁊ Conaire Mōr mac Etirsceōil, ⁊ Conaire mac Moga Lāma, cliamain Cuind .i. athair na trī Carpre, .i. Corpre Muse *a quo* Muscraige, ⁊ Corpre Baschain *a quo* Coreo Bascinn, ⁊ Corpre Rīgṫota *a quo* Dāl Riatai. Baī Ōengus Tuirbech sesca bliadan i r-rīge hĒrenn, conerbailt i Temraig.

R³: Aengus Turmeach do gobāil Ērinn. Is chuici trā midthea Leath Cuind, ⁊ Fir Alban, ⁊ Dāl Riada, ⁊ Dāl Fiatach. Is a flaith Pilametus rogob Aengus Turmeach rīgi, ⁊ Fīacha mac Feidlimid in Emain Macha re lind. Enna Aidneach mac Aengusa Turmid Temrach, is ūada sīl Chuind Cēd-chathaich. Fīacha Fear-mara mac Aengusa Turmid, is ūada Ērna, ⁊ Albanaig, ⁊ Dāl Fīatach. Ōengus Turbech imorro, is leis dorindead “turbeach” in Ērinn riam; is dē fa “hAengus Turmeach” he. Is hē Ōengus Turmeach dorindi in Fiachaid Fer-Mara re na ingin fodēn, tria mesci; eo ro laad in nac aen-seichead for muir ō Dūn Aigneach, eo slondud meic rī—.i. brat corera co cuaich ōir; condafuaridar iascaireda i Trāig Brenaind fō na fiachaib, conad dē ro lean-som “Fīacha Fer-mara” dē iarsin. Ocus ro gabsad a claind rīgi nĒrenn ⁊ Alban, ⁊ Etersecl Mōr mac hui Iair, is ē ro marbad in Aillind la Nuada Neacht, ocus Conairi Mōr ⁊ Edersecl ⁊ Conairi mac Moga Lāma, cliamain Cuind .i. athair na trī Cairpre .i. Cairpre Muse *a quo* Muscraidi, ⁊ Cairpre Baschain *a quo* Coreo Baiscind,

LXX.—ÓENGUS TUIRMECH TEMRACH.

568. R¹: As for Óengus Tuirmech, at him there comes the union of the descendants of Conn with Dál Riata and Dál Fíatach. Énna Airgdech s. Óengus Tuirmech, of him are the descendants of Conn. Fíacha Fer Mara, of him are the Erainn, and the Albanaig, and Dál Fíatach. Óengus Tuirmech begat that Fíacha upon his own daughter in drunkenness, and put him in a boat of one hide upon the sea, out from Dún Aignech, with the trappings of a king's son—a purple robe with a golden fringe. Fisher-folk found him in Tráig Brenainn amid his treasures, and thence had he his name, Fíacha Fer-Mara: and his children took the kingship of Ireland and of Alba, to wit, Eterscéil Mór, grandson of Iar, whom the Laigin slew in Almain, and Conaire Mór s. Eterscéil, and Conaire s. Mog Láma the marriage-kinsman of Conn, father of the three Cairpres; Cairpre Musc, from whom are the Muscraige, Cairpre Baschain from whom are Corco Baiscinn, Cairpre Rigfhota from whom is Dál Riata. Óengus Tuirmech was sixty years in the kingship of Ireland, till he died in Temair.

R³: Óengus Tuirmech took Ireland. At him unite Leth Cuind, the Men of Alba, Dál Riata, and Dál Fíatach. In the reign of Philometor Óengus Tuirmech took the kingship, and Fíacha s. Feidlimid was in Emain Macha in his time. Énna Aignech s. Óengus Tuirmech Temrach, from him is the seed of Conn Cét-cathach. Fíacha Fer-Mara, s. Óengus Tuirmech, of him are the Erna, the Albanaig, and Dál Fíatach. As for Óengus Tuirmech, by him was “reckoning” first made in Ireland, wherefore is he called “the Reckoner”. It is Óengus Tuirmech who begat Fíacha Fer-Mara upon his own daughter in drunkenness, so that he set him on the sea out from Dún Aignech in a boat of one hide, with the trappings of a king's son upon him—a purple robe with a golden fringe. Fisher-folk found him in Tráig Brenainn among his treasures, and thence the name “Fíacha Fer-Mara” clave to him. His children took the kingship of Ireland and of Alba, namely Eterscéil Mór maccu Iair, who was slain in Aillinn by Nuada Necht, and Conaire Mór, and Eterscéil, and Conaire s. Mog Láma, marriage-kinsman of Conn, that is, father of the Three Cairpres—Cairpre Musc, of whom are the Muscraige, Cairpre

γ Cairpri Riada *a quo* Dāl Riata; conad dōib-sin ro chan in senchaid in duan-so—

Conuiri caem, cliamain Cuind . . .

568. μV has here no more than Aengus Turmech, .lx. a rīgi conerbailt a Temraig. ¹*A mutilated marginal gloss here in L, is dib(side) Conaire.*

568 bis. *Continuation of the Abstract appended to R². Following 557 bis.*

Batar ¹trā ²clanna ³Cobtaigh ⁴Cael Breg i r-rīgi hĒrenn, co hamsir ōengusa ⁵Tuirbig, meic ⁶Eachach Altlethain, meic Ailella Caisfiacraig, meic ⁷Conlaidh, meic Irereo, meic ⁸Meilge, meic Cobthaig Caelbreg, meic Ugaine Móir.⁹ † Aliter, ōengus Tuirmech, mac Fir Rāith, meic Fir ¹⁰Anrāith, meic ¹¹Fir ¹²Almaigh, meic Laebchuire, meic Echach Altlethan, ¹²*et rel.* || Is acon ōengus-sa trā ¹³condrecait Sil Cuinn hi cairdes, γ ¹⁴Erandaigh, γ Albanaigh, γ Dāl Riata, γ Dāl Fiatach, γ Ulaid, in rīgrad. Enda Aigne ch trā, ¹⁵otāt Sil Cuind, mac ōengusa Tuirmig ¹⁶Temrach. Fīacha Fer-Mara imorro, mac ōengusa Tuirmig, otāt hEraind, γ ¹⁷Albanaig, γ ¹⁸Dāl Riata, γ Dāl Fiatach. ōengus Turmech trā dorigne in Fīacho sin fria ingin ar mesca; co ro lād ¹⁹in nōidh ōen-sluaiste γ ōen-sechedh, for muir, ō Dūn Aigne ch amach, con ²⁰ēose meic rīg uime; .i. brat corera co chuir ōir and. Conosfuaratar na hiascairedha hi Toraind Brēna fō na fiachaib, conid dē ro len “Fīacha Fer-Mara mac ōengusa Tuirmig Temraig.” Roghab a chlann rīgi nĒrenn γ Alban .i. Eterscēla mac hui Iair, γ Conaire Mōr mac Eterscēil, γ Conaire mac Moga Lāma; γ ro gabad dana o Dāl Fiathach in rīgi.

LXXI.—CONALL COLLAMRACH.

569. R¹: ¹Gabais Conall ²Collomrach ³rīge hĒrenn⁴, co torchair la ⁵Niaid Segamain.

R⁵: Dogob imorro Conall Collamrach, mac Eiderscēil Temra, meic Eachach Ailtlethain, meic Aililla Caisfiacraich, meic

568 bis. ¹*om.* R ²cland E clann R ³Cobth- D (*looks like* Tobth- E) ⁴cēt mblíadan (*a mistaken expansion of C.B., i.e. Cael Breg*) R ⁵Tuirmig Temr. DER ⁶Echdach DE Echach R ⁷Cunnlaid E ⁸Melgi Molbthaig R ⁹*ins.* meic Echach Buadaig E ¹⁰Anaraith DE ¹¹*om.* Fir V ¹²-maig E -maith R ¹³*om.* et rel. D. *A hand with outstretched finger points to this interpolation in marg.* R ¹⁴-cat V -coit E ¹⁵Eirend- E Herann R ¹⁶ota R ¹⁷*om.* R

Baschain, of whom are Corco Baiscind, and Cairpre Riada, of whom are Dál Riata; so that of them the historian chanted thus—

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568 *bis*. The children of Cobthach Céol Breg were in the kingship of Ireland, till the time of Óengus Tuirmech, s. Eochu Ailtlethan, s. Ailill Caisfhiachlach, s. Connla, s. Irereo, s. Melge, s. Cobthach Céol Breg, s. Ugoine Mór—*otherwise*, Óengus Tuirmech, s. Fer Ráith, s. Fer Anráith, s. Fer Almaig, s. Laebchor, s. Eochu Ailtlethan, etc. At this Óengus, the descendants of Conn unite in junction with the Erannaig, and the Albanaig, and Dál Riata, and Dál Fiatach, and the Ulaid—the kingly troop. Enna Aigneoh, from whom are the descendants of Conn, was son of Óengus Tuirmech Temrach. Fiachu Fer-mara moreover from whom are the Eraind, and the Albanaig, and Dál Riata, and Dál Fiatach, was son of Óengus Tuirmech. Óengus Tuirmech begat that Fiachu upon his own daughter when drunken; and he put him in a boat of one paddle and one hide upon the sea, out from Dún Aigneoh, with the trappings of a king's son upon him; namely a purple robe with gold embroidery. Fisher-folk found him in Torann Bréna among his treasures and thence was he called "Fiachu Fer-mara, s. Óengus Tuirmech." His children took the kingship of Ireland and of Alba, namely Eterseól maccu Iair, and Conaire Mór s. Eterseól, and Conaire s. Mog Láma; and the kingdom was then taken from Dál Fiatach.

LXXI.—CONALL COLLAMRACH.

569. R¹: Conall Collamrach took the kingship of Ireland, till he fell at the hands of Nia Segamain.

R³: Moreover Conall Collamrach, s. Eterseól of Temair, s. Eochu Ailtlethan, s. Ailill Caisfhiachlach, s. Connla, s. Irereo,

T.T. tra E ¹⁸ Albal- E ¹⁹ Dal Fiathach (*sic*) ⁊ Dal Riada V
²⁰ innoid sluasti ⁊ oen sluas (*glossed seich-*) D; inaoid aoin sluaisti ⁊
aon seic- E anoei aon sluaiste ⁊ oen sech- R ²¹ eguse (*glossed no co*
slondad) D. *A number of other trifling orthographical variants.*

569. *Variants from V*; ¹ rogab ² -lam- ³ rigi nEr- ⁴ *ins.*
.u. .bl. ⁵ Niad.

Condla, meic Irereo, meic Melgi Molfaid, meic Cobthaich Chäilbreg, meic Ugaine, rīgi nĒrend, re fead chōie mbliadan, i flaith Tolomeus Ebergeities; co torchair la Nia Segamain i cath.

LXXII.—NIA SEGAMAIN.

570. R¹: Nia Segamain, secht mbliadna i r-rīge, co torchair la Ēnna nAighech (no Airgdech, *sec. man. in marg.*).

R³: Nia Segamain do gobāil rīgi nĒrend (i. mac Adamair Foltchain, meic Fir Chuirb, meic Moga Cuirp) re fead seacht mbliadan, i flaith Ebergites; co torchair la hĒnna Airgtheach, mac Aengusa ^(a)[Turmich], meic Eachach Ailtleathain.

LXXIII.—ĒNNA AIGNECH.

571. R¹: Ēnna Aighech, a hocht fichet i r-rīge hĒrenn, co torchair la Crimthand Coscerach.

R³: Do gob thrā Ēnna Airgthech ^(b)[no Aidnech] rīgi nĒrend re hocht mbliadan fichit, isin flaith cētna, co torchair la Crimthann Coserach, mac Fheidlimig Fortriuín, meic Fergus a Fortamlá.

571 *bis.* *Continuation of the Abstract appended to R². Following 568 bis.*

Gábais Ēnna Aighech ¹mac ōengusa Turmig ²Temrach, rīgi nĒrenn; ⁊ is ³toisecho son oldass Eitirsecl Mōr, ro marbad ic Rāith Aillinde *ut dicitur*—

Conaire Caem cliamain Cuind . . .

⁴‡ Clíamuín Cuíun, i. athair na trí Coirpri, i. Coirpri Muse *a quo* Muscraide, ⁊ Corpri Baseain *a quo* Coreá Baseuín, ⁊ Corpri Rígíota *a quo* Dál Riata. || Dál nAraide trá ⁵adnessam díb, ar atchuadamar do clannaib Ugaine etir Cond ⁊ Fiatach. Trícha rígh trá do Dál Araidhe hi r-ríge ⁶nĒrenn hi Temraig ō aimsir Ollomain Fotla meic Fíachach Fíndscóthaig co hamsir ⁷Báetáin meic ⁸Echach. Ar it eat trí saeir hĒrenn, Cond, Eogan, Araide, *ut poeta dixit*,

Trí saeir Ērenn arcanar slogh . . .

(a) Interlined.

(b) Interlined.

s. Meilge Molbthach, s. Cobthach Cáel Breg, s. Ugoine, took the kingship of Ireland for a space of five years, in the reign of Ptolomeus Euergetes, till he fell at the hands of Nia Segamain in battle.

LXXII.—NIA SEGAMAIN.

570. R¹: Nia Segamain, seven years in the kingship, till he fell at the hands of Énna Aigneach.

R³: Nia Segamain took the kingship of Ireland (he was son of Adamar Foltchain, s. Fer Chuirp s. Mug Cuirp) for a space of seven years in the reign of Euergetes; till he fell at the hands of Énna Airgthech s. Óengus Tuirmeeh s. Eochu Ailtlethan.

LXXIII.—ÉNNA AIGNECH.

571. R¹: Énna Aigneach, twenty-eight [years] in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell at the hands of Crimthann Coseraech.

R³: Then Énna Airgthech (*sic*) took the kingship of Ireland for a space of twenty-eight years, in the same reign, till he fell at the hands of Crimthann Coserach s. Feidlimid Fortrén s. Fergus Fortamail.

571 *bis*. Then Énna Aigneach s. Óengus Tuirmeeh Temrach took the kingship of Ireland; and that is sooner than Eterseél Mór, who was slain at Ráith Aillinne, *ut dicitur*—

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(“Marriage-kinsman of Conn” means father of the Three Cairpres, Cairpre Musc from whom are the Muscraige, Cairpre Baschain from whom is Corcu Bascuinn, and Cairpre Rigfhota from whom is Dál Riata.)

Now we shall tell you of Dál nAraide, for we have come to the Children of Ugoine Mór between Conn and Fiatach. Dál nAraide had thirty kings in the kingship of Ireland, in Temair, from the time of Ollom Fotla s. Fiachu Finnscothach to the time of Báetán s. Eochu. For these are the three free people of Ireland, Conn, Eogan, Araide, *ut poeta dixit*,

Poem no. CXI.

571 *bis*. ¹ *om. mae O.T. D* ² *Temrach in E only* ³ *tosecha D*
 toisecha E toisechu R ⁴ *this interpolation in marg. D only* ⁵ *adfesem D*
 adfeisem E ⁶ *ins. for omitting following n- R* ⁷ *Boetain D Baodain E*
⁸ *Echdach D Eachdach E.*

LXXIV.—CRIMTHANN COSCRACH.

572. R¹: Crimthand Coserach, ceithre bliadna, co torehair do lāim Rudraige.

R³: Crimthaid Coserach do gobāil rīgi nĒrenn rē cethra bliadan, condrochair do lāim Rudraidi meie Sithrigi, de chlandaib hĪr meie Milead, i flaith Fisehon.

LXXV.—RUDRAIGE.

R¹

μV

573. Rudraige trā mae Sithride, is ūad Dāl nAraide, ar is iat-side fīr-Ulaid Emna, .i. Clanna Colmāin meie Fīachaeh Fīnscothaig inna fīr-Ulaid. Ro gabsat a cōic ar fichit dīb rīge hĒrenn, dāig is iat trī sāeir hĒrenn—Cond, Araide, Eogan; unde Eochaid—

Rudraige tra mae Sithride, is uadh ²Dāl nAraide, ⁊ as iad-side na fīr Ulaidh Eamna, .i. eland Ollamain meie Fīachach Findscothaig. Ro gabsat cōic rīg fichet dīb rīgi nĒrenn. Rudraige thrā, sechtmogat bliadan, conerbailt do thām an Airgedglin.

Trī sāeir hĒrenn arcanar . . .

Rudraige trā mae Sithride, senathair Conaill Cernaig meie Amairgin, ⁊ Fergus a meie Roig. Athberat dana araile is Conehobor mae Cathbadh meie Rosa meie Rudraige. *Secundum alios autem*, Conehobor mae Cathbadh meie Rosa meie Fergus a Fairge, meie Nuadat

Necht. Cech rōi ro reraig Rudraige for hĒrenn, ro súidig ¹Fergus a chlann¹ foraib an nirt chatha, .i. Cuir[c] ⁊ Cíarraige ⁊ Conmaieni. Is do sin ro chan Senchan Torpēist

Ro fich Fergus fichit catha . . .

Bāi trā Rudraige sechtmoga bliadan hi r-rīge, conerbailt do thām in Argatglin.

573. R¹: ¹⁻¹ dittoographed and the repetition crased, leaving a blank in the MS. ² Dāl omitted and inserted by a conative V.

LXXIV.—CRIMTHANN COSCRACH.

572. R¹: Crimthann Coscrach, four years, till he fell at the hands of Rudraige.

R³: Crimthann Coscrach took the kingship of Ireland for a space of four years, till he fell at the hands of Rudraige s. Sitric, of the children of Ír s. Míl, in the reign of Physeon.

LXXV.—RUDRAIGE.

R¹

μΛ

573. Now Rudraige s. Sitric, of him is Dál nAraide, for they are the True Ulaid of Emain; that is, the children of Colmán s. Fíachu Finnseothach are the True Ulaid. Twenty-five of them took the kingship of Ireland, for these are the three free peoples of Ireland, Conn, Araide, Eogan; *unde* Eochaid—

Now Rudraige s. Sitric, of him is Dál nAraide, and they are the True Ulaid of Emain, that is, the children of Ollom s. Fíachu Finnseothach. Twenty-five kings from among them took the kingship of Ireland. Now Rudraige had seventy years, till he died of plague in Airgedglind.

Poem no. CXI.

Now Rudraige s. Sitric, grandfather of Conall Cernach s. Amorgen and of Fergus s. Roig; but others say that it is Conchobor s. Cathub s. Ros s. Rudraige; *secundum alios autem*, Conchobor s. Cathub s. Ros, s. Fergus Fairge, s. Nuadu

Necht. Every plain which Rudraige stretched over Ireland, Fergus established his progeny upon it by force of arms—Cuir and Cíarraige and Conmaiene. Of that, Senchán Torpéist chanted—

Poem no. CXII.

Rudraige was seventy years in the kingship, till he died of plague in Argatglenn.

R³: Gabais Rudraidi rīgi nĒrend i flaith Tholomeus Fischon, fri rē šeachtmogad bliadan, conad ūada Dāl nAraide; uair is iad-siden fīr-Ulaid Eamna, .i. clanda Ollaman Fodla meic Fhīachach Finscothaich; co ro gobsad cūic rīga fichit rīgi nĒrind (*sic*) dīb, doig is iad tri sāir Ērenn, Cond, Araidi, Eogan, *ut Eochaid cecinit*—

Trī sāeir Ērend aircanar sluag . . .

Rudraide mac Sithride thrā, senathair Chonaill Chearnaich, meic Aimirgin Iargiuindaich, ⁊ Fergus a meic Roig. Adbearaid dono araile, is ē Conchobar, mac Cathbaid, meic Rosa, meic Rudraidi, do chosain Ērind fo deōig dīb; each roi roeraich Rudraidi for Ērind ro suig Fergus a cland foraiḃ a niurt chatha, .i. Chuire ⁊ Ciarraidi ⁊ Conmaieni. Is dō sin ro chan Senchān Toirpeist andso, dia n-ebairt-seom,

Ro fich Fergus fichi cath . . .

Bai thrā Rugraide sechtmoga bliadan a rīgi nĒrind, conderbailt do thām in Airgedgleann, i flaith Tholomeus Alaxander; no adbearaid araile do lebraib, is [s]iabra do imir bās fair, iar na ḡgbail an Uaithe Fheadna.

573 bis. *Continuation of the Abstract appended to R²: following 571 bis.*

¹Rudraidhe ²trā mac Sithrighe, is ē ro bai cēt ³bliadan i r-rīgi nĒrenn ⁊ is ē sin senathair ⁴Chonaill ⁵Chernaigh ⁊ ⁶Fergusa meic ⁷Rossa ⁊ Concobair meic Faethna⁸; ⁊ is iat sin na fīr-Ulaid Emna. Ro ⁹chosain dana Fergus cert Radraighe ar ēcin, ⁊ ro fuirim a chlann for gach ¹⁰roi ro reidigh Rudraighi, .i. ¹¹Corce Modruadh, ⁊ Corco Auluim, ⁊ Corco Alaind, ⁊ Ciarraidhe Luachra ⁊ Ciarraide ¹²Chuireche, ⁊ Ciarraide Ae, ⁊ Ciarraide ¹³Airne, ⁊ Ciarraide Airtigh, ⁊ Conmaiene Rēin, ⁊ Conmaiene Crīche mac nErea, ⁊ Conmaiene ¹⁴Cula ¹⁵Talaith ⁊ Conmaiene Mara. Is iat sin Sīl Fergus, *ut* ¹⁶Senchan *dirit*¹⁷

Ro fich Fergus fichit catha . . .

Rudraighi trā, is dia elainn Ollom Fotla mac Fīachach Finscothaigh

573 bis. ¹-ge D -gi R ²om. tra E ³mbl- DR ⁴Conaill DER
⁵Cern- ADER ⁶-gossa R ⁷Rosa DE ⁸ins. m. Rudraighi R
⁹chosain D chossain AR ¹⁰rae DE roe R ¹¹Corea R ¹²Cuirei E

R³: Rudraige took the kingship of Ireland in the reign of Ptolomeus Physcon, for a space of seventy years, and from him is Dál nAraide; for they are the True Ulaid of Emain, to wit, the children of Ollom Fotha s. Fiachu Finnseothach; and twenty-five kings from them took the kingship of Ireland, for they are the three free peoples of Ireland, namely Conn, Araide, Eogan, *ut* Eochaid *cecinit*—

Poem no. CXI.

As for Rudraige s. Sitric, he was grandfather of Conall Cernach s. Amorgen Iargiuindach and of Fergus s. Roig. Others however say that he was Conchobor s. Cathub s. Ros s. Rudraige who appropriated Ireland in spite of them. Every plain which Rudraige stretched on Ireland, Fergus established his progeny thereupon, by force of arms—Core and Cíarraige and Conmaicene. Thereof Senchán Torpeist chanted here, when he said—

Poem no. CXII.

Rudraige was seventy years in the kingship of Ireland till he died of plague in Airgetglenn, in the reign of Ptolomeus Alexander; but other books say that a spectre played death upon him, after he was left in Uaithne Fedna.

573 *bis*. As for Rudraige, s. Sitric, it is he who was an hundred years in the kingship of Ireland; and he was the grandfather of Conall Cernach and of Fergus mac Rossa and of Conchobor mac Faichtna; and those are the True Ulaid of Emain. Fergus appropriated the right of Rudraige by force, and settled his [own] progeny upon every plain that Rudraige cleared, namely Corco Modruad, and Corco Auluim, and Corco Aland, and Cíarraige Luachra, and Cíarraige Cuirche, and Cíarraige Ai, and Cíarraige Airne, and Cíarraige Airtigh, and Conmaicene Réin, and the Conmaicene of the land of the Sons of Ere, and Conmaicene Cula Talaith and Conmaicene Mara. Those are the descendants of Fergus, *ut* Senchán *dixit*

Poem no. CXII.

As for Rudraige, of his children are Ollom Fothla, s. Fiachu Finnseothach,

Cuirche R ¹³ Airi E ¹⁴ Cuile R ¹⁵ Talait D Tol- R ¹⁶ Sencan E
¹⁷ *ins.* de quibus DE, de quibus hoc cairmen R chl- D ¹⁸ *ins.* dono D

¹⁸diatā Mūr nOlloman a Temraigh, ⁊ is leis do ronadh fess Temraig ar tūs in Ērinn. Ocus is ūad ainmnigther Ulaid, .i. Oll-flaith annsen. Rogab dana seissiuir dia sīl rīgi nĒrenn cen nech etarru; noī mbliadna dōib ar dib cētaib ¹⁹isin rīgi sin. It ē a n-anmanna, .i. Findachta ⁊ Slānoll ⁊ Gēde Ollgothach, Fiace, Ailill, ⁊ Berngal. Is do sin ro chachain Fer Certne ²⁰in sruthi seo sis²⁰—

Ollum Fotla Fechair gal . . .

Bōe trā cess for ²¹claind Ugaine Māir meic Echach Buadaig ō aimsir Enda Aignigh meic Aengusa Tuirbig Temraig, co haimsir ²²Echach Fedlig ⁊ Echach Airiman; dā brāthair iat, .i. dā mac Finn, meic Findloga, meic Findhuill, meic ²³Roith, meic Rigeoin, meic Essomain Emna, meic Blaithehta, meic Beothachta, meic Labrada, meic Enda Aignig, meic ōengusa Tuirmich Temrach. Is andsin condrecait Leith Cuinn ⁊ Erna ⁊ Albanaigh ⁊ Dāl Riata ⁊ Dāl Fiatach.

LXXVI.—FINNAT MAR.

574. R¹: Gabais ¹Fintait Mār mac Niad ²Segamain rīge ³hĒrenn ⁴trī bliadna, ⁵co torchair la Bresal Bōdibad mac Rudraige.

R³: Dogab thrā Indad Mār mac Nia Segamain meic Adamair Foltchain rīgi nĒrind isin flaith cētna. Aen bliadain dō, co dorchair la Bresal Bodibad mac Rudraidi.

LXXVII.—BRESAL BŌDĪBAD.

575. R¹: Bressal Bōdibad, ōen bliadain dēg i r-rīge hĒrenn. Tānie ¹dīth dō¹ buaib ²Ērenn ina flaith,² cona tērna dib acht tarb ⁊ ³samaisc, in Glind Samaisce. Dorochair Bresal la Lugaid Luaigne mac Fintait Māir.

R³: Dogob trā Bresal Bōdibad rīgi nĒrenn rē hāen bliadain dēg isin flaith ehētna, condorchair la Lugaid Luaidne mac Indad Māir. Is airi adberthar Bresal Bōdibad ris, .i. dībad ar buaib bai na remis conach tērno dib acht tarb ⁊ samaisci ⁊ is ūaidib itā Dūma in Tairb ⁊ Fān in Tamaisci a nDāl Araidi

didiu R

¹⁹ irighi isin R

²⁰⁻²⁰ om. R om. in sruthi and sis E

²¹ clannaib R

²² Echdach E

²³ Roich E. *This genealogy of the*

sons of Finn is repeated in tabular form on marg. V, with some orthographical deviations. The above variants have been selected from a list of 99 in all.

from whom is named the Scholars' Rampart in Temair; and by him was the Assembly of Temair first convened in Ireland. And from him is Ulaíd named, that is *Oll-flaith* "great prince". Six of his descendants took the kingship of Ireland with none between them, and two hundred and nine years had they in that kingship. These are their names—Finnachta, Slánoll, Géde Ollgothach, Fiace, Ailill, and Berngal. Of them Fer Certne the learned chanted the following—

Poem no. CV.

There was a tribute imposed upon the progeny of Ugoine Mór s. Eochu Buadach from the time of Énna Aignech, s. Óengus Tuirmech Temrach, to the time of Eochu Feidlech and of Eochu Airem. These were two brothers—the sons of Finn s. Finnlug s. Finneholl s. Roth s. Rigeon s. Essoman of Emain, s. Blaithecht, s. Beothacht s. Labraid s. Enna Aignech s. Óengus Tuirmech Temrach. It is there that Leth Cuind, the Erna, the Albanaig, Dál Riata, and Dál Fiatach unite.

LXXVI.—FINNAT MÁR.

574. R¹: Finn timer Máir s. Nia Segamain took the kingship of Ireland for three years, till he fell at the hands of Bresal Bó-díbad s. Rudraige.

R³: [F]inn timer Máir s. Nia Segamain s. Adamar Foltchain took the kingship of Ireland in the same reign. One year had he, till he fell at the hands of Bresal Bó-díbad s. Rudraige.

LXXVII.—BRESAL BÓ-DÍBAD.

575. R¹: Bresal Bó-díbad, eleven years in the kingship of Ireland. There came a pestilence upon the cattle of Ireland in his reign, so that there escaped none save a bull and a heifer, in Glenn Samaisce. Bresal fell at the hands of Lugaid Luaigne s. Finn timer Máir.

R³: Then Bresal Bó-díbad took the kingship of Ireland for a space of eleven years in the same reign, till he fell at the hands of Lugaid Luaigne s. Finn timer Máir. He is called Bresal Bó-díbad on account of the mortality that was among the kine in his time, so that none of them escaped except a bull and a heifer. From them are named "Duma in Tairb" and "Fán in t-Samaisce" in Dál Araide.

574. ¹ Findtat V ² om. L ³ nEr- V ⁴ om. tri bl. V
⁵ conorchair V.

575. ¹⁻¹ dittographed L ²⁻² om. L ³ tsamasca V.

LXXVIII.—LUGAID LUAIGNE.

576. R¹: Lugaid Luaigni, cōic bliadna dēce ¹co torchair la Congal Clāiringnech mac Rudraige.

R³: Lugaid Luaidne do gobāil rīgi nĒrind rē cōic bliadan dēc isin flaith cētna, condorchair la Congal Clāiringneach mac Rudraidi; ⁊ Fiad mac Fiadcon a rīgi nUlad na rē.

LXXIX.—CONGAL CLĀIRINGNECH.

577. R¹: Congal ¹Clāiringnech, a sē dēce, ²co torchair la Duach Dalto ³Dedad.

R³: Congal Clāiringneach do gobāil rīgi nĒrenn rē sē bliadan dēc, i flaith Tolomeus Físcen; condorchair la Duach Dalta Dead (*sic*), mac Cairbri Luise, meic Luigdeach Luaidne, meic Indad Mair.

LXXX.—DUACH DALLTA DEGAD.

L

V

578. R¹: Bai-side dēce bliad- Duach Dalta Dallta (*sic*)
na i r-ríge, conid ro marb Dedad, dēce a rīgi nĒrenn, co
Fac[h]tna Fathach. ro marb Fachtna Fathach mae
Caiss meic Rudraide.

R³: Duach Dalta Deadaid do gobāil rīgi nĒrind rē dēich mbliadan, i flaith Tolomeus Dionius; ⁊ bās Chongail Clāiringnech na rē. Condorchair Duach imorro i cath Ārda Brestine la Fachtna Fathach mac Cais meic Rudraidi ocus Findchad mac Baicede, ⁊ Conchobar Mael mac Fuithi; ⁊ Cormac^(a) mac Laithigi i r-rīgi nUlad re lind Dionius. Is na aimsir thucad in cath Catharrda eadar Poimp Maidi ⁊ Iuil Sesair; ⁊ Cormac mac Laithigi ⁊ Mochta mac Murehada i comflaithius ar Ultaib in tan sin.

576. ¹co ro marb Congal V.

(a) Interlined.

LXXVIII.—LUGAID LUAIGNE.

576. R¹: Lugaid Luaigne, fifteen years, till he fell at the hands of Congal Cláiringnech s. Rudraige.

R³: Lugaid Luaigne took the kingship of Ireland for a space of fifteen years in the same reign, till he fell at the hands of Congal Cláiringnech s. Rudraige; and Fiad s. Fiadchu was in the kingship of Ulaid in his time.

LXXIX.—CONGAL CLÁIRINGNECH.

577. R¹: Congal Cláiringnech, sixteen [years], till he fell at the hands of Dui Dallta Degaid.

R³: Congal Cláiringnech took the kingship of Ireland for a space of sixteen years, in the reign of Ptolomeus Physcon; till he fell at the hands of Dui Dallta Degaid, s. Cairpre Luse, s. Lugaid Luaigne, s. Finn timer.

LXXX. DUI DALLTA DEGAID.

578. R¹: He was ten years Dui Dallta Dedad was ten in the kingship, till Fachtna years in the kingship of Ireland, till Fachtna Fathach, Fathach slew him. s. Cass, s. Rudraige, slew him.

R³: Dui Dallta Dedad took the kingship of Ireland for a space of ten years, in the reign of Ptolomeus Dionysus; the death of Congal Cláiringnech took place in his time. Moreover Dui fell in the battle of Árd Brestine at the hands of Fachtna Fathach s. Cas s. Rudraige and of Findchad s. Baicid and Conchobor Máel s. Foth; Cormac s. Laithech was in the kingship of Ulaid in the time of Dionysus. In his time was fought the Civil War, between Pompeius Magnus and Iulius Caesar. Cormac s. Laithech, and Mochta s. Murchad were in joint rule over the Ulaid at that time.

577. ¹Clairingneach mae Rudraige .xu. V
²Degaidh V.

²condorchair V

LXXXI.—FACHTNA FATHACH.

579. R¹: Fachtna Fathach, ¹cōic bliadna fichet, co torchair la Echaid Feidlech.

R³: Fachtna Fathach imorro, do gobāil rīgi nĒrenn rē sē bliadan dēc i flaith Cleopra (*sic*), .i. in rīgan: ⁊ is i deog-flaith Greg. Condorchair Fachtna Fathach la hEochaid Feidlech mac Fīnd meic Rogen Rūaid i cath Leithreach Rūaidi sin Chorann.

LXXXII.—EOCHU FEIDLECH.

580. R¹: Eochu Feidlech, dā ¹bliadain dēc; ²ēc adbath i Temraig.

R³: Eochaid Fēdleach imorro do gobāil ^(a)[rīgi nĒrind] re fead dā bliadan dēc, i flaith Iuīl Sesair, .i. cēt rīg Romain; condorchair i Temraig.

LXXXIII.—EOCHU AIREM.

581. R¹: Eochu Airem, ¹brāthair Echach Feidlech,¹ a cōic decc. ²Siugmall ro loise i Fremaind.

R³: Eochaid Airem, .i. brāthair d'Eochaid Feidleach, do gobāil rīgi nĒrend rē cūic bliadan dēc, i flaith Iuīl Cesair; co ro loisead i Fremaind la Sigmall Sithinenta. Nō is iad Fīr Chūl Breag ro loise he, ar truime a chīsa orro; ocus Eochaid mac Dairi for Ultaib in tan sin, ⁊ Eochaid Sulbuidi (*sic*) mac Loich Mōir i comflaith re hEochaid Airem for Ultaib.

LXXXIV.—ETERSCĒL.

582. R¹: Eterscēl Mōr mac hui ¹Iair, d'Ernaib ²Muman; cōic ³mbliadna, co torchair la ⁴Nuada Necht.⁵ Is hī seo trā amser in ro genair Crist ⁶Mac Dē Bī, do thessargain in chiniuda dōendai.⁶ Na cōicedaig iar sein, .i. Conchobor ⁷mac Fachtna,⁷ Corpre Nia Fer, Tigernach ⁸Tētbannach, Cū Ruī mac Daire, Ailill mac Matach.

579. ¹.xui. and om. bl. V.

580. ¹ om. V ² ins. ocus a V.

(a) Interlined.

LXXXI.—FACHTNA FATHACH.

579. R¹: Fachtna Fathach, twenty-five years, till he fell at the hands of Eochu Feidlech.

R³: Moreover Fachtna Fathach took the kingship of Ireland for a space of sixteen years in the reign of Cleopatra the queen, who was the last ruler of the Greeks; so Fachtna Fathach fell at the hands of Eochu Feidlech s. Finn s. Rogen Rúad, in the battle of Leitir Rúaid in Corann.

LXXXII.—EOCHU FEIDLECH.

580. R¹: Eochu Feidlech, twelve years; he died a natural death in Temair.

R³: Eochu Feidlech took [the kingship of Ireland] for a space of twelve years in the reign of Iulius Caesar, the first king of the Romans, till he fell in Temair.

LXXXIII.—EOCHU AIREM.

581. R¹: Eochu Airem, brother to Eochu Feidlech, fifteen years. Siugmall burnt him in Fremaind.

R³: Eochu Airem, brother to Eochu Feidlech, took the kingship of Ireland for a space of fifteen years in the reign of Iulius Caesar; till he was burned in Fremain by Sigmall Sithienta. Or it was the men of Cúl Breg who burnt him, by reason of the heaviness of the tax which he imposed upon them. Eochu s. Daire was over the Ulaid at that time, and Eochu Sálbuide s. Loch Mór was in joint rule with Eochu Airem over the Ulaid.

LXXXIV.—ETERSCÉL.

582. R¹. Eterscéł Mór maceu Iair, of the Erna of Mumu, five years, till he fell at the hands of Nuadu Necht. This was the time in which Christ was born, the Son of the Living God, to ransom the human race. The Provincials thereafter, Conchobor s. Fachtna, Coirpre Nia Fer, Tigernach Tétbannach, Cú Roí s. Daire, Ailill s. Mata.

581. ¹⁻¹ a brathair V ² Sidhmall rodloise a F. V.

582. ¹ Air L ² om. V ³ om. L: om. m. V ⁴ Nuadait V
⁵ ins. do Laignib V ⁶⁻⁶ om. V ⁷⁻⁷ om. V ⁸ Tetbuillech V.

R³: Ederseċl Mōr mac Eogain, meic Aililla (*sic*), meic Iair, meic Aililla, meic Deadaid, meic Sin, meic Rosin, do hErnaib. do šġl Fiachach Fīr Mara meic Aengusa Tuirmig Temrach, do gobāil rīgi nĒrend re fead chūic mblíadan i flaith Ochtafin Augaisd; ⁊ Feargus mac Leiti for Ulltaib in tan sin. Do chear Edirseċl trā la Nuadaid Necht mac Sētna Sithbaie de Laignib, i cath Aillindi. Is i sin aimser in ro genair Crist Mac Dē Bī o Muiri Ōig a mBeithil Iuda, do theasorcain in chineada dāenna.

LXXXV.—NUADU NECHT.

583. R¹: Nuadu Necht de Laignib iar sein, dā rāthe, co torchair la Conaire i cath Cliach in hU Drōna.

R³: Nuada Neacht do gobāil rīgi nĒrenn iartain re rē dā rāithi, i flaith Ochtafin, condorchair la Conairi Mōr mac Eitirsceoil.

LXXXVI.—CONAIRE MŌR.

584. R¹: Conaire Mōr ¹mac Etersceōil,¹ ²sechtmoga ³bliadan i r-rīge ⁴hĒrenn co torchair ⁵i mBruidin Dā Derga; no combad andso na cōicedaig.

R³: Conairi Mōr do gobāil rīgi nĒrenn re seachtmogat bliadan, i flaith Ochtafin; condorchair a mBraidin Dā Berga la dibeargachaib Ērenn ⁊ la hAingeel Cāech do Bretnaib. Nō is do ⁶Domnannchaib do, ⁊ ingen rīg Bretan a māthair. Conad hē tosach rīgi Chonairi Mōir, aimser na cōicedach, .i. Concobar mac Cathbaid meic Congail Clāiringnich for Ulltaib ⁊ Cairbri Nia Fer mac Rosa Rūaid for Laignib, ⁊ is ē ro bai i Temair Broga Niad; is airi sin aderthea Cairbri Niad Fer rī Temrach fris. Ocus Deadad mac Sin meic Dairi meic Aililla (*sic*) meic Eogain meic Aililla meic Iair meic Aililla meic Deadad meic Sin for Mumain. Ocus Tigernach Tētbandach mac Dairi meic Aililla Erann, *et rel.* for Mumain n-aile beos. Ocus Ailill mac Mata de Mumain for Chondachtaib, la Meidb. In bliadain iar sin roind sin, rucad Cū Culaind, ⁊ is an aimsir Chonairi rucad Muiri Ōg ⁊ testa Cū Chulaind, ⁊ slūaiged Thāna Bō Cūailgne.

583. *This king omitted in V.*

584. ¹⁻¹ *om. V* ² *no .xiii. interlined L*

³ *om. LV*

⁴ *om. V*

R³: Eterscé^l Mór s. Eogan s. Ailill, s. Iar s. Ailill s. Deda, s. Sin, s. Rosín of the Erna of the seed of Fiachu Fer-Mara s. Óengus Tuirmeech Temrach, took the kingship of Ireland for a space of five years, in the reign of Octavianus Augustus; Fergus s. Leite was over the Ulaid at that time. Eterscé^l fell at the hands of Nuadu Necht s. Sétna Sithbac of the Laigin, in the battle of Ailenn. That was the time in which Christ Son of the Living God was born of the Virgin Mary, in Bethlehem of Iuda, to ransom the human race.

LXXXV.—NUADU NECHT.

583. R¹: Nuadu Necht of the Laigin thereafter, two seasons, till he fell at the hands of Conaire in the battle of Clíu in Uí Dróna.

R³: Nuadu Necht took the kingship of Ireland thereafter for a space of two seasons, in the reign of Octavianus, till he fell at the hands of Conaire Mór s. Eterscé^l.

LXXXVI.—CONAIRE MÓR.

584. R¹: Conaire Mór s. Eterscé^l, seventy years in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell in Bruiden Dá Derga; or perhaps the Provincials should come here.

R³: Conaire Mór took the kingship of Ireland for a space of seventy years, in the reign of Octavianus, till he fell in Bruiden Dá Derga at the hands of the Bandits of Ireland, and of Ingeel Cáech of the Britons. Or he was of the Domnann, the daughter of the king of the Britons being his mother. This is the beginning of the reign of Conaire Mór—the time of the Provincials, Conchobor s. Cathub s. Congal Cláiringnech over the Ulaid, and Cairpre Nia Fer s. Ros Rúad over the Laigin—it is he who was in Temair of the Brug of Nia, wherefore is he called Cairpre Nia Fer, king of Temair. And Deda s. Sin s. Daire s. Ailill s. Eogan s. Ailill s. Iar s. Ailill s. Deda s. Sin was over Mumu. And Tigernach Tétbannach s. Daire s. Ailill of the Erann, etc., over the other Mumu. And Ailill s. Mata of Mumu over Connachta, with Medb. The year after that division, Cú Chulaind was born; and it was in the time of Conaire that the Virgin Mary was born, and Cú Chulaind died; and the hosting of Táin Bo Cúailnge took place.

⁵ isin Bruidhin V

⁶ written Domnannachaib M.

LXXXVII.—LUGAID RIAB NDERG.

585. R¹: Lugaig Riab ¹nDerg, ²cōie bliadna fichet co torchair ina ³chlaideb fēin, ⁴di chumaid a mnā.⁴

R³: Ba Ēri cōie bliadna cen rīg fuirri tar ēs Chonairi, co toracht Lugaig Riam nDerg; co ro gob rīgi nĒrend re rē cōie mbliadna fichit i flaith Claubdius; ⁊ Īrial Glūn-mār mac Conaill Chearnaich a rīgi nUlad in tan sin. Do chear thrā Lugaig Riab nDerg do chumaid a mnā, .i. Dirborgaill ingen rīg Lochlaindi, ⁊ ina na claidem fodēn doralā, oe dula co hĀenach Taillten. Nō is iad na trī Ruaidehind do Laignib ro marb hē. Is an aimsir Luigdech Riab nDerg testa Muiri Magdalena, ⁊ do crochad Pedar, ⁊ do dīheannad Pol. Is na aimsir beōs tomaidm Lacha Eachach, .i. lind muine, tar Liath-Muine, ⁊ tomaidm Lacha Rīb for Mag nAirbthean; ⁊ loscad Rōma na rē.

LXXXVIII.—CONCHOBOR ABRAT-RUAD.

586. R¹: Conchobor Abrat-Ruad, bliadan, co torchair la Crimthand.

R³: Conchobar Abrad-Ruad mac Finn Filead, meic Rosa Ruaid, do Laignib, do gobāil rīgi nĒrend rē bliadna an aimsir Bepisianuis; condorchair la Crimthand Niad Nair mac Luigdech Riam nDerg.

LXXXIX.—CRIMTHANN NIA NÁIR.

587. R¹: ¹Is ē in Lugaig Riab nDerg do rōnsat trī meic Echach Feidlech ra siair, .i. re Clothraind; ⁊ dana darōne in Lugaig sin mac ria mathair fēin, .i. Crimthand mac Lugdech rī hĒrenn.¹ Is ē do ²choid in n-echtra a Dūn Chrimthaind re Nāir ban-šīdaige, co mboi coithigis for mīs and, co tue seotu imda ³leis, imon carpat ⁴n-ōrda ⁊ imon fidehill ⁵ōir, ⁊ imon ⁶cētaig Crimthaind; conerbailt iar tiachain immuig, i cind cōiethigis ar mīs.

585. ¹ om. n- L ².xxii. and om. bl. V ³ claidim V ⁴⁻⁴ om. V.

586. *This king not in V.*

LXXXVII.—LUGAID RIAB NDERG.

585. R¹: Lugaid Riab nDerg, twenty-five years, till he fell upon his own sword for sorrow after his wife.

R³: Ireland was five years without a king over her after Conaire, till the coming of Lugaid Riab nDerg; so that he took the kingship of Ireland for a space of twenty-five years in the reign of Claudius. Írial Glúnmár s. Conall Cernach was in the kingship of Ulaid at that time. Lugaid Riab nDerg fell, for sorrow after his wife Derbforgaill, daughter of the king of Lochlann; upon his own sword he fell, as he was going to the Assembly of Tailtiu. Or it is “the Three Red-heads” of Laigen who slew him. In the time of Lugaid Riab nDerg Mary Magdalene died, Peter was crucified, and Paul was beheaded. In his time moreover was the burst of Loch nEchach, (the pool of urine), over Liath Muine, the burst of Loch Rib over Mag nAirbthen, and the burning of Rome.

LXXXVIII.—CONCHOBOR ABRAT-RUAD.

586. R¹: Conchobor Abrat-ruad, a year, till he fell at the hands of Crimthann.

R³: Conchobor Abrat-ruad s. Finn File, s. Ros Rúad of the Laigen, took the kingship of Ireland for the space of a year, in the time of Vespasianus; till he fell at the hands of Crimthann Nia Nair s. Lugaid Riab nDerg.

LXXXIX.—CRIMTHANN NIA NÁIR.

587. R¹: This is that Lugaid Riab nDerg whom the three sons of Eochu Feidlech begat upon their sister Clothrann; and further Lugaid himself begat a son upon his own mother, to wit, Crimthann, s. Lugaid king of Ireland. It is he who went adventuring from Dún Crimthann along with Nár the Fairy Woman, so that he was a fortnight over a month there, and brought away with him many treasures, including the gilded chariot, and the golden checker-board, and the mantle of Crimthann. He died after coming out, at the end of a fortnight over a month.

587. *All variants from V.* ¹⁻¹ *Substitute* Crimthand mac Lugdech .xiii.
² chuidh ³ om. leis, ins. i. ⁴ n-oir ⁵ n-oir ⁶ .i. leni *interlined L.*

R³: Is hē Lugaid Reo nDerg dorōnsat na trī Find Eamna fr̃ia siair, .i. fr̃i Clothraind. Is hē Lugaid do roindi in Crimthand Niad Nāir re na mathāir bodēin, .i. fr̃i Clothroind. Is he in Crimthand sin dochoid for eachtra co hEdar, re Nāir ban-side, co mbai cāecaais ar m̃is and, co tue seōit imda les; imon carbad n-ōrda, ⁊ imon fichill mōir, ⁊ imon cētaich Crimthaind, .i. leand Chrimthaimn. Conderbailt iar tiachtain dā eachtra i cind chaecaais ar m̃is.

588. R¹: ¹Gabais ²Corpre Cattlehend ³rīge hĒrenn .i. athair Moraind. Cōic bliadna, conerbailt.

R³: Cairbri Cindeait mac Duthaich do gobāil rīgi nĒrenn re rē cōic bliadan, i flaith Domitianuis. Airmid eolaich co rob do Luaignib na Temrach dō, no do Tūathaib Dē Danann, no do Chatraigib Condacht; no is do Choreortri dō, .i. do cloind Cimbāith meic Fhindtain meic Airgedmair, de šil hĪr meic Mílead Espāine. Is don Chairpri sin ro bo mac Morann mac Māin; (.i. Mani ingen rīg Ulad a mathair, conad dē aderthai Morand mac Māin fris). Fīacha Findamnas mac Īrēl Glūnmar meic Conaill Cernaich for Ultaib in tan sin.

XCI.—FERADACH FINN-FECHTNACH.

589. R¹: Feradach ¹Fechtnach mac Crimthainn, fiche bliadan ²i r-rīge hĒrenn; ²ēc adbath.

R³: Fearadach Find-Feachtnach mac Crimthaind Niad Nāir meic Lugdach Reo nDerg meic na trī Find Emna, .i. Bres. Nār, Lothar; do gobāil rīgi nĒrenn rē fichi bliadan isin flaith chētnai. Is na aimsir do marbad Tomās apsdal. Is a aimsir ro scrīb Eōin in soiscela,^(a) ⁊ ro bāithead Clemens papa. Ocus Fīatach Find a rīgi nUlad annsin.

588. ¹ Here R resumes after the lacuna beginning ¶ 537.

² Coirpri

(a) Written soiscela, the first e expuncted.

R³: This is that Lugaid Riab nDerg whom the three Finns of Emain begat upon their sister Clothrann. It is Lugaid who begat Crimthann Nia Náir upon his own mother Clothrann. This is that Crimthann who went adventuring to Edar, with Nár the Fairy Woman, so that he was a fortnight over a month there, and brought many treasures with him, including a golden chariot and a great checker-board, and the mantle of Crimthann—that is, “Crimthann’s shirt”. He died after coming from his adventure, at the end of a fortnight over a month.

XC.—CAIRPRE CINN-CHAIT.

588. R¹: Cairpre Catchenn took the kingship of Ireland (the father of Morann) for five years, till he died.

R³: Cairpre Cinn-chait s. Duthach took the kingship of Ireland for a space of five years in the reign of Domitian. The learned reckon that he was of the Luaigne of Temair, or of the Túatha Dé Danann, or of the Catraige of Connachta; or that he was of the Corcortri, that is, of the children of Cimbáeth s. Finntan s. Airgetmar, of the seed of Ír s. Míl of Spain. That Cairbre had, as son, Morann mac Máin (Mani daughter of the king of the Ulaid was his mother, which is why he was called Morand m. Máin). Fíachu Findamnas s. Írial Glúnmar s. Conall Cernach was over the Ulaid at that time.

XCI.—FERADACH FINN-FECHTNACH.

589. R¹: Feradach [Finn]-Fechtnach s. Crimthann, twenty years in the kingship of Ireland; he died a [natural] death.

R³: Feradach Finn-Fechtnach s. Crimthann Nia Náir s. Lugaid Riab-nDerg s. the Three Finns of Emain, Bres, Nár, and Lothar; he took the kingship of Ireland for a space of twenty years in the same reign. It was in his time that Thomas the Apostle was slain. It was in his time that John wrote the Gospels, and Pope Clement was drowned. Fíatach Finn was then in the kingship of Ulaid.

Codaidecenn V Cairpri Cotutceand R ³ rigi Er. R, nEr. V om. VR ec
adbath VR; *ins.* athair Moraind moir-breithig V.

589. ¹ Finn Fechtuach R ²⁻² om. V.

XCII.—FĪATACH FINN.

590. R¹: Fĭatach Find ¹o tāt Dāl Fĭatach, trī bliadna ²i r-rĭge nĒrenn, ³co ro marb Fĭacha ⁴Fĭndolches.

R³: Do gob thrā Fĭatach Find mac Dairi, meic Dluthaich, meic Deitsin, meic Eachach, meic Sin, meic Rosin, meic Trir, meic Rothrir, meic Earnail, meic Māine Māir, meic Foreo, meic Feradaich, meic Aililla Erann, meic Fĭachach Fhir-Mara, meic Aengusa Tuirmig Temrach, rĭgi nĒrind rē trī bliadan i flaith Neara; condorehair la Fĭacha Fĭndalaig mac Fearadaigh Find Fhechtnaich.

XCIII.—FĪACHU FINNOILCHES.

591. R¹: Fĭachu ¹Fĭndolches, ²secht [m]bliadna dēce, co torchair la ³Ellim mac Conrach.

R³: Fĭacha Fĭndolaich dono do gobāil rĭgi nĒrenn rē cōic bliadan dēc, i flaith Nera, condorehair la hElim mac Conrach, do Feraib Bole, i Maig Bolg, iar ngabāil bruidni fair do Chuicidachaib Ērenn.

XCIV.—ELIM.

592. R¹: ¹Ellim, fiche bliadan ²iar marbad Fĭatach Fĭndolchis dō.

R³: Elim mac Conrach do gabāil rĭgi nĒrenn i flaith Adrianuis, rē fichi bliadan iar marbad Fĭachach Fĭndolaich ⁊ sāerclanna Ērend uime, i Maig Bolg, co nach tērno uada dona sāerclandaib acht trī mnā cona tōirrechaib na mbroind, .i. Eithni ingen rĭg Alban, ben rĭg Erenn māthair Thuathail Techtmair; ⁊ Gruibni ingen Gairtniath, rĭg Breatan, bean rĭg Muman, māthair Cuirp Uloim, ōtāit sāerclanna Muman; ⁊ Aine ingen rĭg Saesan, ben rĭg Ulad, māthair Thibraidī Thīrich, ōtāit sāerclanna Dāl nAraidī; co rob dōib sin adfet in file—

Sāerclanda Ērend uile . . .

590. ¹ otá V	²⁻² om. i r-r. Er. R: (nEr. V)	³ coradmarb V
⁴ Fĭndalches V Fĭacha	(<i>dittographed</i>) Finnolaid R.	
591. ¹ Fĭndalaidh V	² a .xviii. hElim m. Condrach V	³ Elim
(om. mac C.) R.		

XCII.—FÍATACH FINN.

590. R¹: Fíatach Finn from whom is Dál Fíataich, three years in the kingship of Ireland till Fíacha Finnoilches slew him.

R³: Then Fíatach Finn s. Daire s. Dlúthach s. Detsin s. Eochu s. Sin s. Rosin s. Triar s. Rothriar s. Ernal s. Maine Mór s. Forgo s. Feradach s. Ailill Erann s. Fíachu Fer-Mara s. Óengus Tuirmech Temrach took the kingship of Ireland for a space of three years in the reign of Nerua; till he fell at the hands of Fíachu Finnalach s. Feradach Finn-Fechtnach.

XCIII.—FÍACHU FINNOILCHES.

591. R¹: Fíachu Finnoilches, seventeen years, till he fell at the hands of Elim s. Conrai.

R³: Fíachu Finnolach took the kingship of Ireland for a space of fifteen years, in the reign of Nerua; till he fell at the hands of Elim s. Conrai of the Fir Bolg, on Mag Bolg, after the Provincials of Ireland had picked a quarrel with him.

XCIV.—ELIM.

592. R¹: Elim, twenty years after his slaying of Fíachu Finnoilches (till Túathal Techtmar slew him, *Min.*).

R³: Elim s. Conrai took the kingship of Ireland, in the reign of Hadrianus, for a space of twenty years after the slaying of Fíachu Finnoilches, and the Freeman of Ireland along with him, upon Mag Bolg: so that of the Freeman none escaped, save three women with their pregnancies in their wombs, namely Eithne daughter of the king of Alba, wife of the king of Ireland, mother of Túathal Techtmar; and Gruibne daughter of Gartnia, king of the Britons, wife of the king of Mumu, mother of Corb Aulom, from whom are the freemen of Mumu; and Aine daughter of the king of the Saxons, wife of the king of Ulaid, mother of Tíbraide Tírech, from whom are the Freeman of Dál Araide. Of them the poet saith—

Poem no. CXIII.

592. ¹ Elim VR
T.T., R.

² corodmarb Tuathal Techtmar V; conid romarb

XCV.—TŪATHAL TECHTMAR.

NOTE.—*This and the following reigns are filled with interpolations from the narrative of the Boroma, the tribute imposed upon the province of Leinster by Tūathal Techtmar as a recompense for the death of his two daughters, in consequence of the trickery of Eochu mac Echach Doimlēin, king of that province, and levied by his successors in Temair for some 500 years. The text was edited by Whitley Stokes,^(a) without reference to the extracts here incorporated, although they contain numerous variae lectiones worthy of the attention of an editor. It would, indeed, be possible to reconstruct an*

593. R¹: ¹Tērna Eithne Imgel, ingen rīg Alban, tar muir, ⁊ sī torrach, conid tair rue Tūathal mac Fīatach. Ro alt fiche bliadan tair, ⁊ tānie a māthair leis tairis. Gabais Inber Domnann, ⁊ lotar dibergaig hĒrenn na comdāil and, .i. Fīachra, Cassān, ⁊ Findmall, ocht cēt lāech ba sē a l-lin. Ocus doberat rīge do fōchētōir, ⁊ brissis tricha tricha eath for Mumain, ⁊ secht [c]eatha ficheṭ for Laigniu, ⁊ ocht [c]eatha trichat for Muimnechu, ⁊ ocht [c]eatha ficheṭ for Connachta; conid a trī ar ficheṭ ar cēt uile. Daronad Feis Temrach lais iar sin. Tancatar Fīr hĒrenn, mnāaib, maceaib, ingenaib, and. Rogab Tūathal rātha grēine ⁊ ēsca ⁊ cada cumachtaí fil in nim ⁊ i talmáin, ciamtis coimneirt coicedaig hĒrenn, conabtis comcheirt coicedaig hĒrenn ri claind Tūathail Techtmair, acht rīge dia chlaind-seom co brāth.

[Here follows an abstract of the Bórama story, beginning with the tragedy of Tūathal's daughters—erroneously interchanging the parts allotted to each in the narrative: a brief account of the nature of the Tribute, its exaction by a succession of forty kings, its division among the interested recipients, and its final remission, at the intercession of St. Moling.]

593. ¹ conid ro marb R² om. Find R³ -chraide R.(a) *Revue Celtique*, xiii, 32 ff.

XCV.—TÚATHAL TECHTMAR.

almost complete text, differing in many respects from Stokes's version, from the fragments inserted, especially in the R³ text in the Book of Lecan. They appear to be makeshift repairs of gaps in Rēim Rīograide, and have no radical connexion with it; they are therefore here omitted, as due regard will have to be paid to them in any future revision of Stokes's text—now over fifty years old—of the Borama saga. The verse extracts, which Stokes omits from his edition, must await that publication: they would here be irrelevant.

593. R¹: Eithne Imgel, daughter of the king of Alba, escaped over sea. She was pregnant, and in the East she brought forth Túathal s. Fíachu. She nurtured him for twenty years in the East, and his mother came back with him. She landed at Inber Domnann, and bandits of Ireland came to meet her there, to wit, Fíachra, Cassán, and Finnmall, with a company of eight hundred warriors. They gave him [Túathal] the kingship immediately, and he broke thirty battles against Mumu, twenty-seven against Laigin, twenty-eight against the men of Mumu, and twenty-eight against Connachta—an hundred and twenty-three in all. The Assembly of Temair was convened by him thereafter. The men of Ireland came there, with wives, sons, and daughters. Túathal took sureties of sun, moon, and every power in heaven and earth, that though the Provincials of Ireland might be equal in power, they should not be equal in right of Ireland with the progeny of Túathal, but that his progeny should have the kingship for ever.

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Dorochair trā Tūathal i nDāl Araide i m-Monai in Chatha, tria thagnacht, bale assambructa Olor ⁊ Olarba, la Māl mac Rochride, la rīg in chōicid, iar forboi a dēce ar cēt i rīge. Tricha bliadan imorro dō i r-rīge hĒrenn.

Min. *has here nothing but*: Tuathal, tricha bliadan, 'condorchair la Mal 'Find mac 'Roehraidhe.

R³: Tānie thrā Tūathal tar muir iartain co hĒrind, tar ēs a oileamna i nAlbain. Ocus tānie co Temraid, co hairm a roibi Elim mac Conrach, ⁊ do radsat Cath Aichli, dū n-ar marbad Elim mac Conrach la Tūathal. Ocus do bris Tūathal cūie catha ⁊ cethri fichit cath, i cosnom hĒrind, ⁊ ae dīgail a athar. Is a flaith Adrianuis do gob Tūathal rīgi nĒrenn, co roibi tricha bliadan a rīgi nĒrenn. Is airi adberar "Tūathal Techtmar" iris, .i. *techt ar muir* do dochum nĒrind da gabāil ar Aitheach Thuathaib. Is la Tūathal trā do dithcheannad each cōiced i nĒrind, conad de aderar "Mide" ria, .i. *meidi* cada cōicid. No is ō Midi mac Britha aderar, *unde dicitur* "Midi." Do gob trā Tūathal rīgi foirthrēn feramail for Ērind tar ēis a danar ⁊ a durbidbad do scrīs. Do rondad trā Feis Temrach la Tūathal Techtmar iartain, ⁊ tāncadar cōicedaich Ērend na chomdāil co Temraid. Is iad so imorro na cōicedaich thanic and, .i. Feargus, Febal ⁊ Eochaid mac Conrach i comrīgi for Ultuib, ocus Eogan mac Aililla (*sic*) Erann for Deasmumain, ⁊ Conrach mac Derg for Chondachtaib, ⁊ Eochaid mac Dairi for Mumain Moir, ⁊ Eochaid Echach Doimlēn do Domnanchaib for Laignib. Rogob-som thrā rātha grēni ⁊ ēsca ⁊ each cumachtaid fil for nim ⁊ for talmain, ciamdais coimnert cōicedaich Ērenn, conapdais coimnert fria cloind-sin co brāth.

Here [M 296 β 1] follows a fragment of the Bórama text, corresponding to sections 4–7 of Stokes's edition. [Ends M 297 γ 13.]

593 a. At eat andso na catha do rad Tūathal i cosnom hĒrenn re hAithech Thuathaib ⁊ re Feraib Bole, .i.

Cath Aichli, dū n-ar marbad Elim mac Conrach, rī Ērenn: ⁊ do Domnandechaib do.

So Túathal fell in Dál Araide in the Bog of Battle, through treachery, in the place where Ollar and Ollarba broke forth, at the hands of Mal s. Rochraide king of the province, after completing an hundred and ten years in the kingship. But thirty years was he in the kingship of Ireland.

R³: Thereafter Túathal came over sea to Ireland, after he was reared in Alba. And he came to Temair, to the place where Elim s. Conrai was; and they gave the battle of Aicill, where Elim s. Conrai was slain by Túathal. And Túathal broke four score and five battles, securing Ireland, and avenging his father. It was in the reign of Hadrian that Túathal took the kingship of Ireland, and he was thirty years in the kingship of Ireland. This is why he is called Túathal Techtmar, for his “coming over-sea” (*techt tar muir*) to Ireland to take it against the Aithech Túatha. By Túathal was each province in Ireland lopped of its head, and so “Mide” was the name given to them, that is “the neck” of every province. Or it is from Mide s. Brith the name comes, *unde dicitur* “Mide”. Túathal took a strong, powerful hold over Ireland after destroying her pirates and her bandits. Then the Assembly of Temair was convened by Túathal Techtmar, and the Provincials of Ireland came together to Temair; these are the Provincials who came there, Fergus, Febal, and Eochu mac Conrach in joint rule over Ulaid, and Eogan mac Ailella Éránn over South Mumu, and Conrach mac Derg over Connachta, and Eochu mac Dairi over Greater Mumu, and Eochu mac Echach Doimléin of the Domnann over Laigen. They gave then sureties of sun and moon and every power over Heaven and Earth that though the Provincials of Ireland might have equal power, they should not have equal right with his own descendants for ever.

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593 a. Here are the battles which Túathal fought to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg, to wit—

Aicill, where Elim s. Conroi, king of Ireland, was slain. He was of the Domnann.

- 7 cath Eolairg i Midi, dū n-ar marbad Cairbri Garb do cloinn Sengoid,
 re Tūathal 7 re Fiachra, Casān 7 re Findmael, .i. dā foglaig do
 muintir Fhiachach Findolaich, ro bai maille re Tūathal, 7 dēich cēt
 fa sead a l-lin.
- 7 cath Ārda an Drochait, an Guba meic an Tuarach, do cloind Shengoid
 beōs.
- 7 cath Tertais i crích Conaill Murthemne, i ndorchair Tedma Trēnbuillech
 do Feraib Bole, 7 comthoitim dō 7 do Findmael, don dara foglaig
 bai la Tūathal.
- 7 cath Macha, androchair Mochdaine do Feraib Bolg.
- 7 cath Leamna, androchair Ligair in Lām̃fada, do Feraib Bole.
- 7 cath Droma Ligen, indorchair Lāegairi mac Indaid meic Rosa, do cloind
 Gūaili meic Cirb, do Feraib Bole.
- 7 cath Irguill, androchair trī meic Gūaili meic Cirb .i. Brīan 7 Dāiri 7
 Indaid a n-anmanna.
- 7 cath Cairgi Eolairg, andorchair Eolaing mac ōchāin meic Forgo meic
 Brōin meic Febail.
- 7 cath Glindi Gemin, andorchair Foibne Faen dī n-ainmnigher (*sic*) Benn
 Foibne.
- 7 cath Muigi Eilli, andorchair Truach, do Feraib Bolg; conad ūada itā
 Dūn Truach i Maig Eilli.
- 7 cath Callaindi, andorchair Conall Clāen-garb do Feraib Bole.
- 7 cath Muigi Coba, androchair Crūd-luindi Clīab-remain; 7 robē Mag Coba
 ferann cloindi Carbaid Chenn-leith.
- 7 cath Dabaill, androchair Dearcaich Dreachleathan.
- 7 [cath] Forna, androchair Failiach Fuileach do Feraib Bolg.
- 7 cath Glindi Sailech, andorchair Fingin mac nDiria do Feraib Bolg.
- 7 cath Muigi Fheigi, andorchair Conairi Cerba, do Gailianchaib, diadā
 Ferta Conairi i Muigi Feigi.
- 7 cath Findabrach, ar thoit Daeth Derg do Mochthonna; 7 is ann itā
 Āenach Findabrach la hUltaib.
- 7 cath Muigi Inais, andorchair Aimirgin mac Conrach .i. dearbrathair
 d'Elim mac Conrach; 7 airmid eolaich a mbeith do cloind Fhiachach
 meic Rudraidi, 7 gē bead, nī dīl dōib, acht do Domnannaib.
- 7 cath aili a Muig Inis, andorchair Aengus Ulachtach mac Seich meic
 Senchada Eōlaich meic Aililla Ēistaich meic Rugraidi.
- 7 cath Slēbi Slanga, androchair Goan mac Fergna meic Fergusa meic
 Eirgi Eachbeoil ō Brī Eirrgi atuaid.
- 7 cath Cluana Fīachna, indorchair Fīachna Find do Feraib Bole; conad
 ūada itā Cluain Fīachna.
- 7 cath Feathaig, andorchair Fīachna Foiltlebar mac Cirb meic Imchada
 meic Fīachach Glaisgen, do Feraib Bolg.
- 7 dā cath aile for Domnonne[h]aib, ō Es Ruaid co Bernus.

Eolarg in Mide, where Cairbre Garb of the progeny of Sengann was slain by Túathal and by Fíachra, Casán, and Finnmaél, the two bandits of the people of Fíachu Finnolach who were in the company of Túathal: ten hundred was their company.

Ard Droichit, the lamentation of the Son of Túata, also of the progeny of Sengann.

Tertas, in the territory of Conall of Muirtemne, where Tedma Trénbillech of the Fir Bolg fell. Along with him fell Finnmael, one of the two bandits that were with Túathal.

Macha, where Mochdaine of the Fir Bolg fell.

Lemna, where Ligair of the Long Hand, of the Fir Bolg, fell.

Druimm Ligen, where Láegaire s. Inda s. Ros, of the progeny of Gúaile s. Cerb, of the Fir Bolg, fell.

Irgoll, where the three sons of Gúaile s. Cerb fell; Brian, Dáire, and Indaid were their names.

Carraig Eolairg, where Eolang s. Óchán, s. Forgo s. Brón s. Febal fell.

Glenn Gaimin, where Foibni Faen, eponymus of Benn Foibne fell.

Mag Eille, where Truach of the Fir Bolg fell, so that from him is Dún Truach in Mag Eille named.

Calland, where Conall Cláen-garb of the Fir Bolg fell.

Mag Coba, where Crúad-luindi Clíab-remain fell. Mag Coba was the territory of the progeny of Carbad Cenn-hath.

Daball, where Dearcaich Dreach-leathan fell.

Forna, where Farbiach Fuiltech of the Fir Bolg fell.

Glenn Sailech where Fingin s. Diria of the Fir Bolg fell.

Mag Feigi where Conairi Cerba of the Gailioin, eponymus of Ferta Conairi in Mag Feig, fell.

Finnabar, where Daeth Derg of Mochthonna fell; and there is Óenach Findabrach among the Ulaid.

Mag Inis, where Aimirgin s. Conrai (brother of Elim s. Conrai) fell. Learned men count them as of the progeny of Fíachu s. Rudraige, but in this they are mistaken; they were of the Domnann.

Mag Inis, another battle, where Óengus Ulachtach s. Sech s. Senchad the Learned, s. Ailill Éstech s. Rudraige fell.

Sliab Slanga where Goan s. Fergna s. Fergus s. Erge Echbêl from Brí Ergi in the North fell.

Cluain Fíachna where Fíachna Finn of the Fir Bolg fell; from him is named Cluain Fíachna.

Fethach where Fíachna Foilt-lebair s. Cerb s. Imchad s. Fíachu Glasgen of the Fir Bolg fell.

Two other battles against the Domnann from Ess Ruard to Bernas.

593 b. Conad iad sin na catha ro bris Tūathal for Ultaib. Ateat andso na catha ⁊ na congala do bris Tūathal ar chōiced nGailian, .i.

Cath Cluana hIrāird, dū n-ar thoit Cairpri mac Trēna, (diadā Drochad Cairbri i Comar hUa Faelān) la Tūathal; ⁊ is annsin do thoit Dairbri dia dia [*sic*] Druim nAirbreach.

⁊ cath [Oca], androchair Eochaid Anchenn mac Brannuib Bric, rīg Laigen.

⁊ cath Edair, androchair Eachraid Gaillesrach do Domnannchaib.

⁊ cath Cruachain, androchair Conall mac Uigi meic Eoigin.

⁊ cath Innber Brēna, androchair Uga mac Eogain.

⁊ cath Belaich Oirtbe, ar thoit Findhad Ulach do Gailianchaib.

⁊ cath Resad ar thoit Fithir mac Doid .i. brāthair Sen do macaib Magach .i. d'Ailill ⁊ do Cheat ⁊ d'Anluan ⁊ do Gailianchaib dōib.

⁊ cath Luagad, ar thoid [*sic*] Lugaíd Lāimderg do Gailianchaib.

⁊ cath Lifi, androchair Labraid Lāmƿoda, mac Oirbsen, meic Aithemain, meic Echach Imƿota, meic Cairbri Nia Fer, meic Rosa Ruaid.

⁊ cath Eareba, androchair Maine Mōir-eachtach ⁊ Ailill, dā mac Indaid, meic Ogamain, meic Uigi, meic Eogain Eargnaig, meic Sētna Sithbaic.

⁊ cath Cuilleann, androchair Condla mac Indait, .i. combrāthair-sen d'Oilill ⁊ do Maine.

⁊ cath Gabra Lifi, androchair Breasal Breogamain do Gailianchaib; ⁊ is ēsin fer is aille do bai na aimsir.

⁊ cath nĒremōn, .i. cath Droma Almaine, androchair Oilill, mac Cicail, meic Uigni, meic Scāil Bailb, meic Gain, meic Fīachach do Gailianchaib.

⁊ cath Fea, androchair Crimthann Coserach, mac Eirgi, meic Eogain.

⁊ cath Satmon an Ib Bairrehe, androchair Scāile mac Eogain.

⁊ cath Rois Lair i Fothartaib, androchair Laíne, Mac Eachach, meic Aengusa, meic Eirgi, meic Eogain.

⁊ cath Morba an Ib Cennselaich, androchair Meada, mac Aengusa Urleathain do Feraib Bolg.

⁊ cath Brī Molt, androchair Rere mac Brōin meic Cicail.

⁊ cath Maigi hEni an Aib Máil, androchair Cūcorb cona brāithrib. .i. Cnū, ⁊ Corba, Breasal, Brián, Innait, Eochaid, Fergus, Dāiri.

Ro bris seacht catha for eloind Tregamain meic Threga; trī meic Tregamain, .i. Truse ⁊ Lig ⁊ Lugaíd, .i. trī brāithri do Morann mac Cairbri Chind chaid [*sic*] iad; Tregamain, mac Trega, meic Cairbri Cind Caid.

593 b. So that those are the battles which Túathal broke against the Ulaid. Here are the battles and the fights which Túathal broke in the Province of the Gailoin—

Chuin Iráird, the place where Cairpre s. Trén fell (the eponymus of Droichit Cairpre in Comar of Ua Faeláin) at the hands of Túathal; Dairbre, eponymus of Druimm Dairbrech, also fell there.

Oca, where Eochu Anchenn s. Bran-Dub Brecc, king of Laigin, fell.

Etar, where Echraid Gaillesrach of the Domnann fell.

Cruachu, where Conall s. Uga s. Eogan fell.

Inber Bréna, where Uga s. Eogan fell.

Belach Oirtbe, where Finnehad Ulach of the Gailioin fell.

Resad, where Fithir s. Dot, brother of Sen of the sons of Maga, fell; that is, of Ailill, Cet, and Annluan. They were of the Gailioin.

Luagad, where Lugaid Láimderg of the Gailioin fell.

Life, where Labraid Lamfhota s. Oirbsen s. Aitheman s. Eochu Imfhota s. Cairpre Nia Fer s. Ros Ruad fell.

Ercba, where Maine Móir-ecltach and Ailill fell; the two sons of Inda, s. Ogaman, s. Uga, s. Eogan Erguach, s. Sétna Sithbae.

Cuilleann, where Connla s. Inda fell. He was a common brother to Ailill and to Maine.

Gabar Life, where Bresal Breogaman of the Gailioin fell, the most comely man of his time.

Érimón, that is, the battle of Druimm Almaine, where Ailill, s. Cical, s. Uigne, s. Scál Balb, s. Gam, s. Fíachu of the Gailioin fell.

Fea, where Crimthann Coscrach, s. Erge, s. Eogan, fell.

Satmon in Ui Bairrche, where Scáile s. Eogan fell.

Ros Lair in Fotharta, where Laine, s. Eochu, s. Óengus, s. Erge, s. Eogan, fell.

Morba in Ui Cennselaig, where Meada, s. Óengus Urleathan, of the Fir Bolg, fell.

Brí Molt, where Rere, s. Bron, s. Cical fell.

Mag nEni in Ui Máil, where Cú Corb fell, with his brethren Cnú, Corba, Bresal, Brían, Innait, Eochu, Fergus, Dáire.

Túathal broke seven battles against the progeny of Tregaman s. Treg; the three sons of Tregaman were Truse, Lig, and Lugaid, who were three brethren to Morann s. Cairpre Cinn-chait. Tregaman was s. Treg s. Cairpre Cinu-chait.

593 c. Corob sē catha fichit ro bris for Laignib amail adubramair. Catha ⁊ eeta ⁊ airbearta Tūathail for Muim-neachaib a ndīgail a athar andso, .i.

Cath Femin, androchair rīg Muman, .i. Foirbri, mac Fine, meic Escid, meic Nemōn, meic Ailchada, meic Throgain, meic Ogamain, meic Thoise, meic Tharthach, meic Treich, meic Threathrach, meic Riguill rīg, do chloind Luigdeach meic Ítha.

⁊ cath Muigi Raigne, androchair Femin, mac Fochrais, meic Cirb, meic Feithmir, meic Ogamain, meic Cairbri Gabalfada, meic Dāiri, meic Deadaid.

⁊ cath Dāire, androchair Conaill Cenn-aitheach do cloind Dāiri, meic Deadad ⁊ Caithear mac Uutil meic Airdil meic Caithir meic Eidersceoil meic Iair do cloind Lugdach meic Ítha.

⁊ seacfit catha for Muig Feimin, ar cloind Chearmna, ⁊ ar cloind Chaithir meic Edersceoil.

⁊ cath Clíach, androchair Conairi mac Buidb, ⁊ Numna mac Cermada meic In Dagda.

⁊ cath Alla, androchair Lugaid mac Rosa, do cloinn Mumni meic Éremōin.

⁊ cath Feorna, nandorechair Nuada Nert-chalma, do cloind Mumne beos.

⁊ cath Luachra Deadad, ar thoit Corbsen mac Coirb Fíobis meic Mofemis.

⁊ cath Feoraind androchadar in dana Duban, .i. Duban Descert ⁊ Duban Tnaiscert .i. da mac Rotha meic Thraeda meic Fhergusa Duib diata Corco Duibne.

⁊ cath Corco Duibthni, indorechair na trí Feargais .i. Fergus Bodb ⁊ Fergus Temin ⁊ Fergus Dub.

⁊ da chath i Choreo Laide, ar toit Mochta Manannach do Absdanachaib ⁊ ar thoit ár Choreo Laidi; uair fa ceithri braithri .i. Lugaid Cal diatat Callrigi, ⁊ Lugaid Oirethe diatad Corco Oirce, ⁊ Lugaid Ligairne diatad Luaidna Themrach, ⁊ Lugaid Laidi diatad hUi Corco Laidi.

⁊ cath Tíri dā Glas androchair Aengus Mōr mac Trēna Édgothaich do cloind Daire meic Edirsceoil.

⁊ cath Deredere androchair Lothar Apthach, mac Cirb, meic Cais Clothach; ⁊ is andsa chath sin do thoit Lothar Letur, mac Lapai, meic Luigdeach Gunga, meic Eachach Apthaich meic Iair. ⁊ is and do thoit Dairi, mac Biri, meic Adar, meic Círb, meic Cais Clothach, do cloind Muimne meic Cermada.

⁊ cath Leamna, ar thoit Mairgenid mac Cirb ⁊ Finga mac Luamnusa do cloind Chearmada ⁊ Labraid mac Lnithemid Luirg do cloind Deadad meic Sin.

593 c. So that there were twenty-six battles which he broke against the men of Laigin as we have said. The battles and deeds of daring and expeditions of Túathal against the people of Mumu in revenge for his father, as follows—

Femin, where the king of Mumu fell, namely Foirbri s. Fine s. Eseed s. Nemón s. Ailchad s. Trogan s. Ogaman s. Tose s. Tarthach s. Trech s. Trethrach, s. Rogoll the king, of the progeny of Lugaid s. Ith.

Mag Raigne, where Femen, s. Fochras, s. Cerb, s. Feithmer, s. Ogaman, s. Cairpre Gabalfada, s. Dáire, s. Deda fell.

Daire, where Conall Cenn-aithech of the progeny of Dáire s. Deda, and Caither s. Uitel s. Airdel s. Caither s. Eterscéil s. Iar of the progeny of Lugaid s. íth fell.

Seven battles upon Mag Femen against the progeny of Cernna, and a slaughter of the progeny of Caither s. Eterscéil.

Cliu, where Conaire s. Bodb, and Numna s. Cernad s. The Dagda fell.

Alla, where Lugaid s. Ros, of the progeny of Muimne s. Éremón, fell.

Feorna, where Nuadu Nert-chalma, also of the progeny of Muimne, fell.

Luachair Dedad, where Corbsen s. Corb Foibes s. Mofemis fell.

Feorann, where the two Dubans fell, Duban Descert and Duban Tuaiscert. They were the two sons of Roth s. Traeda s. Fergus Dub, eponymus of Corco Duibne.

Corco Duibne, where the three Ferguses fell, Fergus Bodb, Fergus Teimen, and Fergus Dub.

Two battles in Corco Laide, where Mochta Manannach of the Absdanaig fell, and a slaughter of Corco Laide. For they were four brothers, Lugaid Cal, from whom are Callraige, Lugaid Oirethe, from whom are Corco Oirethe, Lugaid Ligairne, from whom are the Luaidne of Temair, and Lugaid Laide from whom are Ui Corco Laide.

Tír dá Glas, where Óengus Mór s. Trén Edgothach, of the progeny of Dáire s. Eterscéil, fell.

Deredere, where Lathar Aphthach, s. Cerb, s. Cas Clothach fell: and in that battle Lothar Letur s Lapa, s. Lugaid Cunga, s. Eochu Arthach, s. Iar fell. There also Dáire s. Bir, s. Adar, s. Cirb, s. Cas Clothach, of the progeny of Muimne s. Cernad, fell.

Lemna, where Mairgenid s. Cirb, and Finga s. Luamnus, of the progeny of Cernad fell; also Labraid s. Luithemed Lore of the progeny of Deda s. Sin.

- 7 cath Ruidi i Coreamruad, ar thoit Eochaid mac Luigdech, meic Iare,
 meic Dergthened, do Feraib Bolg, 7 ar thoit Fergus, mac Cirb meic
 Rochada meic Fiachach Foillebair do Domnaunchaib.
 7 cath Iarmbrais, androchair Cendluga mac Calcha meic Dergthened;
 brathair in Cendluga sin do Nuadaid Uama 7 do Madoda mac Cailb
 meic Calga.
 7 da chath i mBladma dū n-ar thoit hEilidin, mac Buain, meic Birn, meic
 Breasail Bric.
 7 cath Eiblinde fri hEilim, mac Fergusa, meic Dalbaind do Liguinib;
 7 is and do thoit Annoid, mac Tubair, meic Creit, meic Fergusa
 Fergnai, do Domnanachaib.

593 d. Conad iad sin na catha ro bris Tūathal ar Muimne-
 achaib. Do chathaib 7 do chuibleangaib Condacht annso, amail
 ro chuir Tūathal oc dīgailt a athar 7 o gobāil Ērenn, .i.

- Cath Oirbsen ar thoit Aimirgin mac Eachach meic Aengusa d'[Fh]earaib
 Bolg; ocus is ann do thoit Feidlimid Folt-naitheach, mac Cirb, meic
 Duinn Niad, meic Fhír Decid, meic Fír Diad, meic Damau.
 7 Cath Duma Selga androchair Sanb mac Cert rig Connacht.
 7 cath Aei, androchradar in dā Amalgaid .i. Amalgaid Mend 7 Amalgaid
 Bla .i. dā mac Throga, meic Thesda, meic Imchatha, do cloind
 Luigdeach Cal.
 7 cath Badna, ar thoit Brestin, mac Bresi, meic Tresi, meic Thomāin,
 meic Bresteni; is uada itā Aenach mBrestine.
 7 cath Brefni, indorchair Bodb 7 Gnae 7 Badna 7 Condud Cerr, ceitri
 meic Enna meic Nemain meic Maddada meic Igniad meic Guill Eilie.
 7 cath Cruachain Oigli, androchair Cruaichni Garb, meic Osa, meic Olar,
 meic Thegmannaich, do cloind Luigdeach Cal.
 7 cath Umaill, ar thoit Arisa, mac Tuama Tened, meic Throga, meic
 Fhraich, meic Fhidaich; 7 Cermaid mac Moire, meic Thened; 7
 Cermaid, mac Aicli, meic Idaich, meic Fhraich, meic Fidaich.
 7 cath Cera, androchair Ceidgenid, mac Dairi, 7 Luachtmemin mac Fhír
 Loga, 7 Cermaid mac Oire, 7 Cermaid mac Uisli.
 7 cath Moigi Slecht, andorchradar ceithri meic Trithim do Domnanachaib,
 .i. do cloind Simoin meic Sdairn .i. Saillenn Slabradach 7 Toillenn
 Trechennach 7 Bruach Abartach, i Aer Eolach.
 7 cath Ruis En, androchair Rus Derg mac Forgo, meic Fhrāich, meic
 Fhidaich.
 7 cath Moigi Eni andorchradar trī dibeargaich Domuann, .i. Doig 7 Doigri
 7 Doiger, trī meic Briton, meic Oire, meic Thenead.

Conad iadsin na catha ro bris Tūathal Techmar in Ērinn,
 maille re cathaib imda aile; dianebrad annso canderbad—

Fland for Ērind a thig Thuathail . . .

Raide in Corcomruad, where Eochaid s. Luigdech, s. Iar, s. Dergthene, of the Fir Bolg fell, as well as Fergus s. Cerb s. Rochat, s. Fíachu Foltlebar, of the Domnann.

Iarnbras, where Cennluga s. Calc s. Dergtene fell. That Cennluga was brother to Nuadu Uama and to Maduda s. Calb s. Calc.

Two battles in Bladma, where Eilidin, s. Buan, s. Birn, s. Bresal Breee, fell.

Eibhlinne against Elim, s. Fergus, s. Dalbaind of the Ligmüne; and it is there that Annoid s. Tubair, s. Cret, s. Fergus Fergna of the Domnann fell.

593 d. So that those are the battles which Túathal broke against the men of Mumu. Of the battles and fights of Con-nachta here, as Túathal set them, in vengeance for his father, and to take Ireland—

Oirbsen, where Aimirgin s. Echu s. Óengus of the Fir Bolg fell; Feidlimid Foltnaithech, s. Cerb, s. Donn Nia, s. Fer Deoid, s. Fer Diud, s. Deman, also fell there.

Duma Selga, where Sanb s. Cet king of Connachta fell.

Ai, where the two Amalguids fell, Amalgaid Menn and Amalgaid Blaithe, two sons of Trog, s. Test, s. Imchath, of the progeny of Lugaid Cal.

Badna, where Brestin s. Bres, s. Tres, s. Tomás, s. Brestni fell; from him is Óenach Brestine named.

Brefne, where Bodb, Gnae, Badna and Connad Cerr, the four sons of Enna s. Neman s. Maduda s. Igniad s. Goll Eilie fell.

Cruachan Aigle, where Cruachan Garg s. Osa s. Olar s. Tegmannach, of the progeny of Lugaid Cal, fell.

Umall, where Arisa, s. Tuama Tened, s. Troga, s. Fraech, s. Fidach, fell, and Cermaid, s. Mor, s. Tene, and Cermaid s. Aiele, s. Idach, s. Fraech, s. Fidach.

Cer, where Ceidgened s. Daire fell, and Luachtmemin s. Fer Loga, and Cermaid s. Ore and Cermaid s. Uisle.

Mag Slecht, where there fell the four sons of Trithem of the Domnann, that is, of the progeny of Simon s. Starn, (namely) Saillenn Slabradach, Toillenn Trechennach, Bruach Abartach, and Aer Eolach.

Ros En, where Ros Derg s. Forgo s. Fráech s. Fidach fell.

Mag Eni, where the three bandits of the Domnann fell, Doig, Doigri, and Doiger, the three sons of Briston s. Ore s. Tened.

So that those are the battles which Túathal Techtmar broke in Ireland, along with other battles; so that this was said in proof thereof—

Poem

.

Here [M 298 β 9] follows another extract from Bóroma, corresponding to sections 8–13 of Stokes's edition. A paragraph follows, describing the division of the spoil among the allies of Tūathal, evidently belonging to the same document, though it happens to be absent from the MSS. used by Stokes. It begins Íar fosnaidm thrā na Borama do Thūathal for Laignib, ⁊ iar na tabach for Eare mac Eachach Doimlēn, do roindistair Tūathal ar trī hī; and ends with three poems—

*A Ugaine ar n-athair uile,
Teamair teach Tūathail,
Cid tōiseach dia roibi.*

These should properly appear in an edition of the Borama text, and are therefore here omitted. B resumes, after its long lacuna (beginning ¶ 503) at 31 Ra (fac. 45 a) with the last nine-and-half quatrains of the poem beginning Boroma Laigen na leargtan, appearing at a later stage in M (305 Ra 44, fac. fo. 304; after which comes the B version of the following conclusion of the Tūathal pericope—

B

M [300 β 27]

593 e. Tūathal trā do rochair-side a nDāil Aroidhe i m-Monai in Cata tria hangnacht, baili asa mbruchu Olor ⁊ Olorba, la Māl mac Rochraide, la rīgh in cōigidh iar forba dēce bliadan ar cēt i r-rīge Ērenn. Is dē ro cēt in fili—

Dorochair thrā Tūathal Teachtmair iar sin i nDāil Araidi, a Monaid in Chatha, ait a fuil Olor ⁊ Ollarba, la Mal mac Rochraide, iar forba trichad bliadan dō i rīge nĒrenn a flaith Antonius rig in domain. Ocus is na rē tucad riagail na case cus na Crist-aigib, ocus is na rē ro toibged in Boroma.

Tūathal dian fine ferand

[In M this poem, omitted in the text, is inserted in minute letters at the bottom of fo. 300 v.]

593 e. Túathal fell in Dál Araide, in Móin in Catha, by treachery, in the place whence Ollar and Olarba burst forth, at the hands of Mál s. Roch-raide, king of the province, after completing an hundred and ten years^(a) in the kingship of Ireland. It is of him that the poet chanted—

Then Túathal Techtmar fell thereafter in Dál Araide, in Moin in Chatha, the place where are Ollar and Ollarba, at the hands of Mál s. Roch-raide, after completing thirty years in the kingship of Ireland, in the reign of Antoninus King of the World. In his time the rule of Easter was given to the Christians, and in his time the Boroma was extorted.

Poem no. CXIV.

(a) Evidently some copyist has misread .xxx. as cx.

XCVI MĀL.

L

Min

594. R¹: Gabais Māl mac Rochride rīge hĒrenn fri rē ceithre bliadan, co torchair la Feidlimid Rechtaid mac Tūathail Techtmair, i ndīghail a athar.

¹Ba rī¹ Mal ceithre bliadna, co torchair la Feidlimid ²Rechtaidh mac Tuathail ³Techtmuir meic Fiacha Finndfolaid.³

B

M [300 β 33]

R³: Gabais Mal mac Rochride rīgi Ērenn ceithre bliadna, co torchair la Feidlimidh Rechtaid mac Tūathail Techtmair, a ndīgail a athar, do rechair la Mal.

Rogob dono Mal mac Rochraidi rīgi nĒrenn, ⁊ do thobaich in mBoroma ⁴a flaith Antoniuus.⁴

594 bis. *With the following summary the appendix to R² comes to an end, and this version of Rēim Rīograide stops finally. An abstract of the Boroma story is incorporated, and is here allowed to remain, as a sample of the texts which have been excluded. It has not been considered necessary to print the verse extracts.*

¹Aithech Tuatha Ērind² atrachtatar ³fortho, ⁴dia n-innorba ar ēicin; co toracht Tūathal Techtmair mac Fiachach ⁵Findalaid ⁶iar ēcin, conid ēiside ⁷roscoise, (i. Ligmuine ⁊ Galeoin ⁊ Fir Bole) i. in ⁸tuairsi ro bui dīb in Ērind, ⁊ an ⁹dotuairth do Thūaith Dē Donann. Do rat ¹⁰trā Dia dīgla ¹¹mōra for na hAithech Tūathaib, nad bui ith nā blicht nā mess nā ¹²hiase in ¹³uiseib aeco, ar tiachtain fris na sāerelannaib. Rogab trā Ugaine¹⁴ rāith na n-uile ¹⁵dul, aieside ⁊ nem-aieside, ar firu Ērenn, im rīgi dia claind, ¹⁶een imeosnam friu eo brāth. Dā mac ar fichit, ⁊ ¹⁷triur ingena oca; ⁊ ro rann hĒrinn aturro, li cōie randaib fíchet. Cobthach ¹⁸Cōel a siunsir. Is do cloinn ¹⁹Ugaine Māir trā ceitre fine Temrach (i. sīl Conaill ⁊ Colmāin ⁊ Eogain ⁊ ²⁰Aeda Slaine), ⁊ na teora Connaughta,

594. ¹⁻¹ om. R² om. R³⁻³ om. R⁴⁻⁴ ye interlined M.

594. bis. ¹ Aithech Thuatha V.
dia ndighail ⁊ dia innarbad R

² ins. tra VER
⁵ Finnfol. R

³ om. fortho R
⁶ om. iar cein R, iar

XCVI. MÁL.

594. R¹: Mál s. Rochraide took the kingship of Ireland for a space of four years, till he fell at the hands of Feidlimid Rechtaid s. Túathal Techtmar, in vengeance for his father.

Mál was king for four years, till he fell at the hands of Feidlimid Rechtaid s. Túathal Techtmar, s. Fíachu Finnfolaid.

R³: Mál s. Rochraide took the kingship of Ireland for four years, till he fell at the hands of Feidlimid Rechtaid, s. Túathal Techtmar, in vengeance for his father, who fell at the hands of Mál.

Then Mál s. Rochraide took the kingship of Ireland, and exacted the Borama, in the reign of Antoninus.

594 *bis*. The Aithech Túatha of Ireland rose up against them, to drive them out by force; till Túathal Techtmar s. Fíachu Finnóilches came, after a long time, so that it is he who subdued them (the Liguine, and the Gaileoin, and the Fir Bolg); that is the trouble which they caused in Ireland, and their oppression of the Túatha Dé Danann. God sent great vengeance upon the Aithech Túatha, so that they had no corn, or milk, or mast, or fish in the waters, after they had arisen against the Freeman. Then Ugaíne imposed the surety of all creatures, visible and invisible, upon the men of Ireland that his children should have the kingship, without contention, for ever. They were twenty-two sons and three daughters; and he divided Ireland between them, in twenty-five divisions. Cobthach Cóel was the eldest of them. Of the progeny of Ugaíne Mór are the four families of Temair (the seed of Conall, Colmán, Eogan, and Aed Sláne), and the three Connachta, and

cein mair E ⁷ ro choisg E ⁸ tuairsin V ⁹ dohiairti E ¹⁰ Dia
(ins. in marg.) tra R ¹¹ om. and *ins.* moire below line R ¹² iaig E
¹³ inberaib R ¹⁴ *ins.* ri hEr. R: ratha, the second a sbs. R ¹⁵ dula V
¹⁶ co brath gan imcosnam friu R ¹⁷ tri VER ¹⁸ Coelbreg EVDR

7 ²¹nōi trichaid cēd Airgiall, 7 nōi trichaid cēt na nDēssi Muman, 7 Laigin,
 7 ²²Osraidhe, ²³7 Dāl Riata,²³ 7 Dāl Fiatach, 7 rīgrad ²⁴Alban, ōengusaig,
 7 Loarnaig, 7 Comgellaig, 7 Cenēl nGabraín, 7 Fir Fíbhē 7 Ath ōdlaig,
 7 Airer nGāedel, 7 araile ill-tūatha archena, 7 Coreco Duibne. 7 Coreco
 Baiscind, 7 na Muscraide uile. Eochu Feidloch trá, is na aimsir tancatar
 7a cōicedai .i. Concobur 7 Cairpre, Cūraí 7 Eochu mac Luchta, 7 Ailill
 7 Medb ingen Echach,²⁵ 7 na ²⁶trī Find Emna, ^{27a}²⁶ trī meic,²⁷ Bres, 7 Nār,
 7 ²⁸Lothor a n-anmand. Is ²⁹ceco dochuaidh a siur³⁰ Clothra, condernsat
 mac ³¹fria, .i. Lugaid Riab nDerg. Tuesat dana na Finn³² eath dia
 n-athair, .i. eath Droma Criaich; 7 docomatha a triur bráthar. ³³Dorigne
³⁴Farom Lugaid mac fria máthair, .i. Crimthand mac Lugdach, 7 rogab-
 saide rígi nĒrenn iartain; 7 ³⁵sē dochuaid in echtra ³⁶Crimtainn, o Dūn
 Etair ³⁷amach, dia tue in carpat n-ōir,³⁸ 7 ³⁹in fithchill ⁴⁰amra. ⁴¹Issī
 cētfaigh araile senchaid, combad si sin ⁴²aimsir no geinidh Mac Dē Bī
⁴³Issu ⁴⁴Crist i ⁴⁵mBeithil Iuda; no combad hi sechtmad bliadain flatha
 Concobair no geinidh, ⁴⁶*et quod uerius est*;⁴⁶ ⁴⁷no combad hi sechtmaid
 bliadain fichet flatha Concobair no geinidh,⁴⁷ no comad issin cōicetmad
 bliadain iar ngein Conchobair ro genair Crist. Ocus issin tsechtmad
 bliadain iar ngein Conchobair ⁴⁸ro genair Crist,⁴⁹ ocus isin chōicet bliadain
 flatha ⁵⁰Ochtauin August ro genair ⁵¹Crist, ocus isin chōicet bliadain dēe
 flatha Tibir Cessair ro crochad ⁵²Crist, amail ⁵³asbert ⁵⁴Flann—

Ochtauin August in rī . . .

Mac don ⁵⁵Crimtann sin in Feradach Find ⁵⁶Fechtnach, dia ⁵⁷tuead in
⁵⁸t-audacht ⁵⁹ō ⁶⁰Morand do comet fir flatha. Mac trá do Feradach sin
 in ⁶¹Fíacho ⁶²Find, rígi Ērenn .i. finda uile boi indile ⁶³Ēreun ina flaith;
 7 issē ro ⁶⁴marbsat na cōicedhaig na taig fēin hi Temraig .i. Elim mac
 Conrach rī Uladh, 7 Eochu ⁶⁵Anchenn rī Laigen, 7 Forbri mac Fine rī
 Muman i Eanb mac Ceit ⁶⁶meic Magach rī Connacht. Eilim trá, issē
 dessidh hi Temraigh iar ⁶⁷marbad Fíachach ⁶⁸Finnoilches. Nī fargaib in

with various spellings

	¹⁹ Augaine R	²⁰ Aed R	²¹ na nai R
²² Osairgi DE	²³⁻²³ om. E	²⁴ Alpan D	²⁵ ins. Feidlig DER
²⁶⁻²⁷ om. and ins. .i. R; ins. .i. E also		²⁸ Lotar A Lothar ER	²⁶⁻²⁶ om. V
²⁷⁻²⁷ om. and ins. .i. R; ins. .i. E also		²⁹ Lotar A Lothar ER	²⁹ euga D
euga R	³⁰ ins. .i. E	³¹ frie D	³² ins. Emna D
dorigigni E	³⁴ om. R	³⁵ ise DE	³⁶ -th- AD
immach ER	³⁸ ins. n-amra	³⁹ indichill E	⁴⁰ n-amra DER
⁴¹ ised R isi E	⁴² aimsiur D	⁴³ Ihū D Isu AR Isa E	⁴⁴ Xp R
⁴⁵ Bithi E	⁴⁶⁻⁴⁶ om. R	⁴⁷⁻⁴⁷ om. D; transfer to (49) R	no comad i

nine cantreds of Argialla, and nine cantreds of the Déssi of Mumu, and Laigin, and Osraige, and Dál Riata, and Dál Fiatach, and the kings of Alba, the people of Óengus and Loarn and Comgell, and Cenél Gabráin, and Fir Fíbe, and Áth Ódlaig, and the Eastern Gáedil, and many other peoples beside, and Corco Duibne, and Corco Baiscinn and all the Muscraige. As for Eochu Feidlech, it is in his time that the Provincials came, Conchobor and Cairbre, Cú Roí and Eochu s. Luchta, and Ailill, and Medb d. Eochu Feidlech, and the three Finns of Emain, his three sons—Bres and Nár and Lothar were their names. To them came their sister Clothra, so that they begat a son upon her, Lugaid Riab nDerg. Then the Finns gave battle to their father, the battle of Drumm Criaich, and her three brothers were crushed. Thereafter Lugaid begat a son upon his mother, Crimthann s. Lugaid; and he took the kingship of Ireland thereafter. It is he who went forth on the adventure of Crimthann out from Dún Etair, when he took the golden chariot, and the splendid chessboard. It is the belief of certain historians that this was the time when the Son of the Living God, Jesus Christ, was born in Beth-lehem of Juda; or that in the seventh year of the reign of Conchobor He was born, *et quod est uerius*, or that it was in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Conchobor that He was born, or that it was in the fiftieth year after the birth of Conchobor that Christ was born. And in the seventh year of Octavianus Augustus, Christ was born, and in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar, Christ was crucified as Flann saith—

(Poem)

Son to that Crimthann was Feradach Finn Fechtuach; to him was given the inheritance from Morann, to preserve the truth (= legitimacy) of a prince. Son to Feradach was Fiachu Finn[oilches] king of Ireland; white were all the cattle of Ireland in his reign; and it is he whom the Provincials slew in his own house in Temair, to wit Elim s. Conrai king of Ulaid, Eochu Anchenn king of Laigin, Forbri s. Fine king of Mumu, and Sanb s. Cet s. Maga king of Connachta. As for Elim, it is he who sat in Temair after the slaying of Fiachu Finn[oilches]. That Fiachu

in sechtmad b. .xx. nogenid Crist R	⁴⁹ no gein Cr. 7 R	⁴⁹ see
above (⁴⁷)	⁵⁰ Octauin Ag. E	⁵¹ Xp R in R a flaith R, om. D Xp R
⁵² om. A	⁵³ adbt E	⁵⁴ Flann Fland [<i>sic</i>] V
⁵⁶ Feen. E	⁵⁷ dtug. E	⁵⁸ om. in t- R; in tudocht D
⁶⁰ Morainn o Morunn ER	⁶¹ Fiacha DR Fiaco V	⁶² Finnal. R
⁶³ om. R	⁶⁴ marbsadar E marbatar R	⁶⁵ -chaend D
Magach R	⁶⁷ ins. na E mbarb- A	⁶⁸ Findol- DE <i>changed sec. man.</i>
tc Finufole- D	⁶⁹ ins. do E	⁷⁰ ingen E
		⁷¹ sen V om. R

Fiacho sin⁶⁹ claind òen mac, boi i mbroinn Eithne ⁷⁰ingine rìg Alban; 7 ro cla assind orgain dar muir: .i. Tùathal Techmar in mac ⁷¹sin. Ro ⁷²haile^d ⁷³an mac sin⁷³ co cend fichet bliadan in Albain, ⁷⁴7 tàinig a màthair less in Èrinn do ⁷⁵thineose ⁷⁶eòlais dō, do thig a athar, .i. ⁷⁷do tigh Temrach, conid and ⁷⁸tarla in Inbiur Domnonn cosna foglaidhe ro bātar and do Laignib, co sē cētaib lāech, .i. ⁷⁹Fiachra, Cassān, 7 Findmall a brāthair. Co ro ⁸⁰rìgsat-suide Tùathal fōcētoir, 7 ⁸¹co tāncatar leis ro ⁸²faichthe na ⁸³Temra. Fechair cath eturru 7 Elim, co torchair Elim ann, .i. hi cath ⁸⁴Aiele; 7 ro fōi hi ⁸⁵Temraigh in n-aidehe sin. ⁸⁶Ocus ro briss cōie catha fichet for ⁸⁷Ullto 7 a cōie ar fichet for Laignib, 7 a cōie ⁸⁸ar fichet for Muman⁸⁹ 7 a cōie ⁸⁸ar fichet ⁹⁰for Connachtaib, amail rostuirim Māel-Muru Othna i ⁹¹mbrollach duain Flaind meic ⁹²Māil-Shechlainn

⁹³Flann for Èrind hi tigh toghaid . . .

Ìar ⁹⁴mbrusiud ⁹⁵etrā do Thùathal⁹⁵ na catha-sa huile, doronadh ⁹⁶Feiss Temrach laiss; 7 do ⁹⁷deochatar Gōedil chucee ìar sin, 7 do ⁹⁸ratsat rātha na ⁹⁹n-uile dula, aiceside 7 nem-aicesidhe, friss, im rìghe nÈreun co brāth dia claind dar a cēse; ¹⁰⁰ciamtais comuirt, nābtiss comchirt fri claind Tùathail. Ocus is amlaid-sein ro n-enaisce a senathair Ughaine. Is hē in Tùathal sin trā ro naisce in Boroma for ¹⁰¹Laignib, hi cinaid marbtha a dā ingen, .i. Fithir 7 Darfine,¹ tri bāes Echdach meic Echdach rìg Laigin; .i. marb Fithir do nāire 7 marb ²Darfine dia cumaidh-side, i m-Maig ³Luadat hi l-Laignib, *ut poeta dixit*—

Fithir 7 Darfine . . .

Is hē trā in ciss,⁴ .i. trī caoga ⁵cēt bo, 7 trī caoga ⁶cēt tore, 7 tri caoga cēt molt,⁶ 7 dā ⁷choire dēe immun coire n-uma hi tegtis dā mart dēe, 7 caoga lanamna⁸ for coinnmed ⁹leo dogres. Cech nae dīb each ¹⁰re bliadain no ¹¹hiacitis dogres. Cethracha ¹²rìg trā las ¹³ro toibged in cīs-sa, ō aimsir Tùathail co haimsir ¹⁴Finnachta meic Dunchada meic Aeda Slāine, *ut dixit*¹⁵—

Cetracha rìg doralā . . .

⁷² hoiled R ⁷³⁻⁷⁵ in R only ⁷⁴ om. 7 D ⁷⁵ inchose ED (-sg E)
 incose R ⁷⁶ eolasa R ⁷⁷ do Them- DE co Temraig R ⁷⁸ dosrala R
⁷⁹ Fiacha R ⁸⁰ -satar D: om. suide R ⁸¹ om. R ⁸² faithehi R
⁸³ Temrach R ⁸⁴ om. R ⁸⁵ dTem- R ⁸⁶ 7 ro bris *dittographed* D
⁸⁷ Ullto D Ulltaib R; om. Ullto . . . fichet for E ⁸⁸ om. ar (bis) R
⁸⁹ ins. 7 a coie .xx. for Allth. E ⁹⁰ om. and ins. in marg. R
⁹¹ -oluch DR ⁹² Maitseel. V ⁹³ After this quatrain V breaks off;

left no progeny save one son, who was in the womb of Eithne, daughter of the king of Alba; and she escaped over-sea from the slaughter, That boy was Túathal Techmar. He was nurtured till the end of twenty years in Alba, and his mother came with him into Ireland for his instruction in learning, to the house of his father, to wit, the house of Temair. There, in Inber Domnann, she met the bandits that were there of the Laigin, with six hundred warriors, namely Fiacha, Cassán, and his brother Finnmaél (*sic lege*). They made Túathal king forthwith, and came with him to the sword of Temair. A battle was fought between them and Elim, and Elim fell there, namely in the battle of Acaill; and that night Túathal slept in Temair. He broke twenty-five battles against the Ulaid, twenty-five against the Laigen, twenty-five against Mumu, and twenty-five against the Connachta; as Máel-Muru Othna reckoned them, in the preface of the poem of Flaann s. Máel-Sechlainn—

(Poem)

Now after Túathal had broken all those battles, the Assembly of Temair was convened by him; and the Gáedil came to him thereafter, and gave him sureties of every creature, visible and invisible, in the matter of the kingship of Ireland, that his progeny should have it after him for ever; and though some might have equal strength, they should not have equal right with the progeny of Tuathal. In this manner did he confirm his grandfather Ugoine. This is that Túathal who bound the Boroma upon the Laigen for the crime of the slaying of his two daughters, Fithir and Dairine, by the folly of Eochu s. Eochu king of Laigin. Fithir died of shame, and Dairfine died of lamenting her, on Mag Luadat in Laigin, *ut poeta dixit*—

(Poem)

This is the tax—thrice fifty hundred kine, thrice fifty hundred boars, thrice fifty hundred wethers, and twelve cauldrons, along with a brazen cauldron into which would go twelve beeves—and fifty wedded couples, to ward them perpetually. Each one of these things was to be paid perpetually, every second year. There were forty kings by whom this tax was exacted, from the time of Túathal to the time of Finnachta s. Dunchad, s. Aed Sláine, *ut dixit*—

(Poem)

the text as here printed now follows D ⁹⁴ -ead R ⁹⁵⁻⁹⁶ om. R
⁹⁶ feis E fess R ⁹⁷ dechadar ER ⁹⁸ radsad E dosr- R ⁹⁹ h-uile D:
dul R ¹⁰⁰ diamdis R ¹⁰¹ Laigin R ¹ ins. a da ingein R ² Daireni R
³ Lugad E Ludat V ⁴ ins. sin R ⁵ om. cēt D ⁶⁻⁶ illegible in D
⁷ coire ER ⁸ ins. leo E ⁹ om. leo E; beos dogres R ¹⁰ ae R
¹¹ icadais R icadis E ¹² ri R ¹³ ar R ¹⁴ om. D Finechta E

¹⁶Finnachta trā, his ē ro maith in ¹⁷mBoroma, do Moling ¹⁸Luachair ¹⁹dia cind na duaine ²⁰dorigine do, iarna tobach co haenbaile; dianebairt (no comad ar nem ro maith); ²¹dixit Moling—

Finnachta for hUib Néill co fēin . . .

Ro ²²chairig trā ²³Adomnān ²⁴im ²⁵Fhinnachta a maithim na Boroma, ⁊ ²⁶aspert fris—

Indiū cia chenglait cuaca . . .

In Boroma ²⁷trā, ²⁸hi trib raunaib no roinnte; a trian ²⁹do Connachtaib, ⁊ a trian do rīg Temrach, ⁊ a trian do ³⁰Airgiallaib. ³¹[Nach cath ⁊ nach congal doronsat Leth Cuind ⁊ Laigin, ō Tūathal co Finnachta mac nDunchada, is oe saighid na Boroma, ⁊ oe saighid ehumal in trichat rīgingen, ⁊ tricha ingen in each n-aei, do rochtar isin Chlōenferta i Temraigh oidhehe Shamfna, la Dunlang rīg Laigin im .x. n-ingena Cormaic hui Chuind oe saigidh erca Néill Nōigiallaig rodusmarb Eochaid mac Edna Chennselaig.]³¹ Tūathal trā dorochair i nDāl Araide, hi ³²Moin in Chatha, tria thangnacht, in bail as a mbruchtla Ollar ⁊ ³³Ollarba, in dā abuin; ocus Cennguba ainm in enuice ³⁴hie ar marbad, ³⁵la Māl mac Rocraide, la rīg in cōicid, *ut poeta dixit*,³⁵—

Ollar ⁊ Ollarba . . .

³⁶Rogab Māl iar sin rīgi nĒrenn iar forbu ³⁷trichat bliadan co Tūathal hi rīghe hĒrenn; ³⁸is dō ro cēd in file—

Tūathal diar fine ferann . . .

Gabais Māl mac Rochraide rīghi hĒrenn ceithre bliadna,³⁸ ³⁹condorchair ⁴⁰la ⁴¹Fedelmid ⁴²Rechtaidh mac Tūathail ocus Bhāine ingen Scāil Bailb, diatā Cnoce mBāine la hAirgiallo; ⁴³ar is and ro hadnacht, ⁴⁴issā ⁴⁵chnuce [*sic*], ⁊ is le ro class Rāth Mōr Maighe Lemna for hUlltu. ⁴⁶Condnachta trā ⁴⁷athe ⁴⁸atanessum ⁴⁹cairdes do hUib Néill, ar ⁵⁰is oe Eochu ⁵¹Mugmedhon ⁵²condrechait ⁵³a cairdeis, .i. Niall ⁊ Fīachra, Brian ⁊ Ailill

¹⁵ *ins.* poeta R

¹⁶ Fiannachta trā isē do E

¹⁷ *om.* m- ER

¹⁸ Luachra ER ¹⁹ do cinn ER ²⁰ dorigine (rigeine E) do iar (iair E) na tobach (tabh- E) co haen baile ER ²¹ diandebert ER ²² cair- E

²³ Adam- ER ²⁴ mo R ²⁵ Fhian- E ²⁶ adbert in rann E; do Moling condebairt R ²⁷ -sa (*om.* trā) R ²⁸ hi tri hi trib D;

a tri nosrannta .i. a trian (*last word* in rasura) R ²⁹ da R ³⁰ Irgiall- R ³¹⁻³¹ *in D only* ³² mōai DB ³³ Ollorba R -ban E ³⁴ hi cora

marbad D ico ar marbad E ³⁵⁻³⁵ *om.* ER ³⁶ Romal mac Roerida

Finnachta, he it is who remitted the Boroma, after forcing it into one place, for Moling of Luachair, on account of the song that he made for him; or perhaps it was to gain Heaven that he remitted it. Moling said—

(Poem)

But Adamnan found fault with Finnachta for remitting the Boroma, and said to him—

(Poem)

As for the Boroma, it used to be divided into three parts, a third for the Connachta, and a third for the king of Temair, and a third for Airgialla. [Every battle and every conflict which Conn's Half and Laigen gave, from Túathal to Finnachta s. Dunchad, was against the Boroma, and against the (levy of) bondmaids for the thirty royal maidens with thirty handmaids about each, who fell in the Clóenfertai in Temair on Samain night, at the hands of Dunlang, king of Laigen,—along with ten daughters of Cormac ua Cuinn, refusing the eric of Níall Núi-giallach, whom Eochu s. Enna Ceinnselaich slew. So Túathal fell in Dál Araide, in Moin in Chatha, through treachery, in the place where Ollar and Ollarba, the two rivers, burst forth; Cennguba is the name of the hill where he was slain, by Mál s. Rochraide, king of the province, *ut poeta dicit*—

(Poem)

Thereafter Mál took the kingship of Ireland after Túathal had completed thirty years in the kingship of Ireland. Of him the poet chanted—

Poem no. CXIV.

Mál s. Rochraide took the kingship of Ireland for four years, till he fell at the hands of Feidlimid Rechtad s. Túathal and Báine d. Scál Balb, from whom is named Cnoc Báine in Airgialla. For there was she buried, in her hill, and by her was dug Ráith Mór of Mag Lemna over the Ulaid. It is the Connachta who are nearest in relationship to Uí Néill, for their relationship unites at Eochu Mugmedon; Níall, Fíachra, Brían, Ailill,

ro marbad 7 rogab Mal E; Romarbad iomorro Rómál mac Rochraide 7
 rogab Mal R ³⁷ i rigi Erenn do Tuathal R ³⁸⁻³⁸ om. ER
³⁹ cotorchair E controchair R ⁴⁰ ins. Mal ER ⁴¹ Feidlimid ER
⁴² Rectaige E Rechtmar R ⁴³ 7 for ar R ⁴⁴ isin E i yc R
⁴⁵ Cnoc mBaine ER ⁴⁶ Condachtaigh E Conachta R ⁴⁷ ate E
 ita R ⁴⁸ radanesamh E atnessa R ⁴⁹ cairthu D cairdesa ER;
 d'Uib Neill cairdes, order corrected by inserting "b—a" sec. man. R
⁵⁰ his og E is ac R ⁵¹ Muidmedon R ⁵² -gaid E -cat R

7 Fergus, cōic meic Echach Mugmedhoin. Sin, mac Muiredaig Thīrig, meic ⁵⁴Fiachach Sroiffine, meic Corpre ⁵⁵Lifechair, ar is oc Corpre Liffechair ⁵⁶condreacait Airgialla 7 hUi Nēill 7 Connachta *et ali multī*.

XCVII. FEIDLIMID RECHTMAR.

L

Min

595. R¹. Feidlimid Rechtmar Rogab Feidlimid ¹rīge
mac Tuathail Techtmar 7 mac nĒrenn² nōi mbliadna. ³Ēc
Bāne ingine Scāil, diatā Cnoec adbath.
Bāne la Airgiallu .i. is and ro
adnacht. Is leis ro class Rāth
Maige Lemna for Ultu. Dēich
mbliadhna dō i r-rīge hĒrenn
conerbailt.

B

M

R³. Feidlimidh Rechtmar Dogob iarsin Feidlimid
mac Tūathail 7 mac Bāne ingene Rechtmar rīgi nĒrind a flaith
in Scāil, diatā Cnoec mBāne la Marcuis Antoiniuis, 7 rostobaid
hAirgiallu, .i. is ann ro in mBoroma for Choin Chorb
adhnacht. Is lea ro clas Rāith fō dō; 7 dorochair Cu Chorb
Maige Lemna for Ullto. Dēce in tres fecht, i cath i cosnom
mbliadhna dhō i r-rīge Ērenn na Boroma la Feidlimich
conerbailt. Rechtmar.

XCVIII. CATHAIR MOR.

L

Min

596. R¹. Cathair Mōr mac Rogab² Cathair hua Cormaic
Feidlimid, coica¹ bliadan co ³rīge nĒrenn fri rē trī
torchair la fēin Luagni. mbliadan. Toitim dana³ dō, la
fēin Luaigne.

In B only.

R³. Cathair ⁴trī bliadna i r-rīghi, co torchair la Luaignibh
Temrach, .i. ba iat-side colomain na Temra.

⁵³ om. a ER

⁵⁴ Fiacrad Srapteine maic (*sic*) E

⁵⁵ Liphichair E

Lifech- R ⁵⁶ coinddregaid E. *The above list of variants has been selected from a complete catalogue of 353 items.*

and Fergus were the sons of Eochu Mugmedon. Sin s. Muiredach Tírech s. Fíachu Sraibhtine s. Cairpre Liffechair, for it is at Cairbre Liffechair that Airgialla and Uí Néill and Connachta, *et alii multi*, unite.

Here the Roll of Kings in R² stops finally; the three MSS which have continued to this point now proceed to the synchronisms, for which see the Appendix, p. .

XCVII. FEIDLIMID RECHTMAR.

595. R¹: Feidlimid Rechtmar s. Túathal Techtmar, and son of Báne d. Scál, from whom is named Cnoc Báne in Airgialla, for there was she buried. By him was Ráith Maige Lemna dug, over Ulaid. Ten years had he in the kingship, till he died.

Feidlimid took the kingship of Ireland for nine years. He died a [natural] death.

R³: Feidlimid Rechtmar s. Túathal, and of Báne d. of the Scál, from whom is Cnoc Báne in Airgialla named, for there was she buried. By her was dug the fort of Mag Lemna over Ulaid. Ten years had he in the kingship of Ireland till he died.

Thereafter Feidlimid Rechtmar took the kingship of Ireland, in the reign of Marcus Antoninus, and extorted the Boroma against Cú Corb, twice; Cú Corb fell the third time in battle, resisting the Boroma, at the hands of Feidlimid Rechtmar.

XCVIII. CATHAIR MÓR.

596. R¹: Cathair Mór s. Feidlimid, fifty [or three] years till he fell by the warriors of Luaigne.

Cathair ua Cormaic took the kingship of Ireland for a space of three years. He fell by the warriors of Luaigne.

R³: Cathair, three years in the kingship, till he fell by the Luaigne of Temair. They were the supporters of Temair.

595. ¹ rigi and om. nEr. R

² ins. co torchair R ³ ins. .i. R.

596. ¹ nō trī interlined L

² ins. dana R

³⁻³ .iii. co torchair R

⁴ miswritten m.

XCIX. CONN CĒT-CATHACH.

L

597. R¹. Cond Cēt-cathach, cōic bliadna trichat (no fichet, *ut alii aiunt*) co torchair la Tipraite Tīrech, rīg Ulaid, i Tūaith Amrois.

Min

¹Gabais ²Con Cēt-cathach ³rīge nĒrenn³ fri rē fichet bliadan, co ⁴torchair la ⁵Tipraite mac Māil meic ⁶Rocraidhe.

B

R³. Cond Cēt-cathach (.i. cēd cath ro bris), cōic bliadna trichat, (no fichet, no cōega bliadna a flaithus uli *ut alii aiunt*), i r-rīghi Ērenn, co torchair la Tipraidi Tīrech, la rīgh nUladh, hi Tūath Ambrais for ineuibh a dūine fessin, co fil a lecht forsin faigthi.

M

Do gob iarsin Cond Cēt-cathach rīgi nĒrenn i flaith Marcas Antonius; ⁊ ro thobaich in mBoroime fō dō^(a) can chath ō Eochaid mac Ere meic Eachach. In tres feacht imorro rusgob uabar rīg Laigen, ⁊ is e mēnmannrad do gob, tinōl in chōicid do breith les co Maisten, ⁊ cath do thobairt do Chund im chend na Boroma. Ocus maidid for Chond o Maisten co Temraid, ⁊ dosfuesad dīas lāech do Laignib for Chond (.i. Eachlann ⁊ Nuada), ⁊ rosforbairsed Conn ⁊ ro geoidinsed he; ⁊ roindto Conn riu corus dicheann iad. Do šuig rīg Laigen i Temraig co cenn secht mbliadan, ⁊ ro fās nert Cuind tairis; ⁊ cuiris a Temraig he, ⁊ beanais in mBoroime dē; ⁊ do īe Find mac Cumail in mBoroime re Cond, ⁊ do īesad Laigin, cēn fa beo, cen cath.

597. *Variants from R.*
⁴ tarchair ⁵ -ti.

¹ rogab

² Cond Ceth.

³⁻³ om.

(a) *W riten to.*

XCIX. CONN CÉT-CATHACH.

597. R¹: Conn Cét-cathach, years five and thirty (or twenty, *ut alii aiunt*) till he fell at the hands of Tipraite Tírech, king of Ulaid, in Túaith Amrois.

R³: Conn Cét-cathach (that is, he broke an hundred battles) thirty-five (or twenty-[five] or fifty years was his whole reign *ut alii aiunt*) in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell at the hands of Tipraide Tírech, king of Ulaid, in Túath Amrois, in front of his own fort; so that his grave is on the sward.

Conn Cét-cathach took the kingship of Ireland for a space of twenty years, till he fell at the hands of Tipraite s. Mál s. Rochraide.

Thereafter Conn Cét-cathach took the kingship of Ireland, in the reign of Marcus Antoninus, and he exacted the Boroma twice, without battle from Eochaid s. Ere s. Eochu. But the third time the king of Laigen waxed proud, and this he conceived—to lead a convention of the province to Maistiú, and to give battle to Conn about the Boroma. Conn was routed from Maistiú to Temair, and two warriors of the Laigen overtook him (Eachlann and Nuadu were their names), and they pressed upon Conn, and wounded him. But he rounded and beheaded them. The king of Laigin remained in Temair till the end of seven years, and the strength of Conn increased again; and he put him out of Temair and exacted the Boroma from him. Finn mac Cumail paid the Boroma to Conn, and the Laigen paid it so long as he was alive, without battle.

C. CONAIRE CŌEM.

L

Min

598. R¹. Conaire Cāem, ¹ocht bliadna, co torchair la Neimid mac Srabeind.

²Gabais Conaire mac Mogha Lāmha, clāmain Chuind, ³rīge nĒrenn³ secht mbliadna, co torchair la Neimed mac ⁴Sroibeind.

B

M

R³. Conaire Cōemh clāmain Cuind, ocht bliadna, co torchair la Neimid mac Sraibheind hi cath Gruitine.

Dogob trā Conairi mac Moga Lām (*sic*) rīgi nĒrenn .i. clāmain Cuind, i flaith Antoniuís Comaduis, ⁊ rosto-baich in Boroime cen cath.

CI. ART ŌENFER.

599. R¹. ¹Art mac Cuind, ²fiche bliadna i r-rīge hĒrenn,² co torchair ³i cath Mucrama³ la Lugaid mac Con. ⁴Lugaid Lāga dana ⁊ Lígine Lagnech ro imbriset lāma for Artt.⁴

B

M

R³. Art mac Cuind tricha bliadan i r-rīge Ērenn, co torchair i cath Mucroma meic Moga Nuadat. Lugaid Laga dana rombī Art.

Rogob thrā Art Aenfer mac Cuind rīgi nĒrenn i flaith Antoniuís Camaduis, ⁊ ro buí oc iarraid na Boroime, ⁊ ní uair cen cath. Ocus ro bris il-chatha fo ceud ⁊ ro thobaich cen cath cen fa beo.

598. ¹ or perhaps .uii.

² gabaíd R

³⁻³ om. R

⁴ sraib R.

C. CONAIRE CÓEM.

598. R¹: Conaire Cóem, eight years, till he fell at the hands of Nemed s. Sroibcenn.

Conaire s. Mog Lama, marriage-kinsman of Conn took the kingship of Ireland for seven years, till he fell at the hands of Nemed s. Sroibcenn.

R³: Conaire Cóem, kinsman of Conn, eight years till he fell at the hands of Nemed s. Sroibcenn, in the battle of Gruitine.

Then Conaire s. Mog Lama took the kingship of Ireland—he was kinsman of Conn—in the reign of Antoninus Commodus, and exacted the Borama without a battle.

CI. ART ÓENFER.

599. R¹: Art s. Conn, twenty years in the kingship of Ireland till he fell in the battle of Mucrama, at the hands of Lugaid mac Con. Now it was Lugaid Lagad and Ligríne Lagnech who laid hands on Art.

R³: Art s. Conn, thirty years in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell in the battle of Mucrama s. Mog Nuadat. Now it was Lugaid Laga who slew Art.

Then Art Óenfer s. Conn took the kingship of Ireland, in the reign of Antoninus Commodus, and was seeking the Boroma, but obtained it not without battle. He broke many battles for it, and thereafter exacted it, without battle, so long as he lived.

599. ¹ *ins.* rogab VR
⁴⁻⁴ *om.* VR.

²⁻² *righi* nEr. .xx. bl. V

³⁻³ *om.* R

CII. LUGAID MAC CON.

L

Min

600. R¹. Lugaid mac Con, ¹Gabais Lugaid mac Con
 tricha bliadan co rosinnarb ²rīge nĒrenn² tricha bliadan,
 Cormac hua Cuind, co torchair co torchair la ³Feirchis mac
 don gothneit iartain la Ferches Comain ēcis.
 mac Commain.

R³. ⁴Lugaidh mac Con, tricha bliadna, co roninnarb Cormac
 hua Cuind, co torchair la Ferches mac Commain.⁴

CIII. FERGUS DUBDĒTACH.

L

Min

601. R¹. Fergus Dubdētach, Rogab dana Fergus Duib-
 ōen bliadain, co torchair i cath dhēdach ¹rīge nĒrenn,¹ āen
 Crinna la Cormac mac Airt bliadain, co torchair la Cormac
 meie Cuind. mac Airt a cath Crinda.

B

M

R³. Fergus Dubdēdach, ōen Do gob thrā Fergus Duib-
 bliadain, co torchair i cath dedach rīgi nĒrenn a flaith
 Crinda la Cormac hua Cuind. Aibrailianuis, 7 toibgis in
 Boroime can cath.

CIV. CORMAC UA CUIND.

L

Min

602. R¹. Cormac hua Cuind, Cormac iarsin, ¹cethrachat
 cethracha bliadan, conerbailt i bliadan i rīge nĒrenn, co
 Tig Clettig, iar lenamain rusmarb enāim bratain a Tig
 enāma bratain ina bragit; no Cleitigh.
 it siabra ronortsat iar na brāth
 do Māelcend.

B

M

R³. Cormac hua Cuind, Do gob thrā Cormac mac
 cethracha bliadan conerbailt : Airt meie Chuind Cēt-cathach

600. ¹gebaid R ²⁻² om. R ³ Fer- V -cheis R ⁴⁻⁴ This in B
 only.

CII. LUGAID MAC CON.

600. R¹: Lugaid mac Con, thirty years, till Cormac ua Cuinn drave him out, and he fell thereafter by the dart, at the hands of Ferches s. Comman.

Lugaid mac Con took the kingship of Ireland thirty years, till he fell at the hands of Ferches s. Comman, the poet.

R³: Lugaid mac Con, thirty years, till Cormac ua Cuinn drave him out, and he fell at the hands of Ferches s. Comman.

CIII. FERGUS DUBDÉTACH.

601. R¹: Fergus Dubdétach, one year, till he fell in the battle of Crinna, at the hands of Cormac s. Art s. Conn.

Then Fergus Dubdétach took the kingship of Ireland for one year, till he fell in the battle of Crinna at the hands of Cormac s. Art.

R³: Fergus Dubdétach, one year, till he fell in the battle of Crinna at the hands of Cormac ua Cuind.

Then Fergus Dubdétach took the kingship of Ireland in the reign of Aurelianus, and exacted the Boroma without a battle.

CIV. CORMAC UA CUINN.

602. R¹: Cormac ua Cuinn, forty years, till he died in Tech Cleitig, after the bone of a salmon stuck in his throat; or it is phantoms that slew him after he had been cursed by Máel-Cenn.

Cormac thereafter, forty years in the kingship of Ireland till the bones of a salmon caused his death in Tech Cleitig.

R³: Cormac ua Cuinn, forty years, till he died in Tech

Cormac s. Art s. Conn Céthathach took the kingship

601. ¹⁻¹ om. R.

602. ¹ lx. R.

Tigh Cleitig iar glenamain
enāma bradan ina braigid; nō
it siabhra ronortsat, iar na
brāth do Māleceim.

rīgi nĒrend i flaith Marcusa
Aurailiuis, ⁊ ro thobaig in
Boroma ar ċicín for Laignib.
Ocus āirmit eōlaig ⁊ croinici
condorchair en rīg dēg do
rīgaib Laigen lais, eo tue in
Boroma cona tormoch bisich fo
deōid. Conadh hē Cormac cēt
duine ro thabaich mnā
ceuelacha sa mBoroma, a
ndīgail in chāecaid rīg-ingen,
do rochair d'ingenaib na
Temra, la Dunlang mac Enna
Niad.

CV. EOCHU GUNNAT.

L

Min

603. R¹. Eochu Gunnat, ōen Gabais Eocho Gundat, rīge
bliadain, eo torchair la Lugaid. Ērenn āen bliadain, eo torchair
la Lugaid mac ¹Ragusa.

R³. ²Eocha Gunnat, ōen bliadain, eo tore[h]air la Cormac
hua Cuinn. Lugaid mac Lugna fir thrī rombī Eochaid, i cath
Temra Ārda Ulaid.²

CVI. CAIRPRE LIFECHAIR.

604. R¹. Corpre Liphechair ¹Righthar iarsin Cairpre¹
secht bliadna fichet (no. .xxui.), Liffechair² rē sē bliadan fichet,
eo torchair in cath Gabra la eo torchair la Rūadh Roirinde.
Senioth mac Círb de
Fothartaib.

R³. Corpre Lifec[h]air mac Do gob thrā Cairbri
Cormaie, .xuii. (no a .xxuii.), Lifeochair mac Cormaie rīgi
eo torchair i cath Gabhra Aiele nĒrenn, ⁊ ro baí oc tabach na

603. ¹ Oengusa R²⁻² *This in B only.*

Cleitig after a salmon bone stuck in his throat. Or it is phantoms that slew him after he had been cursed by Máel-Cenn.

of Ireland in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, and exacted the Borama by force against the Laigen. Scholars and chroniclers reckon that eleven of the kings of Laigen fell at his hands, till at last he took the Borama with addition of interest. This Cormac was the first who exacted women of pedigree in the Boroma, in vengeance for the fifty royal maidens who fell among the daughters of Temair at the hands of Dunlang s. Enna Niad.

CV. EOCHU GUNNAT.

603. R¹: Eochu Gunnat, one year, till he fell at the hands of Lugaid.

Eochu Gunnat took the kingship of Ireland for one year, till he fell at the hands of Lugaid s. Oengus.

R³: Eochu Gunnat, one year, till he fell at the hands of Cormac ua Cuinn. Lugaid s. Lugna was the man through whom Eochu fell, in the battle of Temair Árd of Ulaid.

CVI. CAIRBRE LIFECHAIR.

604. R¹: Cairbre Lifechair, twenty-seven (or twenty-six) years, till he fell in the battle of Gabar at the hands of Senioth s. Cerb of the Fotharta.

Thereafter Cairbre Lifechair was made king for a space of twenty-six years, till he fell at the hands of Rúad of Rairiu.

R³: Cairpre Lifechair s. Cormac, seventeen (or twenty-seven) years, till he fell in the

Then Cairbre Lifechair s. Cormac took the kingship of Ireland, and was exacting the

604. ¹⁻¹ rogab Cairpre R

² *ins.* iarsin; fri re .ui. mbl. R.

la Senioth mac Cirp do Boroma for Laignib; a flaith
Fothartaib.
Verelianuis do gob Cairbri
Lifeochair rīgi nĒrenn. Do
gob trā iarsin Bresal Belach
mac Fiachach Baicid rīgi
Laigen, i flaith Chairbri
Lifeochair, ⁊ do raid Breasal
nac ĩefad in Boroma re Cairbri.

(Here follow [M 300 δ 25–302 β 47; not in B] §§ 22–36
of the Boroma text.)

Ce adberar Fīacha Sroibtime do thoitim sin cath sin, nī
hand do thoit, acht i cath Dubhomair, la trī maccu a brātar,
.i. meic Eachach Doimnell (*sic*), .i. na Trī Colla, .i. Colla Uais,
⁊ Colla Foerich, ⁊ Colla Mend. Dubhomar ainm druad
Fīachach Sraibtime, condorehair and, conad ūada cloindter in
cath .i. cath Dubhomair. Do fās nert Cairpri Lifichair iarsin
chath sin, ⁊ do tobaich in Boroma cen chath cēn ro bo beo.
Is mōr thrā do chathaibh ro fersad Laigin fon mBoroma, ōsin
inall co trellmar na diaid sin.

CVII. FOTHAD.

L

Min

605. R¹. Na Fothaid, ōen Rogabsad na ¹Fothaid rīge
bliadain, co torchair Fothad Ērenn ²āen bliadain, co
Cairptech las in Fothad torchair Fothad ³Cairptech
Airgdech. Do rochair dana lasin Fothad nAirgthech, ⁊
Fothad Airgdech i l-Līne, in do rochair-sidhe ⁴iarsin i cath
eath Ollorba. ⁵Ollorba.

B

M

R³. Na Fothaidh, ōen bliadain Dogobsadar na Fothaid rīgi
co torchair Cairpthech la nĒrend rē hēn bliadna, cor
Fothudh nAirgthech. Do cher thoit in Fothad Cairpthech la

605. ¹ Fath- R² fri re n-oen bl. R³ -dech R⁴ iartain R

battle of Gabar of Aicill at the hands of Senioth s. Cerp of the Fotharta.

Boroma from the Laigin. In the reign of Aurelianus, Cairpre Lifechair took the kingship of Ireland. Thereafter Bresal Belach s. Fiachu Baiced took the kingship of Laigin, in the reign of Cairpre Lifechair, and Bresal said that he would not pay the Boroma to Cairpre . . .

Though it is said that Fíachu Sroibtime fell in that battle, it was not there that he fell, but in the battle of Dubchomar, at the hands of the three sons of his brother, that is, the sons of Eochu Doimlen—the Three Collas, Colla Uais, Colla Fó Crich, and Colla Menn. Dubchomar was the name of the druid of Fíachu Sraibtene, and he fell there, so that from him the battle has its name, “the Battle of Dubchomar.” After that battle the strength of Cairpre Lifechair increased, and he exacted the Boroma without a battle so long as he lived. Many were the battles which the Laigin fought about the Boroma, from that onward for a long time afterwards.

CVII. FOTHAID.

605. R¹: The Fothads, one year, till Fothad Cairptech fell at the hands of Fothad Airgdech. Then Fothad Airgdech fell in Líne, in the battle of Ollarba.

The Fothads took the kingship of Ireland for one year, till Fothad Cairptech fell at the hands of Fothad Airgdech, and he fell thereafter in the battle of Ollarba.

R³: The Fothads, one year, till Cairptech fell at the hands of Fothad Airgdech.

The Fothads took the kingship of Ireland for a space of one year, till Fothad Cairp-

⁵ Ollarba R Ollobra *an additional r ins. sec. man. B.*

dana Fothad Airgthech i Fothad Airtbech. Docher in
l-Líne-mhaigh, i chath Ollorba Fothad Airgtheach i Maig
la fēin Find hui Baiseni ⁊ la Lindi i cath Ollarba la fēn
hamsaigh Fiachach Sraibtime Find ui Baisene ⁊ la hamsaib
meic Corpre. Fiachach Sraibtime, ocus
bearaid in mBoroma cen chath
cen comrac. Do sil Ēremōin
a mbunadus fesin.

CVIII. FIACHU SROIPTINE.

L

Min

606. R¹. Fiacha Sroipthine,
.xxxi. no .xxxui. eo torchair
las na trī Colla i cath Duib
Chommair.

Gabais Fiacha Sraiptine mac
Cairpre Lifechair rīge nĒrenn
sē bliadna ar trichait eo
torchair leis na Collaib i cath
Dubcomair.

B

M

R³. Fiacho Sraibtene bliadain
ar trichat nō a trī .xxx., eo
torchair lais na trī Colla, .i.
Colla Uais ⁊ Colla Mend ⁊ Colla
Focri, i cath Duibhecomair.

Dogob thrā Fiacha Sraibtene
mac Cairbre Lifeochair rīgi
nĒrenn, ⁊ tue catha imda i
cosnom na Borama cor crith-
raid in cūiced uile cor thabaid
fadeōid cen chath i Cnamros
la trī maccaib Echach Doimnell
.i. Colla Uais ⁊ Colla dā Crīch
⁊ Colla Mend.

CIX. COLLA UAIS.

607. R¹. ¹Colla Uais, ceithre bliadna eo ²roninnarb Muridach
³Tírech.

R² (M). Colla Uais trā dogob-sen rīgi nĒrenn rē ceathra
bliadan, ⁊ do thobaich in Borama a cirt chatha fesin, corusindarb
Muireadach Tíreach mac Fhīachach Sraibtime.

606. ¹ Glossed .i. i erich Ross i mBregaib
.xx. R.

² om. R ³ dec ar

607. ¹ rogaō C.u. rige Er. VR

² ronindorb V ro innarb R

Then Fothad Airgthech fell in Línemhag in the battle of Ollarba at the hands of the warriors of Finn ua Baisene and of the hirelings of Fíachu Sraibtime s. Cairpre.

thech fell at the hands of Fothad Airgthech. Fothad Airgthech fell in Mag Lín in the battle of Ollarba, by the warriors of Finn ua Baisene, and by the hirelings of Fíachu Sraibtime; and he took the Boroma without battle or combat. By origin they were of the seed of Eremon.

CVIII. FÍACHU SROIPTINE.

606. R¹: Fíachu Sroiptine, thirty-one or thirty-six (years), till he fell at the hands of the Three Collas in the battle of Dubehomair, [in the territory of Ros of Breg].

Fíachu Sroibtime s. Coirpre took the kingship of Ireland thirty-six years, till he fell at the hands of the Collas, in the battle of Dubcomar.

R³: Fíachu Sraibtime, thirty-one (or thirty-three) years till he fell at the hands of the Three Collas, Colla Uais, Colla Menn, and Colla Foeri (*sic*) in the battle of Dubcomair.

Then Fíachu Sraibtime s. Coirpre Lifechair took the kingship of Ireland and fought many battles to secure the Boroma, and caused terror throughout the province; and at last he took it without battle in Cnamros [but fell] at the hands of the three sons of Eochu Doimlén, Colla Uais, Colla dá Crich, and Colla Menn.

CIX. COLLA UAIS.

607. R¹: Colla Uais, four years till Muiredach Tírech drove him out.

R³: Colla Uais then took the kingship of Ireland for a space of four years, and himself exacted the Boroma by right of battle, till Muiredach Tírech s. Fíachu Sroibthine drove him out.

³ *om.* Tírech VR. Text in B identical with R¹, except Muiredach for Muiridach.

CX. MUIREDACH TĪRECH.

608. R¹. Muridach Tīrech, tricha bliadan, co torchair la
¹Cāelbad mac Cruind ²Badrui ūas Dabull.^{1, 2, 3}

R³. Gobais Muiridach fēn imorro rīgi nĒrenn rē tricha bliadan, cor thobaich in Boroma cen chath, co triallsad na Colla a hAlbain co Muireadaeh, iar marbad a athar ⁊ iar n-indarba Cholla Uais a rīgi nĒrenn trē thegaseaib na ndruad; cor chuiridar co mōr hē ō droch-briath[raib] tendte, la conosellad forro; comad fairseom no bēith foircheand flaithiusa ⁊ secur na fingāili do ronsad-son for a athair sin. Ocus nī head sin do roindi Muiredach Tīrech rin-som, acht fāilti airmidin mōr do thobairt dōib, ⁊ combaid chocaíd re hUlltaib, cor marbsad Fergus Foga mac Raechair Foirthren i cath Achaid Lethderg an Airhiallaib corob ē in Fergus sin deog-laith Eamna Macha. Is a haitli in chatha, do deonaid Muiredach cuid Ulad don Boroma do ehloinn na Collad co brāth. Ocus airmid eōlaid cor taidill Colla Uais rīgi nĒrenn tar ēs Muireadaig Thīrich do thoitim la Cāelbad mac Cruind Badrui, la rīg Ulad, oc in druim ūas Daball.

CXI. CĀELBAD.

L

Min

609. R¹. Ōen bliadain do Rīgthar Cāelbad mac Cruind Chāelbad mac Cruind, co iar sin a rīghi nĒrenn, ain torchair la Eochaig Mugmedon. bliadain, co torchair la hEochaigh Muidmedoin.

R³. Do gob iarom Caelbad mac Cruind Badrai rīgi nĒrenn rē hāen bliadna, co thobaich in Boruma cen chath, co ndorchair la hEochaid Muidmedon mac Muiredaig Tīrich.

608. ¹⁻¹ Morehrui V *om.* Caelbad R ²⁻² *om.* Badrui uas Daball R
³ *ins.* .i. la rig nUlad. B here follows the text of R, with the addition just noted and the same orthographical deviations as are indicated under the preceding ¶.

CX. MUIREDACH TÍRECH.

608. R¹: Muiredach Tírech, thirty years till he fell at the hands of Cáelbad s. Cronn Badruí above Daball.

R³: Now Muiredach himself took the kingship of Ireland for a space of thirty years, and exacted the Boroma without a battle; till the Collas journeyed from Alba to Muiredach, after slaying his father, and after the banishment of Colla Uais from the kingship of Ireland, on the instructions of the druids. Then they attacked him severely with evil and inciting words, so that he should come against them; in order that the kingship should end with him, and that they should have purgation of the kin-slaughter which they had wrought upon his father. Not thus, however, did Muiredach deal with them; but he gave them a great and honourable welcome, and a partnership in battle with the Ulaid. So that they slew Fergus Foga, son of (F)raecher Forthren, in the battle of Achad Lethderg in Airgialla; and thus was that Fergus the last king of Emain Macha. After that battle Muiredach endowed the progeny of the Collas with the Ulidian share of the Boroma for ever. Scholars reckon that Colla Uais visited the kingdom of Ireland after Muiredach Tírech fell at the hands of Caelbad s. Crunn Badraí king of Ulaid, at the ridge over Daball.

CXI. CÁELBAD.

609. R ¹ : One year had Cáelbad s. Crunn, till he fell at the hands of Eochu Mugmedon.	Cáelbad s. Crunn was made king thereafter; he was in the kingship of Ireland for one year, till he fell at the hands of Eochu Mugmedon.
---	---

R³: Thereafter Caelbad s. Crunn Badraí took the kingship of Ireland for a space of one year, and exacted the Boroma without a battle; so he fell at the hands of Eochu Mugmedon s. Muiredach Tírech.

609. ¹ Caelbad *and om.* Mac Cruind B ² hEochaid Munbedan B
³ rogab R ⁴ Caolbad *and om.* mac C. R ⁵ oen R ⁶ *om.* la R:
 Eochu Mugm. *i.* (sic) R. B *here follows the text of R.*

CXII. EOCHU MUGMEDON.

L

Min

610. R¹. ¹Eochu Mugmedon, Gabais Eocho Muidmedhoin
secht mbliadna, conerbailt² i ³rīge nĒrenn³ ocht mbliadna,
Temraig. conerbailt a Temraig.

R³. Gabais iarom Eochaid Muidmedon rīgi nĒrenn rē seacht
mbliadan cor thobaich in Boruma cen chath.

CXIII. CRIMTHANN MAC FIDAIG.

L

Min

611. R¹. Crimthand mac ¹Rīgtar Crimthann Mōr mac
Fidaig, a sē dēce, co torehair Fidhaigh, a rīge nĒrenn,¹ ²trī
la Mongfind, la derfaiar fēin. bliadna dēce; conerbailt do dig
thondaigh o śiair, o ³Moingfind ingen Fidhaigh.

B

M

R³. Crimthand mac Fidhaig,
sē bliadna dēce, conerbailt don
digh neimhe ro dāiledh la
Moingfind ingin Fidhaig fair.

Do gob thrā Crimthand mac
Fidhaig de Mumain rīgi
nĒrenn remes sē mbliadan
ndēg, conderbailt do dig nemi
do dāilead la siuir, la
Moingfind ingin Fhidaich, do
nem do rondad la Moingfind
ehum Nēll meic Echach
Muidmedoin for a miscais; ⁊
for inis Dornglais for Muaid
hua nAmalga[id] do ronnad ī
nem sin. Ocus fa dalta do
Crimthann Niall mac Echach,
⁊ is airi ro chaemain fora nem
hē.

610. ¹Eochaid Munbedan B
B follows the R text.

²ins. do galar B

³⁻³om. R.

611. ¹⁻¹rogab C. iarsin rige R
Moingfhind R.

².xiii. (om. bl.) R

³om.

CXII. EOCHU MUGMEDON.

610. R¹: Eochu Mugmedon, Eochu Mugmedon took the seven years till he died [of a kingship of Ireland for eight disease] in Temair. years, till he died in Temair.

R³: Eochu Mugmedon took the kingship of Ireland thereafter, for a space of seven years, and exacted the Boroma without a battle.

CXIII. CRIMTHANN MAC FIDAIG.

611. R¹: Crimthann s. Fidach, sixteen [years], till he was made king, in the kingship of Ireland, for thirteen years; till he died of a deadly drink from his sister, Moingfhinn d. Fidach.

R³: Crimthann s. Fidach, sixteen years till he died of the drink of venom that was portioned to him by Mongfhinn, d. Fidach.

Howbeit Crimthann s. Fidach of Mumu took the kingship of Ireland for a space of sixteen years, till he died of the drink of venom which was apportioned to him by his sister, Moingfhind d. Fidach, of the poison that was set apart for Níall s. Eochu Muigmedon on account of her hatred; and it was upon Inis Dornglas on the Moy of Ui Amalgada that the poison was made. Níall s. Eochu was foster-son of Crimthann, and that is why he protected him from her poison.

CXIV. NĪALL NŌI-GIALLACH.

L

Min

612. R¹. NĪall Nōi-giallach,
a sē fichit, co torchair la
Eochaid mac Ēnnae Cennselaig
ie Muir Ieht.

Rogab NĪall ¹Nōi-ghiallach
rīge nĒrenn ⁊ Īarthair Domain
fri rē .xxvii. bliadan, ²eo
rodmarb Eochu mac Enna
Cendsilig.

B

M

R³. NĪall Naī-giallach mac
Eachach Muimbedain, sē bliadna
fichet, conerbailt do Eachach
mac Ēnna Ceindselaig oc Muir
Ieht, oc indsaigi rīgi Letha.
Do bretha a corp anair la firu
Ērenn ⁊ in tan do bertis na
hAllmarigh eath dhōibh, no
tegaibthe corp in rīg in ārda,
⁊ ro maidhed in eath roīme
īartain.

Mōr thrā do cathaib ⁊ do
choingleachaibh ro fearsadar
Laigin fan mBoruma o
Tūathal Techtmar, no cor gob
NĪall Naī-giallach mac Eachach
Muigmedoin rīgi nĒrenn;
⁊ fa do na cathaib sin, eath
Crūachāin Claenta, ria Labraid
mac Breasail Belaig for
Eochaid Muigmedoin, ⁊ dā
chath dēg ro bris Ēnda
Cendselach for NĪall mac
Eachach. Do thobaid thrā
NĪall mac Eachach in Boroma
cen chath, no cor triall soir
co Muir Ieht, condrochair
thair la hEochaid mac Ēnda
Chendselaich, oc indsaidi rīgi
Leatha. Do bretha a chorp
anoir la firu Ērend, ⁊ in tan
no bērdis na hAllmaraich eath
dōib, no tocaibthea corp in rīg
in ārda ⁊ ro maidhed in eath
roīme iar sin. Īar mbeth sē
bliadna fichit a rīgi nĒrenn dō,
is and adbath thair iar sin.

612. ¹Noi-g. iarsin rīgi *and om.* nĒrenn ⁊ R
Ceinnsel. ie Muir Igt R.

²coromarb Eochu

CXIV. NÍALL NOÍ-GIALLACH.

612. R¹: Níall Noí-giallach, twenty-six [years], till he fell at the hands of Eochu s. Enna Cennselaig at the Sea of Wight.

Níall Noí-giallach took the kingship of Ireland and of the Western World for a space of twenty-seven years, till Eochu s. Enna Cennselach slew him.

R³: Níall Noí-giallach s. Eochu Muigmedon, twenty-six years, till he fell at the hands of Eochu s. Énna Cennselach at the Sea of Wight, as he was invading the kingdom of Letha. His body was brought from the East by the men of Ireland, and whenever the Foreigners gave them battle the body of the king was raised aloft, and the battle was broken upon them thereafter.

Many battles and fights did the Laigen wage, in the matter of the Boroma, from Túathal Techtmar till Níall Noí-giallach s. Eochu Mugmedon took the kingship of Ireland. Of those battles was the battle of Crúachu Claenta, won by Labraid s. Bresal Belach against Eochu Mugmedon, and twelve battles which Énna Cennselach broke against Níall s. Eochu Muigmedon. Howbeit Níall s. Eochu exacted the Boroma without a battle till he went eastward to the Sea of Wight, and fell, in the East, at the hands of Eochu s. Énna Cennselaig as he was invading the kingdom of Letha. His body was brought from the East by the men of Ireland; and whenever the Foreigners would give them battle, they would raise the body of the king aloft, and the battle broke before them thereafter. After being twenty-six years in the kingship of Ireland he died therein, in the East, after that.

CXV. NATHĪ.

L

Min

613. R¹. Nathī, .xxiii. coner-
bailt ie Slēib Elpa, iar na
beim ō thenid šaignēn. Is do
amseraib 7 do aiedaib na
rīgh-sain ro chan in senchaid
.i. Gilla Cōemāin—

¹Gabais dana Dathī ²mac
Fīacrach rīge nĒrenn,² .xxxiii.
co ro loise tene.³ Conidh do
⁴aimseraib 7 do aighedh⁴ na
rīgh-sa annas ro chan ⁵Gilla
Caeman an airecdol-sa sīs—

Hēriu ārd-inis na rīgh . . .

B

M

R³. Nathī mac Fīacrach,
.xxiii. bliadna, conerbailt a
Slēib Elpa iar na bēim ō
šaignēn, og dul for tor cathrach
and.

Do gob iarum Dathī mac
Fīacrach meic Echdach Muid-
medoin rīgi nĒrenn rē secht
mbliadan fichet conthabaid in
Boroma cen cath, no cor triall
soir for lorg Nēill, co ranic co
Sliab nElpa; co ro thecain do
annsin tor, i raibi Formenius rī
Traicia, iar faebail a rīgi, 7 iar
toga na beatha coimdeata isin
toir sin. Co roibi seacht
eubaid dēg soillsi ūada. Co ro
thōgailsead muinte Dathī a
thor fair co facaid soillsi i
slīgi na tōgla, co ro fiarfaid
Formenius: Cia doroinde in
tōgail? ol sē. Do hindised
cor bē Dathī cona muinte
doroinde in tōgail. Do guidi-
stair Formenius in t-āen [D]ia
nach bēith flaithius Dathi nī
bud faidi nā sin; co tāinie
soiged gelān do nim trē guidi

613. ¹Gabaid R ²⁻²fri re R

⁴⁻⁴aiedaib 7 do aimseraib R

With this poem Min. ends.

³ins. gelain ie Sleib Elpa R

⁵in. sencl. Gillecomain in duan R.

CXV. NATHÍ.

613. R¹: Nathí, twenty-three (years), till he died at Sliab Elpa, after being struck by a flash of lightning. Of the times and deaths of those kings Gilla Cóemáin the poet chanted—

Dathi s. Fíachra took the kingship of Ireland, thirty-three years, till fire burnt him. So that of the times and deaths of those kings above, Gilla Cóemáin chanted the following composition—

Poem no. CXV.

R³: Nathí s. Fíachra, twenty-three years, till he died in Sliab Elpa after being struck by lightning, as he was going against the Tower of a fortress there.

Afterwards Dathí s. Fíachra s. Eochu Muigmedon took the kingship of Ireland for a space of twenty-seven years, and exacted the Boroma without a battle, till he went eastward on the track of Níall, and came to Sliab Elpa, and there arrived at the tower in which was Formenius king of Thrace, who had left his kingdom and chosen the holy life in that tower. There were seventeen cubits [of masonry] between him and the light. So the people of Dathí captured his tower against him, and he saw light in the breach, and asked Who hath made this capture? said he. He was told that it was Dathí and his people who had made the capture. Formenius prayed the One God that the kingdom of Dathí should last no longer than that; and there came a lightning-stroke from heaven

an fireōin, cor marb in rīg a fiadnaisi in tlūaig. Airmid eōlaich co rab ē Formenius fēin do dibraic saigid a fidbac, ⁊ corob dō fa marb in rīg. Ocus adearar co rob don taigid hī sin ro marbad Nīall mac Echach iarum. Co tucsad fir Ērenn corp in rīg leo co hĒrind, ⁊ ceathrar da aes grāda fēn fai, oca iomchor; .i. Dūngus, ⁊ Flandgus, ⁊ Tūatal, ⁊ Tomaltach; co ro bris dēich catha ō Shlēib Elpa co hĒrinn, ⁊ sē marb cen anmain.

THE KINGS AFTER CHRISTIANITY [4384].^(a)

CXVI. LOIGUIRI MAC NĒILL (463).

614. R¹. Incipit do flaithesaib ⁊ amseraib hĒrenn iar Creitim. Loegaire mac Nēill, .xxx. annos regnum Hiberniae pro aduentum Patricii tenuit. Ard Macha fundata est. Secundinus et Senex-Patricius quieuerunt. Dorochair Loegaire i tāeb Chasse, etc.

B

M

R³. Loegaire mac Nēill .iiii. bliadna i r-rīge nĒrenn ria bliadna i r-rīge nĒrind rē trī tiachtain Creidimi in hĒrinn. bliadan, ⁊ cuirid techta do Conid do aidegaib ⁊ do chuindgid na Boroma ⁊ ni aimsiribh na rīg-sa anuas ro fuair—

(a) This date (*Anno Mundi*) and the dates (*Anno Domini*) added after the kings' names in the subsequent headings, are given in *L. marg.* The latter are apparently

at the prayer of that just man, and killed the king before all the host. Scholars suppose that it was Formenius himself who shot an arrow from a bow, and that it was thus that the king died; and it is said that it was by that arrow that Niall s. Eochu was slain afterwards. The men of Ireland took the body of the king with them to Ireland, with four men of rank beneath it, to carry it: Dungus, Flannngus, Tuathal, and Tomaltach; and he broke ten battles between Sliab Elpa and Ireland, though he was dead and lifeless.

THE KINGS AFTER CHRISTIANITY.

CXVI. LOIGUIRI MAC NÉILL.

614. R¹: Here begins of the princes and times of Ireland after the Faith. Loiguiiri mac Neill held the kingdom of Ireland 30 years before the coming of Patrick. Ard Macha was founded. Secundinus and Old Patrick rested. Loiguiire fell at the side of Cas, etc.

<p>R³: Loiguiire s. Niall, four years in the kingship of Ireland, before the coming of the Faith into Ireland. So that of the deaths and of the times of these kings down to</p>	<p>Loiguiiri mac Néill took the kingship of Ireland for a space of three years, and he sent messengers to demand the Boroma and obtained it not— </p>
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meant to be the dates of the *deaths* of the kings, but the numbers are much corrupted.

can in sencaidh .i. Gilla
Cōemān an aircetal-sa sīs—

[Here follows with some
variants §§ 39–40 of the
Boroma text: 302 δ 44–
303 a 14.]

Is and adbath Laegairi, i
Mag Lifi itir dā chnoc, .i. Ēriu
⁊ Albu. Conaid d'oigedaib ⁊
d'aimseraib na rīg sin do
raigsemar anuas, ō Slaine mac
Dela co Laegairi mac Nēill,
roim Patraic, do chan Gilla
Cāemān .i. Gilla Shamthaindi,
in duan-sa sīs—

Ēriu ārd-inis na rīg.

Incipit do flaithusaib Ērenn
⁊ da hamseraib, ō flaith
Loegaire meic Nēill cosin
aimsir frecnaire-sea atam.¹
Laegaire mac Neill, *triginta*
annis regnum Hibernie post
aduentum Patricii tenuit. Ard
Macha Fundata est. ²*Secun-*
dinus et Senex-Patricius in
pace dormierunt. Fuair
Laeghaire iarom bās ig
Greallagh Daphil for taeb
Caisse, i m-Maigh Liphe eter
na dā chnoc, .i. Ēriu ⁊ Alba a
nanmann. A rātha dorat fri
Laighniu nach iarrfad in
Boroīme forro iar na ngabāil
dōibh for creich oeco. Co tart-
som grēin ⁊ ēsea friu, na
saigfed forro ni badh sīriu.
Romarbsat iarum grīan ⁊ ēsea
annsin eiseom ar rosāraig iat.
Sicut poeta ait—

Don Boroma andso sīs, do
rēr Fhloind—

A Ugaine mōr meic rīg Ērend
Boroma Laigen la learg
Rīg rogob Temair na treab.

[306 a 1]. Do flaithis Ēreand
⁊ dia n-aimsearaib na rīg o
flaithius Loegaire mec Nēill co
haimsir Rūaidrī meic Thairr-
dealbaig hi Conchobuir. Do
gob thrā ³Laegairi mac³ Nēill
Noī-giallaigh rīgi, *tricha*
annis regnum Hibernie post
aduentum Patrici^(a) tenuit.
Ard Macha fundata est.
Secundinus^(b) ⁊ Senex-Patricius
in pace dormierunt. Fuair
thrā iarsom bās in Greallach
dā Fil for tāeb Chaisi i Maig
Lifi itir na da chnoc, .i. Eri ⁊
Alba a n-anmanna. A ratha
dorat fri Laighniu nach iarfad

(a) Written "Praci."

(b) Glossed .i. Sechnell.

this the historian Gilla Cáemáin chanted the following composition—

Where Loiguirí died was in Mag Lifi between two hills, Ériu and Alba. So that of the deaths and times of those kings whom we have specified, down to this, from Slaine s. Dela to Loiguirí mac Neill, before Patrick, Gilla Cáemáin, that is, Gilla Samthainne, sang the following song—

Poem no. CXV.

^(c)[Of the Boroma below, according to Flann]—

[*Three poems.*]

Of the princedoms of Ireland and of their times, of the kings from the reign of Loiguire s. Niall to the time of Ruaidrí s. Toirdelbach ua Conchobair. Loiguire s. Niall Noi-giallach took the kingship for thirty years after the coming of Patrick. Ard Macha was founded. Secundinus and Old Patrick slept in peace. Loiguirí s. Niall died thereafter in Grellach da Phil, on the side of Caisse, in Mag Lifi between the two hills; Éire and Alba were their names. The sureties that he gave to the Laigen that he would not demand the Boroma of them after they had captured him when plundering them—he gave sun and moon that he would not press upon them any longer. Thereafter they—sun and moon and the elements in general—slew him for violating them, whence this was said—

(c) This and the three poems following in M only.

in Boroma forro iar na gabail
dōib for erēich occo co tardsom
grēn ⁊ ēsca ⁊ na duile olchena
ar a sarugad, conad dē
adbeart—

Adbath Laegaire mac Nēill.

R gives us nothing but a bare list of kings with their regnal years.

From here to the end of the column, a space is left blank which would hold 12 lines of writing. ² Glossed .i. Sechnall. ³⁻³ These words dittographed. In the subsequent reigns, to save space, the text of L and of B (which are very similar) are printed in parallel columns; that of M, which is much inflated, is printed by itself.

CXVII. AILILL MOLT (483).

L

B

615. Ailill Molt mac Dathī
.xx. bliadan, eo torehair i cath
Ocha la Lugaid mac Loegaire,
⁊ Muirchertach mac Erea, ⁊ la
Fergus Cerbēl mac Conaill
Cremthainne, ⁊ la Fíachraig
Lond mac Cāelbad, rīg Dāl
Araide, ⁊ la Crimthand mac
Ēnnai, rīg Lagen. Eogan mac
Nēil *moritur. Quies Benigni*
1scundi episcopi. Mors Conaill
Chremthaind meic Neill. Quies
Iarlathi tertii episcopi. Bellum
*Ocha in quo cecidit Ailill Molt.*²

Ailill Molt mac Nathi, fiche
bliadhan eo torehair a cath
Ocha la Lugaidh mac Loeghaire
⁊ la Muircertach mac Erea ⁊
la Fergus Ceribēl mac Conaill
Cremthainde ⁊ la Fíachaigh
Lonn mac Coelbad, righ Dāl
Araidhe. *Unde dixit* Bec mac
De.

Mor-chath Ocha fersa i tir . . .

615. ¹ Miswritten fí in L. ² At the foot of the column in L there is an imperfectly preserved quatrain, as follows (evidently a graffito of no special importance or relevance)—

Is la maeht (. . o)l corma,
is la Ailill a forba,
is la Brian a dul indeach,
is la Niall (. .)darraith.

Poem no. CXVI.

CXVII. AILILL MOLT.

615. Ailill Molt, s. Dathí, twenty years till he fell in the battle of Ocha at the hands of Lugaid s. Loiguire and of Muirchertech s. Ere, of Fergus Cerrbél s. Conall Crimthann, of Fíachra Lonn s. Cúelbad, king of Dál Araide, and of Crimthann s. Énna king of Laigin. Eogan mac Néill died. Resting of Benignus, second abbot [*sic lege, scil. "of Árd Macha"*]. Death of Conall Crimthann s. Níall. Resting of Iarlathe third abbot. Battle of Ocha, in which Ailill Molt fell.

Ailill Molt s. Nathí, twenty years till he fell in the battle of Ocha at the hands of Lugaid s. Loiguire, of Muirchertach s. Ere, of Fergus Cerrbél s. Conall Crimthann, and of Fíachra Lonn s. Cúelbad king of Dál Araide. *Unde dixit Bec mac Dé—*

Poem no. CXVII.

M. Do gob thrā Ailill Molt mac Dathī meic Fīachrach meic Echach Muidmedoin rigi nĒrenn rē fichit bliadan ⁊ do chuir thechta d'iarraid na Boroma for Chrimthand mac Ēnna Cendselaigh for rīg Laigen, ocus nī uair, ach cath do gellad dō im a cend. Ocus do thinōil Ailill Leath Cuind, ⁊ dochuaid i l-Laigin, cor thinōil Crimthann mōr-thinōl Laigen i n-agaid Aililla Muilt co Duma Aichir, cor cuiread cath and, .i. cath Duma Aithir (*sic*), cor srained for Ailill Molt ⁊ cor cuiread ar a muintiri. Co roibi bliadain na diaid sin cen in Boroma do thobach. Cor thinoil i eind bliadna maithi Leithi Cuind do thabach na Boroma, cor cuiread dornngal Bri Leith for Laignib ria nAilill Molt, cor chuir Laigin fo dāiri na diaid cor tobaich in Boroma cen cath. Do rochair thrā Ailill Molt i cath Ochai la Lugaid Lond mac Laegairi meic Néill ⁊ la Muirchertach mac Earca ⁊ la Feargus Cerrbēl mac Conaill Chreamthaind meic Néill ⁊ la Fīachra Lond mac Cāelbaid ri Dāl Araide. Is and dorad do Na Lee ⁊ Carrlaeg i tir fochraic in chatha; ⁊ la Crimthann mac Enna Cennselaig la rig Laigen. Unde Bec [mac] De dixit—

Mor-chath Ocha forsa tir . . .

CXVIII. LUGAID (508).¹

L

B

<p>616. Lugaid mac Lōeguirī .xxu. co torchair in Achud Forcha tre mirbail Patraie. Muridach mac Eogain <i>moritur</i>. <i>Bellum</i> Cell Osnaid. <i>Patricius Scottorum episcopus quieuit</i>. <i>Cormac primus abbas. Quies Ibari episcopi.</i></p>	<p>Lugaidh mac Loegaire meic Neill coic bliadhna fichet, co toreair a n-Achad Fhorecha iar na beim o forcha theindtige do nim i n-a cenn iar ndiultad do roimh Padraic.</p>
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616. ¹ This date is written thus "dum", i.e. DVIII; an indication that these dates have been unintelligently copied from some other source.

Then Ailill Molt s. Dathí s. Fiachra s. Eochu Muigmedon took the kingship of Ireland for a space of twenty years, and sent messengers to seek the Borama from Crimthann s. Énna Ceinnselach king of Laigin; but he obtained it not—only a challenge of battle concerning it. So Ailill assembled Leth Cuinn and went into Laigin. Crimthann assembled a great company of Laigin against Ailill Molt, to Duma Aichir, and a battle was set there—the battle of Duma Aichir; it broke against Ailill Molt, and his people were put to slaughter. There was a year after that without exacting the Boroma. At the end of a year the nobles of Leth Cuinn assembled to exact the Boroma, and the fist-fight of Bri Leith was set against the Laigin before Ailill Molt, so that he put the Laigin under servitude thereafter and exacted the Boroma without battle. Howbeit Ailill Molt fell in the battle of Ocha at the hands of Lugaid Lonn s. Loiguire s. Níall and of Muirchertach s. Ere and of Fergus Cerrbel s. Conall Crimthann s. Énna Cennselach king of Laigin. [It is then that Na Lee and Cairleog were given to him—Fiachra—as a reward in land for (help in) the battle].^(a) *Unde Bec mac Dé dixit*—

Poem no. CXVII.

CXVIII. LUGAID.

616. Lugaid s. Loiguire, twenty-five (years) till he fell in Achad Forcha by a miracle of Patrick. Muiredach s. Eogan died. Battle of Cell Osnad. Patrick bishop of the Irish rested. Cormac the first abbot. Resting of Ibar the bishop.

Lugaid s. Loiguire s. Níall, twenty-five years, till he fell in Achad Forcha after being struck by a fiery bolt from heaven on his head, after he had refused to hear Patrick.

(a) This passage in square brackets, at first obviously an interlined gloss on *Fiachra*, has been taken into the text, making an awkward interruption in the sense.

M. Do gob thrā Lugaid mac Laegairi rīgi nĒrend cor chuir techta d'iarraid na Boroma; ⁊ nī uair can chath. Ocus ro thinōil uaisli Leithi Cuind do tobach na Boruma. Ocus tãncadar Laigin co Mag nAilbi ⁊ do cuireadh thrā cath Muigi Ailbi eturru, cor srãinead for Lugaid ⁊ for Muirchertach mac Earca ⁊ for Chairbri Mōr mac Nēill conad inīgail in chatha sin ũas seuir Murcheartach ⁊ Cairpri do Laignib een ro bo beo iat. Airmit ēolaig nār thabaig Lugaid in Boroma acht āen-[f]echt^o co heashadaeh. Is an aimsir Lugdach imorro, tãnic Padraig in Ērimn, ⁊ dochuaid co Temraig, co hairm a roibi Lugaid, ⁊ targaid do cruithnecht cen ār ⁊ bīthlacht oc buaib re lind ⁊ nem a foircend a sãegail ⁊ son con ⁊ ċith ⁊ rīgna fair. Ocus nīr fãem Lugaid sin; ⁊ ō nar āem do, eascain Padraig hē, ⁊ ro eascain a rīgan .i. Aillind ingen Āengusa meic Nadfraich rīg Muman. Conad ō sin inall itā dimbuaid rīgna for Themair, ⁊ cen buaid con for Temraig fos. Co fuair Lugaid mac Laegairi bā[s] in Achad Fharcha, trē asuine in Tailgind .i. fareha tenntide do nim ros marb iar ndiultad in Tailgind.

CXIX. MUIRCERTACH MAC ERCA (533).

L

B

617. Muirchertach mac Erca .xxiiii. co torchair i telehuma ĩina i Clettiuch. Dubthach abb Aird Macha *quieuit. Bellum Dromma Dergaige unde campus Mide a Laginensibus ablatuſ est. Dormitatio Sanctae Brigitte.* ¹Ailill abbas Aird Macha. *Quies* Colmain meic Duach. *Bellum* Eblinne.

Muirecartach mac Erca .i. Muircertach mac Mureduigh meic Eogain meic Nēill Noí-giallaig ceithre bliadna fichet cor báideadh telehoma ĩina aidhehi Samhna i m-mullach Cletigh os Boind. *Unde dictum est a Sancto Cairnech,*

Isom omhan ar in bean

Is dia oidh rochēt in fili fos
an rann so ele—

Oididh Murcertaigh na modh.

. . .

Then Lugaid s. Loiguire took the kingship of Ireland, and sent messengers to demand the Boroma, but he obtained it not without battle. So he assembled the nobles of Leth Cuinn to exact the Boroma. The Laigen came to Mag nAilbe and the battle of Mag nAilbe was set between them. It broke against Lugaid, and Muirechetach s. Ere and Cairbre Mór s. Níall; and in revenge for the above battle Muiredach and Cairbre kept out of Laigen so long as they were alive. Scholars reckon that Lugaid did not exact the Boroma but once, and that imperfectly. In the time of Lugaid, Patrick came into Ireland and went to Temair, where Lugaid was, and promised him wheat without ploughing and constant milk with the kine so long as he lived, and heaven at the end of his life, and blessing [of fruitfulness] of bounds and wheat and the queen. But Lugaid accepted that not; and as he accepted it not, Patrick cursed him and his queen Aillinn d. Oengus s. Nadfraich king of Mumu. So that from that out queens in Temair are sterile, as are the dogs of Temair also. Lugaid s. Loiguirí died in Achad Forcha at the curse of the “Adzehead” that a lightning-stroke from heaven slew him after he had made refusal to the “Adzehead”.

CXIX. MUIRCHERTACH MAC ERCA.

617. Muirchertach mac Erca, twenty-four years, till he perished in a vat of wine in Cleitech. Dubthach abbot of Árd Macha rested. Battle of Druimm Dergaige, wherefore the plain of Mide was taken away from Laigin. Falling asleep of Saint Brigid. Ailill abbot of Árd Macha. Resting of Colmán mac Duach. Battle of Eibliu.

Then Muirchertach mac Erca, *i.e.* Muirchertach s. Muiredach s. Eogan s. Níall Naígiállach, twenty-four years, till he was drowned in a vat of wine on Samain night in the top of Cleitech on the Boyne. *Unde dictum est a Sancto Cairnech—*

Poem no. CXVIII.

Of his death the poet chanted this other quatrain also—

Poem no. CXIX.

M. Dogob thrā Muirchertach ²mac Muiredaich meic Eogain meic Nēll Nōī-giallaig rīgi nĒrenn re ceathra bliadan fichet. Is airi aderthea mac Erea re Muirheartach, .i. sere thueastair Espoc Erc Slanga do, dia ndebrad so—

Espoc Erc cech nī concerdad.

No is ī Eare ingen Loairn a māthair, ⁊ is airi aderthea Mac Earca dē. Do chuir thrā Muirchertach teachta d'iarraid na Boroma, ⁊ nī uair ach cath do gellad do. Ocus do thinōil Muirchertach fir Leithi Cuind, ⁊ uaisli cloinn Conaill Earrbreag meic Nēill. Teachaid trā Laigin co Breagaib n-a n-agaíd, do chur chath re hUib Nēill im Illand mac nDunlaing, im rīg Laigen. Ocus cuirther cath Deata i mBreagaib eturru ⁊ marbthar ann Ārdgal mac Conaill Earrbreg, ⁊ Coleu Mocloithi mac Cruind meic Feidlimthe Casan meic Colla dā Chrīch, rī Airgiall, ⁊ brister for Laignib in cath sin, ⁊ catha imda aile; cor thobaig cen chath in Boroma in cēn ro bo beo iarom. Is do na cathaib sin do chur Muirchertach, .i. cath Eiblinde ⁊ cath Maigi Ailbe ⁊ cath Almaine, ⁊ oreain na Cliach for Laignib, dia ndebrad

Cath Chindeich, cath Almaine

Aigedh Muirchertaich imorro .i. a bāgad iar na loscad i telehuma fīna aidehi Samna i mullach Cleitig ūas Boinn, *unde dictum est a Sancto*³ *Cairnech*

Isom oman or [sic] in ben

Cennfaelad *cecinit*

Ba secht fearais naī cairptiu

Sin ingen Sigi a Sigaib Breg oc indisin a hanmann *cecinit*

Osnad, easnad, sin cenōil

617. ¹ Above this name is written .i.; see following ¶. ² .i. mac Earca interlined above. ³ Written "seon", evidently a misinterpretation of seo.

Then Muirchertach s. Muiredach s. Eogan s. Níall Noí-giallach took the kingship of Ireland for a space of twenty-four years. This is why Muirchertach is called Mac Erea, for the love which bishop Ere of Slaine gave him, whence he said this—

Poem no. CXX.

Or Eare d. Loarn was his mother, and that is why he is called Mac Erea. Muirchertach sent messengers to demand the Boroma, and obtained it not save by challenge of battle; so Muirchertach assembled the men of Leth Cuinn and the nobles of the progeny of Conall Earbreg s. Níall. The Laigen came to Brega against them, to set a battle against Uí Néill in the company of Illann s. Dunlaing, king of Laigen. The battle of Det[n]a was set between them in Brega, and Ardgall s. Conaill Earbreg and Colcu Mocioithi s. Crunn s. Feidlimid s. Colla Dá Crích, king of Airgialla, were slain. It was broken against the Laigen, both that battle and many others, and the Boroma was exacted so long as he was alive thereafter. Of those battles which Muirchertach set, the battle of Eibliu and of Mag nAilbe and of Almain, and the ravaging of Cliu over Laigen, was this said—

Poem no. CXXI.

Now the death of Muiredach was in this manner: he was drowned in a vat of wine, after being burned, on Samain night on the summit of Cletech over the Boyne, *unde dictum est a Sancto Cairnech*—

Poem no. CXVIII.

Cenn Fáelad cecinit—

Poem no. CXXII.

Sin d. Sige of the Sid-mounds of Breg, cecinit, repeating her names—

Poem no. CXXIII.

CXX. TUATHAL MÆEL-GARB. [5 . . . : *date effaced.*]

L

B

618. Tūathal Mæel-garb, .xi. Tuathal Mæel-garbh, mac
 cotorechair in Grellaig Elti la Cormaic Cāech, meic Cairpre
 Mæel-Mōr mac Airgetāin hui meic Nēill Naē-giallaig, āen
 mic hĪ. *Quies* Ailbe Imlecha. bliadain dēce, co torehair la
 Ailill *abbas* Aird Macha. Mæel-Mordha mac Airgedān
Bellum Slicigi ubi cecidit hui meic hĪ, *qui et ipse statim*
 Eogan Bēl rī Connacht. *occissus est. Vnde dicitur* Echt
 Fergus ⁊ Domnall, dā mac Mæil Morra (*sic*).
 Muirchertaig meic Erea, *victores fuerunt. Bellum*
 Tortain ria Laignib *in quo* Mac
 Erea meic Ailella Muilt
 [cecidit]. *Bellum* Cloenlocha.
Nem episcopus.

M. Do gob thrā Tūathal Mæel-garb mac Cormaic Cāich
 meic Cairpre Māir meic Nēill Naī-giallaig rīgi nĒrenn rē hāen
 bliadain dēg, ⁊ euindgis in Boroma for Laignib: ⁊ nir fāemsad
 Laigin cor fēarsad cath fō cenn cor mbeab for Laignib, cor
 thobaich Tūathal in Boroma cen cath iarsin i cen ro bo beo
 fesin. Do chear imorro Tūathal Mæel-garb in Grellaich Eillte,
 i erich Luigne Connacht i fāil Slēbe Gam la Mæel-Mōrda hua
¹nAirgedāin .i. mac māthar do Diarmaid mac Cerbaill in Mæel-
 Mōrda sin. *Quies* Mac Cuilind ⁊ Odrān o Leitreacha, no hU
 mac hĪair, ⁊ *ipse statim occissus est, unde dicitur* Echt Māil-
 Mōrda.

CXXI. DIARMAIT MAC CERBAILL [565].

L

B

619. Diarmait mac Cerbaill Diarmaid mac Fergusa
 .xxi. co torehair la Aed Dub Cerrbeōil meic Conaill Crem-
 mac Suibne rīg Dāil Araide i thaind meic Nēill Nai-giallaig,

618. ¹ above this name is written .ii.

CXX. TÚATHAL MAEL-GARB.

618. Túathal Mael - garb, eleven years, till he fell in Grellach Ellti at the hands of Máel Mór s. Airgetán grandson of Mac I. Resting of Ailbe of Imlech. Ailill abbot of Árd Macha. Battle of Sligeach, where Eogan Bél fell, the king of Connachta. Fergus and Domnall, two sons of Muirchertach mac Erea, were conquerors. Battle of Tortan against the Laigen, in which Mac Erea s. Ailill Molt fell. Battle of Clóenloch. Nem, the bishop.

Túathal Máel-garb s. Cormac Cáech s. Cairpre s. Níall Naí-giallach, eleven years, till he fell at the hands of Máel Mórda s. Airgetan, who himself was killed immediately. Whence is said “a feat of Máel-Mórda.”

Howbeit Túathal Máel-garb s. Cormac Cáech s. Coirpre Mór s. Níall Noí-Giallach took the kingship for a space of eleven years, and demanded the Boroma from the Laigen. But the Laigen would not agree, and a battle was fought about it which broke upon the Laigen, so that Túathal exacted the Boroma without a battle thereafter so long as he was alive. Túathal Máel-garb fell in Grellach Eillte, in the territory of Luigni of Connachta, where is Slebe Gam, at the hands of Máel-Morda ua Airgetáin; mother's son of Diarmait mac Cerbaill was this Máel-Morda. Resting of Mac Cuilinn and of Odrán of Leitir or of Uí mac Iair, and he himself was killed immediately; whence is said “a feat of Máel-Morda”.

CXXI. DIARMAIT MAC CERBAILL.

619. Diarmait mac Cerbaill, twenty-one, till he fell at the hands of Aed Dub s. Suibne

Diarmait s. Fergus Cerrbél s. Conall Cremthann s. Níall Naí-giallach, twenty-one years,

r-Rāith Bic i m-Maig Līne. bliadain ar fichit co torchair la
 Duach *abbas* Āird Macha. hAegh Dubh mac Suibne, ri
 Cīarān mac in tSáer. *Bellum* Dāl Araidhe i r-Rāith Big i
 Cūile Conaire i Ceru *ubi cecidit* m-Maigh Līne.
 Ailill Banda. ¹Colum mac
 Crimthaind.¹ Fīachra *abbas*
 Aird Macha. *Bellum* Cūile
 Dremni for Diarmait mac
 Cerbaill.

M. Do gob thrā Diarmaid mac Feargusa Cerrbēil meic
 Conaill Cremthainn meic Nēill Noī-giallaig rīgi nĒrenn rē dā
 bliadan ar fichit, cor cur eatha imda i cosnom na Boroma,
 condrochair les Ailill mac ²[Dūnlaing] rīg Laigin, ⁊ cor
 tobaich ar ēicin in Boroma. Cor fās nert Cormaic meic Ailella
 rīg Laigen ⁊ adbert nach tibrad in Boroma, acht cath. Ro
 thinōil iarom Diarmaid comthinōl Leithi Cuind lais i l-Laiginib.
 Co rosrainead cath Dūn Mase for Laigin co rob folaim iar
 maidm dā muintir. Dochuaid rīg Laigen asin chath amach;
 cor thobaich Diarmaid in Boroma cen cath aircead ro bo beo.
 Dorochair imorro Diarmaid i Rāith Bic a Muig Līne la hAed
 nDub mac Suibne la rīg Dāl Araide, ⁊ tucad a chenn co Cluain
 mac Nōis, ⁊ ro adnocht a choland a Conneri.

CXXII. DOMNALL AND FERGUS (566).

L

B

620. Domnall ⁊ Fergus, *duo* Domnall ⁊ Fergus, da mac
filii Meic Erea, *uno anno.* Muirecertaigh meic Muiredhaigh
 Cath Gabra Lif; Fergus ⁊ meic Eogain meic Neill Naē-
 Domnall *victores erant. Quies* giallaig, tri bliadna dēg;
 Brenaind Birra, *CCC^{mo} anno* athbathadar.
aetatis suae.

M. Domnall ⁊ Fhorigus dā mac Muireheartaich meic
¹Muir[edaig meic] Eogain meic Nēill Noī-giallaig do gobāil

619. ¹⁻¹ *Inserted sec. man. in margin*² *interlined.*

king of Dál Araide in Ráith Bece in Mag Líné. Dui abbot of Árd Macha. Cíarán mac in tSáir. Battle of Cúl Con- till he fell at the hands of Aed Dub s. Suibne king of Dál Araide in Ráith Bece in Mag Líné.
aire in Cera, where Ailill Banda fell. Colum mae Crimthainn. Fiachra abbot of Árd Macha. Battle of Cúl Dremne against Diarmait mac Cerbaill.

Then Diarmait s. Fergus Cerrbél s. Conall Cremthainn s. Níall Naí-giallach took the kingship of Ireland for a space of twenty-two years, and set many battles for the sake of the Boroma, till Ailill s. Dúnlaing king of Laigin fell at his hands, and he exacted the Boroma by force. Then the strength of Cormac s. Ailill king of Laigen increased, and he said that he would not pay the Boroma but would give battle. Thereafter Diarmait convened an assembly of Leth Cuinn with him against the Laigen, and the battle of Dún Mase was waged against the Laigen and it was empty after the rout of its people. The king of Laigen went out from the battle. So Diarmait exacted the Boroma so long as he lived without a battle. Moreover Diarmait fell in Ráith Bece in Mag Líné at the hands of Aed Dub s. Suibne, king of Dal Araide, and his head was carried to Clonmacnois, and his body was buried in Conaire.

CXXII. DOMNALL AND FERGUS.

620. Domnall and Fergus, Domnall and Fergus, the two sons of Mac Erea, one two sons of Muirehertach s. year. The battle of Gabar of Muiredach s. Eogan s. Níall Life; Fergus and Domnall Naí-giallach. They died a were victors. Resting of natural death.
Brenainn of Birra, in the three hundredth year of his age.

Domnall and Fergus, the two sons of Muirehertach son of Muiredach son of Eogan son of Níall Noí-giallach took the

620. ¹ Bracketed letters omitted in MS.

rīgi nĒrenn rē dā bliadan dēg eo thoibgidar in Boroma can
chath i cēn ro bo beo; condorechradar la hAinmiri mac Setna.

CXXIII. BĀETAN AND EOCHU (580).

L

B

621. Bāetān ¹ocus Eochaid Bāedān mac Muircertaig ⁊
dā mac Ninneda, .iii. eo Eochaid mac Domnaill meic
torchair Eochaid la Cronān Muircertaig meic Muiredhaigh,
mac Tigernaig rīg Cīanacht trī bliadhna eo torchair la
Glinni Gemin. ²Fecht in Cronān mac Tigernaig rī
³Iardomon la Colmān mBec Ciannacht Glindi Geimhin.
mac nDuach ⁊ la Conall mac
Comgaill.

M. Eochaid mac Domnaill meic Muirehertaich meic
Muireagaig (*sic*) meic Eogain meic Nēill Noī-Giallaig, ⁊ Baedān
⁴mac Muirehertaich meic Muireadaig meic Eogain, do gobsadar-
sen rīgi nĒrenn i comflaith rē dā bliadain cor thobaigsed in
Boroma cen chath in chēt bliadain. Co fuaridar cath in dara
bliadain im chend na Boroma, condorechradar i cath la Cronān
mac Thigernaich rīg Ciannachta Glena (*sic*) Gemin.

CXXIV. AINMIRE (583).

L

B

622. Ainmire mac Sētna, Ainmire mac Sēdna meic
.iii. cotorchair la Fergus mac Fergusa Cendġoda meic Conaill
Nēllini. Gulbān meic Nēill Naē-giallaig,
trī bliadhna eo torchair la
Ferghus mac Neilline.

M. Ainmiri mac Setna meic Fergusa meic Conaill Gulbain
meic Néll Noī-giallaig do gobāil rīgi nĒrenn re trī bliadan, cor
eur catha ili i cosnom na Boroma, condorechair la Feargus mac
Neill, *de quo dictum est*—

Femín, in tan ro bo rīg . . .

621. ¹ ⁊ *ins. sec. man.*
³ *glossed* i Soil ⁊ i nlli

² *a haplography here; see the translation.*
⁴ *brigi interlined.*

kingdom of Ireland for a space of twelve years, and exacted the Borama without a battle so long as they lived; they fell at the hands of Ainmire mac Setna.

CXXIII. BĀETÁN AND EOCHU.

621. Báetán and Eochu, the two sons of Ninnid; three [years], till Eochu fell at the hands of Cronán s. Tigernach king of Ciannachta of Glenn Gaimin. [Báetán fell at the same] time in Iardoman, at the hands of Colmán Bec s. Dui and of Conall s. Comgall.

Báedán s. Muirchertach and Eochu s. Domnall s. Muirchertach s. Muiredach, three years, till they fell at the hands of Cronán s. Tigernach king of Ciannachta of Glenn Gaimin.

Eochu s. Domnall s. Muirchertach s. Muiredach s. Eogan s. Níall Naí-giallach, and Baedán s. Muirchertach s. Muiredach s. Eogan—they took the kingship of Ireland in joint rule for a space of two years and exacted the Boroma without a battle in the first year. They had a battle in the second year in the matter of the Boroma, and fell in battle at the hands of Cronán s. Tigernach king of Ciannachta of Glenn Gaimin.

CXXIV. AINMIRE.

622. Ainmire s. Sétna, three years till he fell at the hands of Fergus s. Néilline.

Ainmire s. Sétna s. Fergus Cennfota s. Conall Gulban s. Níall Naí-giallach, three years, till he fell at the hands of Fergus s. Néilline.

Ainmire s. Sétna s. Fergus s. Conall Gulbán s. Níall Naí-giallach took the kingship for a space of three years, and fought many battles for the sake of the Boroma, till he fell at the hands of Fergus s. Níall, *de quo dictum est*—

Poem no. CXXIV.

CXXV. BAETĀN [*date not preserved*].

L

623. Baetān mac Nainneda
*uno anno. Ite Cluana sapiens
quieuit. Mors Aeda meic
Suibni rīg Moenmaig.*

B

Bāedān mac Nindeadha meic
Fergusa Cenŋoda bliadhain, co
torchair a n-imaing la da
Cumaine .i. Cumaine mac
Colmāin Big ⁊ Cumain[e]
Librene mac Illadhāin meic
Cerbaill.

M. Baedān mac Nindeada meic Feargusa Cennŋota meic
Conaill Gulbāin dogobail rīgi nĒrinn rē bliadna, ⁊ da cuir
dā chath i cosnom na Boroma; cor thobaid fodeōid cen cath.
*Occisus est a Cumine mac Colmāin ⁊ Cumine mac Libren meic
Illadoin. Occiderunt eum* ¹*consilio Colmān Parui.*

CXXVI. AED MAC AINMIRECH (5 . . 8).

L

624. Aed mac Ainmirech
.xxuiii. co torchair la Brandub
mac Echach i cath Dūin Bolg.
Daig mac Cairill *quieuit*.
Mor-dāl Dromma Ceta. Feid-
limid *abbas* Āird Macha.
Eochu *abbas* Āird Macha.
Grigorius *papa*. David Cille
Munī. *Quies* Coluim Cille *et*
Bāithīne.

B

Aeg (*sic*) mac Ainmirech
meic Sedna, tri bliadhna fichet
co torchair la Brandu mac
Eachach i cath Dūin Bolg, ⁊
is don cath sin do chan in fili
so—

A mbuach . . .

M. Aed mac Ainmirech meic Sētna *et rel.* do gobail rīgi
nĒrenn rē sē bliadan fichet co ndenad ainfus flatha for firu
Ērenn in tūath forsa mbid isin n-aidehi na bid bain-tigerna
na tuaithi oca san aidhehi. Ceathra meic imorro la hAed mac
Ainmireach .i. Domnall rī Ērenn ⁊ Māel-coba Clēreach ⁊ Garbān
⁊ Cūmaseach. Ocus airmit eolaich cor mac do .i. Conall congeib
clucu la Colum Cille i mor-dail Droma Ceta, ⁊ cu dianebrađ
annso—

Clann Aeda mac Ainmirech . . .

CXXV. BÁETÁN.

623. Báetán mac Ninneda, Báedán mac Ninneda s.
for one year. Íta of Cluain, Fergus Cennfota, one year, till
the wise, rested. Death of Aed he fell in battle at the hands of
son of Suibne, king of Moen- the two Cumaines—Cumaine
mag. s. Colmán Becc and Cumaine
Librene s. Illadán s. Cerball.

Baedan s. Ninnid s. Fergus Cennfota s. Conall Gulbán took the kingship of Ireland for a year; he set two battles for the sake of the Boroma, and at last exacted it without a battle. He was killed by Cumine s. Colmán and by Cumine s. Libren s. Illadán. They killed him on the advice of Colman Becc.

CXXVI. AED MAC AINMIRECH.

624. Aed s. Ainmire, twenty- Aed s. Ainmire s. Sétna,
eight years, till he fell at the twenty-three years, till he fell
hands of Brandub s. Eochu in at the hands of Brandub s.
the battle of Dun Bolg. Derg Eochu in the battle of Dún
s. Cairill rested. The great Bolg. Of that battle the poet
assembly of Druim Ceat. chanted this—
Feidlimid abbot of Árd Macha.
Eochu abbot of Árd Macha.
Pope Gregorius, David of Cell
Muni. Resting of Colum Cille
and of Báithín.

Poem no. CXXV.

Aed s. Ainmire s. Sétna, etc., took the kingship of Ireland a space of twenty-six years. And a lack of recognition of [his] principedom came over the men of Ireland, so that the *tuath* in which he should be in the night, the wife of the lord of the *tuath* would not be there in the night. Aed s. Ainmire had four sons, Domnall king of Ireland, Máel-Coba the clerk, Garbán, and Cúmascach. The learned reckon that a son of his, Cormac, made sport of Colum Cille in the great assembly of Druim Ceat, so that this was said—

Poem no. CXXVI.

Here [M 306 § 31] follows a large portion of the Boroma text, from Tanie in 'Cummascach ¶ 43 to the quatrain A mBuach in ¶ 120, with trifling verbal and orthographical variants. After the quatrain come the words Finit Cath Belaig Duin Bole fessin [ends 309 a 24].

CXXVII. COLMÁN RÍMID AND AED SLÁINE¹ (5 . .).

625. R¹. ¹Colmān Rímid ⁊ Aed Slāne, .iiii. cotorehair Aed Slane la Conall nGuthbind mac Suibne; do rochair imorro Colmān Rímid la Locan Dilmana. *Quies* Comgaill Bennehoir. *Bellum* Slemna in quo Colmān Rímid uictor fuit. Conall Cū fugitiuus ²fuit. Fintan Cluana Eidnech. *Quies* Cainnig.

B

R³. ³Aeg Slāine mac Diarmada meic Fergusa Cerrbeōil meic Conaill Cremthaind meic Néill Noī-giallaig ⁊ Colmān Rímidh mac Bāedān Brighidh meic Muirecertaig meic Muiredaig meic Eogain meic Néill Noī-giallaig, secht mblíadna co torehair la Conall nGuthbind mac Suibne. Dia n-ebradh—

Níarbho enert a tarrle.

Dorochair didiu Colmān Rime ía Logan Dilmana, *ut dictum est*—

Cēdu rīgi cētdu recht.

M

Do gob thrā Aed Slāine mac Diarmata meic Feargusa meic Conaill Cremthainn meic Néill Noī-giallaig rīgi nĒrenn ocus Colmān Rime mac Bāedāin Brigi meic Muireheartaich meic Muiredaich meic Eogain meic Néill Noī-giallaig. Comflaithius iad arōen rē sē bliadan, ⁊ do ruesad in Boroma een eath cacha bliadna. Colmān Rímeadha a uīro Degerne suo *qui dictus est* Lochan Dilmana *unde dictum est*—

Cētu rīge cētu recht.

Do chear imorro Aed Slaine la Conall nGūthbind mac Suibni meic Colmāin do Fheraib Breg ⁴[oc Loch Semdigi] ⁊

625. ¹ Marginal date defaced except the initial D
written for fī (sunt for fuit)

² st here
³ Glossed Aog Gustan comdalta

CXXVII. COLMÁN RIMID AND AED SLAINE.

625. Colmán Rímid and Aed Sláine, four [years], till Áed Sláine fell at the hands of Conall Guthbind s. Suibne; Colmán Rímid fell at the hands of Locan Dilmana. Resting of Comgall of Bennchor. Battle of Slemain in which Colmán Rímid was victor. Conall Cú ran away. Fintan of Cluain Eidnech. Rest of Cainnech.

Aed Slaine son of Diarmait s. Fergus Cerrbél s. Conall Cremthann s. Níall Noí-giallach and Colmán Rimid. s. Báedan Brigi s. Muircertach s. Muiredach s. Eogan s. Níall Noí-giallach, seven years, till they fell at the hands of Conall Guthbind s. Suibne. Of which it was said—

Poem no. CXXVIII.

But Colmán Rimid fell at the hands of Logan Dilmana, *ut dictum est*

Poem no. CXXVII.

Then Aed Slaine s. Diarmait s. Fergus s. Conall Cremthann s. Níall Noí-giallach took the kingship of Ireland, and Colman Rimid s. Báetan Brigi s. Muircertach s. Muiredach s. Eogan s. Níall Noí-giallach. They were in joint rule together for a space of six years, and took the Boroma without battle every year. Colmán Rimid was slain by his attendant Degerne, who is called Lochan Dilmana. *Unde dictum est*

Poem no. CXXVII.

But Aed Slaine fell at the hands of Conall Guthbind s. Suibne s. Colmán of the men of Breg, at Loch Semdige and

Bāethgal Bile rongonus, *unde dictum est*—

Ni buar mairt in dar aile.

CXXVIII. AED ŪAIRIDNACH (61 . .).

626. R¹. Aed Ūairidnach .uiii. mbliadna conebailt. ¹.uiii.
²No *hic Grigorius*. Senach *abbas Ārd Macha*. *Mors* Branduib
 meic Echach. Aedān mac Gabrāin *mortuus*.

B

R³. Aedh Uairidhnach mac
 Domnaill meic Muircertaig
 meic Muiredaigh, ocht
 mbliadhna conerbailt.

M

Aed Uairidnach mac
 Domnaill meic Muirehertaig
 meic Muireadaig meic Eogain
 meic Néill: do gobāil rīgi rē
 .uii. mblíadan co thobaich in
 Boroma cada bliadna can
 chath, conderbailt do thām i
 Temraid.

CXXIX. MĀELCOBA.¹

627. R¹. Māel-Coba, .iii. bliadna co torchair i cath Shleibe
 Toad la Subne Mend. Cath Odba *ubi cecidit* Conall Laeg Brēg.
 Ōengus mac Colmāin *uictus* (sic) *erat*.

B

R³. ²Māel-Coba Clēreach,
 mac Aedha meic Ainmirech, trī
 bliadhna co torchair i cath
 Slēbe Belgadain Togha la
 Suibne Menn.

M

Do gob iārsin Māel-Coba
 Clēreach mac Aeda meic
 Ainmireach rīgi nĒrenn rē
 ceathra bliadan, 7 do thobaid
 in Boroma cada bliadna can
 cath, condrochair Māel-Coba i
 cath Slēbe Toga la Luigne
 Midi, la Suibne Mend mac
 Fiachrach, de Mideachaib dō.
 Nō is do ³thām-galar adbath.

626. ¹ *The number repeated thus.*
marg. c7 (i.e. Clann Aeda).

² *Note in lower margin. In*

Baethgal mortally wounded him; *unde dictum est*—

Poem no. CXXVIII.

CXXVIII. AED UAIRIDNACH.

626. Aed Úairidnach eight years, till he died. Or Gregorius here. Senach, abbot of Árd Macha. Death of Brandub s. Eochu. Aedán s. Gabran died.

<p>Aed Úairidnach s. Domnall s. Muircertach s. Muiredach, eight years till he died.</p>	<p>Aed Úairidnach s. Domnall s. Muircertach s. Muiredach s. Eogan s. Níall. He took the kingship of Ireland for a space of seven years, and exacted the Boroma of each year without battle, till he died of plague in Temair.</p>
---	---

CXXIX. MÁEL-COBA.

627. Máel-Coba, three years till he fell in the battle of Sliab Toad at the hand of Suibne Mend. The battle of Odba where Conall Laeg Breg fell. Óengus mac Colmán was the victor (*sic lege*).

<p>Máel-Coba the clerk s. Aed s. Ainmire, three years, till he fell in the battle of Sliab Belgadan Toga at the hands of Suibne Mend.</p>	<p>Thereafter Mael-Coba the clerk, s. Aed s. Ainmire took the kingship of Ireland for a space of four years, and exacted the Boroma of each year without battle; till Máel-Coba fell in the battle of Sliab Toga in Luigne of Mide, at the hands of Suibne Mend s. Fíachra—of the Mide-folk was he. Or, he died of plague.</p>
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627. ¹ *The dates not inserted after this point.*
(= clann Conaill) ³ *glossed* i. ginsbron.

² *in marg. c. 2*

CXXX. SUIBNE MEND.

628. R¹. Subne Mend, .xvi. bliadna co torehair la Congal Cāech mac Seanlain i Trāig Brēine. Mac Lasre *abbas* Āird Maeha. Comgān Glinne dā Locha. Aed Bennāin. Rōnān mac Tūathail. Cath Both re Suibne Mend for Domnall mac nAeda. Cath Dūin Chethirn. *Mors* Echach Bud.

B

R³. ¹Suibne Meand mac Fīae[h]raeh meic Feradhaigh meic Eogain, .xiii. bliadhna, co torehair la Congal Cāech mac Scannlan.

M

Suibne Meand mac Fīaeh-raeh do gobāil rīgi nĒrenn rē trī bliadan dēg, cor thobaich in Boroma een chath each bliadain. Do roehair trā Suibne Mend i eath Murbig ie Trāig Brēngair la Congal Cāech mac Scandail, la rīg Ulad.

Suibne co slūagaib dia saī

no is erera fuair i Temraig.

CXXXI. DOMNAILL MAC AEDA.

629. LB. ¹Domnall mac Aeda² .xxx. bliadna; ³ēe adbath. ⁴Cath Maige Roth 7 cath Sailtine *in uno die facta sunt*: cath dib for Eogan 7 araile for Ultaib. Mochutu Raithin *quieuit*. Molasse Lethglinni *quieuit*.⁴

M. Iar sin gabais Domnall mac Aeda meic Ainmireach rīgi nĒrenn iar na toga cum inaid Patraie: 7 do gob rīgi nĒrenn rē .ix. mbliadan; cor thobaich in Boroma een chath eacha bliadna. Do roehair thrā Domnall mac Aeda iar tcaecht ōn Roim *in fine Ianuarii*, .xiii.^o anno reigi sui in Ārd Fhothaid. Peata Domnaill Brec i eath Sratha Cauinn *in fine unni in Decimbre interfectus est*, .xv.^o regni sui ab Oban rege Britonum;

628. ¹ *In marg.* C.N. (= Clann Neill).

CXXX. SUIBNE MEND.

628. Suibne Mend, sixteen (*sic*) years, till he fell at the hands of Congal Cáech s. Scanlan in Tráig Bréna. Mae Laisre abbot of Árd Maeha. Comgán of Glenn dá Loeha. Aed Bennáin. Rónán s. Túathal. The battle of Both by Suibne Mend against Domnall s. Aed. The battle of Dún Cethirn. Death of Eochu Buide.

Suibne Mend s. Fíachra s. Feradach s. Eogan, thirteen years, till he fell at the hands of Congal Cáech s. Scannlan. Suibne Mend s. Fíachra took the kingship of Ireland for a space of thirteen years, and exacted the Boroma without battle every year. Suibne Mend fell in the battle of Muirbeg (*sic*) at Tráig Bren-gar, at the hands of Congal Cáech s. Scannlan king of Ulaid.

Poem no. CXXIX.

(Or, it was a destruction that he found, in Temair.)

CXXXI. DOMNALL MAC AEDA.

629. Domnall s. Aed, thirty years; he died a natural death. The battle of Mag Roth and of Sailten, wrought in one day; one of them against Eogan, the other against the Ulaid. Mochutu of Raithin rested. Molaise of Lethglenn rested.

Thereafter Domnall s. Aed s. Ainmire took the kingship of Ireland after being chosen to the place of Patrick, and he held the kingship of Ireland for a space of nine years; and he exacted the Boroma of every year without battle. Then Domnall s. Aed fell in Árd Fothaid, after coming from Rome, in the end of January in the 14th year of his reign. *Postea* Domnall Brecc was slain in the battle of Srath Ca(r)uin by

629. ³ *In marg.* B, Clann Conaill *abbreviated as before.* ² *ins.* meic Ainmirech B ³ ₇ d'eg B ⁴⁻⁴ *om.* B.

no is do tham adbath sa Chongbail, dia mbai oc trascad re Colum Cille.

CXXXII. CELLACH AND CONALL CAEL.

L

630. Cellach ⁊ Conall Cāel, mac Māeli-Coba, .xu. Ēc atbath Cellach issin Bruig meic in Ōc. Do rochair Conall Cāel la Diarmait mac Aeda Slane. *Fursu quieuit. Vacca quatuor uitulos in una die peperit.*

B

Ceallach ⁊ Conall, dā mac Māel-Cobha Clērich meic Aeda meic Ainmirech, .xu. bliadhna doibh. D'ēg adbath Cellach isin Brugh mac in nOg. Dorocair Conall Cael la Diarmaid mac Aedha Slaine.

M. Dogabsad rigi nĒrenn iarsin .i. Conall Cāel ⁊ Cellach, dā mac Māil Coba Clērig meic Aeda meic Ainmirech, rē trī bliadan dēg ⁊ do tobaigsead in Boroma cacha bliadhna cen chath rē sē bliadan. Ocus tuesad cath Chairn Ucha fo cend ⁊ cath Dūin Masea la Laigis, cor thobaigset in Boroma na diaid-sin. Feacht dia tānie Cellach o Temraid co bord in Broda cor baidead for Boind. Adbearaid eōlaig corob isin Brug fuair bās re hadart ⁊ co robi in Boind rue a chorb le co Bēl Ātha Cuirp oc Lindec. Do rochair trā Conaill mac Māil Coba do lāim Diarmat meic Aeda Slaine i cath Ōenaich Odba re Temraig bo thuaid.

CXXXIII. BLĀTHMAC AND DIARMAIT.

L

631. Blāithmac ⁊ Diarmait .xu. bliadhna. Ēc atbathatar don Budi Connaill. Fechin Fobair, Manchan Lēith, Airerān ind ecnai *quieuerunt* dīn Budi Connaill. *Sinodus Constantinopolis.*

B

Blāthmac ⁊ Diarmaid, da mac Aedha Slaine meic Diarmada, d'ēc adbathadar don Buidhi Connaill.

Owain king of the Britons; or it is of plague that he died, in Congbail, when he was opposing Colum Cille. ^(a)

CXXXII. CELLACH AND CONALL CAEL.

630. Cellach and Conall Cáel, s. Máel-Coba, fifteen years. Cellach died a natural death in the Brug of Mac in Óc. Conall Cáel fell at the hands of Diarmait s. Aed Slaine. Fursa rested. A cow brought forth four calves in one day.

Cellach and Conall, the two sons of Máel-Coba Clerech s. Aed s. Ainmire, had fifteen years. Cellach died a natural death in the Brug of Mac in Óc. Conall Cáel fell at the hands of Diarmait s. Aed Slaine.

Thereafter Conall Cáel and Cellach, the two sons of Mael-Coba Clerech s. Aed s. Ainmire took the kingship of Ireland for a space of thirteen years, and exacted the Boroma of every year without a battle for six years. And at the end they gave the battle of Carn Ucha, and the battle of Dún Masca in Laigis, and so exacted the Boroma thereafter. On a time when Cellach came from Temair to the Bank of the Brug, he was drowned in the Boyne; learned men say that he died in his bed, and that it was the Boyne that carried his body to Bēl Átha Cuirp at Lind Fheic. Then Conall s. Máel-Coba fell by the hands of Diarmait s. Aed Slaine in the battle of Óenach Odba, southward from Temair.

CXXXIII. BLÁTHMAC AND DIARMAIT.

631. Bláthmac and Diarmait, fifteen years. They died a natural death of the *Buide Conaill*. Feichín of Fore, Mainchín of Leth Airerán, the sages, rested by the *Buide Conaill*. The synod of Constantinople.

Bláthmac and Diarmait, the two sons of Aed Sláine s. Diarmait, died a natural death from the *Buide Conaill*.

(a) On Domnall Brecc, king of Dalriada, see references in the index to Reeves' *Adamnan*. The obvious correct emendation, *Postea* for the *Peata* of our text, is adopted after *Annals of Ulster*, anno 641. The rendering offered for the words *iar na toga cum inaid Patraic* expresses their sense, but their meaning is obscure; there is probably some corruption behind them.

M. Dogob iarsin Diarmaid ⁊ Blāthmac, dā mac Aeda Slāne meic Diarmata rīgi nĒrenn re fead ocht mblíadan, ⁊ do thoibgeadar in Boroma cen cath re each bliadain díb. Is na flaith tānie in teidm dígla in Ērinn ar tūs, .i. in Buide Connaill, ⁊ i callann Augaist tānie, ⁊ a Muig Itha i l-Laigrib tānie ar tus, conad don teidm dígla sin do bāthadar^(a) na dā rīg sin .i. Diarmaid ⁊ Blāthmac, mailli re nāemaeib imda do marbad don mortlaid sin.

CXXXIV. SECHNASACH.

L

B

632. Sechnassach mac Blāthmaic .ui. bliadna co torchair la meic Aeda Slaine, secht Dub nDuin rī Corpri. Faelān mblíadhna co torchair la mac Colmain rī Lagen. *Nauigatio Columbāni episcopi cum reliquis sanctorum* co hInis Du[b]duin rī Corpri. Bō Finni.

M. Seachnasach mac Blāthmaic meic Aeda Slane do gob-sen rīgi nĒrend re se bliadan ⁊ do chuir tehta do chuindgid na Boroma ⁊ ní uair o Laigrib. (*Here follow sections 122, 123, of the Boroma text extending to M 309 γ 14.*) Ader aroile do lebraib cor marbad rī Ērenn isa chath sin. No is oe techt co Temraid tar es in chatha do maid sin fair: do rala do Duibduin rī gen[er]is Coirpri dia ro marb i fill na thig fen. Dia ndebrad so—

Ba srianach, ba hecloscach.

CXXXV. CENN FĀELAD.

L

B

633. Cend Fāelad mac meic Aeda Slaine, .iiii. bliadna, Crundmāel .iiii. bliadna co torchair la Finmachta Fledach co torchair la Finachta i Cath Aircheltra. *Prima Fleadhach i cath Ailchealtra combustio Āird Macha.* (*sic*).

M. (*The text of Borama, § 124, version printed by Whitley Stokes in a footnote.*)

(a) Written bathadadar.

Thereafter Diarmait and Bláthmac, the two sons of Aed Slaine s. Diarmait, took the kingship of Ireland for a space of eight years, and exacted the Boroma without a battle in each of those years. In their reign there came the pestilence of vengeance into Ireland at the first, to wit the *Buide Conaill*, and in the calends of August it came. It first came in Mag nItha of Laigen; and of that pestilence of vengeance those two kings, Bláthmac and Diarmait, died, along with many saints who died of that mortality.

CXXXIV. SECHNASACH.

<p>632. Sechnasach s. Bláthmac, six years, till he fell at the hands of Dub Dúin king of Coirpre. Fáelán s. Colmán king of Laigen. Voyage of Columbanus the bishop, with relics of saints, to Inis Bó Finne.</p>	<p>Sechnasach s. Bláthmac s. Aed Slaine, seven years, till he fell at the hands of Dub Dúin king of Coirpre.</p>
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Sechnasach s. Blathmac s. Aed Slaine took the kingship of Ireland for a space of six years, and sent messengers to demand the Boroma; but he obtained it not from the Laigen . . .

Other books say that the king of Ireland was slain in that battle. Or it is when he was coming to Temair after the battle, which broke upon him, that he met Dub Dúin, king of Ui Coirpre, who slew him as he was returning to his own house. Whence this was said—

Poem no. CXXX.

CXXXV. CENN FÁELAD.

<p>633. Cenn Fáelad s. Crundmael, four years, till he fell at the hands of Finnachta Fledach in the battle of Aircheltra. The first burning of Árd Macha.</p>	<p>Cenn Fáelad s. Bláthmac s. Aed Slaine, four years till he fell at the hands of Finnachta Fledach in the battle of Aircheltra.</p>
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632. ¹ *In marg.*, s.a.s. (= slicht Aeda Slaine).

633. ¹ *In marg.* s.a.s. *Likewise in the following ¶.*

CXXXVI. FINNACTA FLEDACH.

L

B

634. Finnachta Fledach, .xx., Finachta Flegach mac
 co torchair i nGrellach Dollaid Dūnchadha meic Aeda Slaine,
 la Aed mac nDlūthaig. .xx. bliadan co torchair la
Combustio regum i nDun hAegh mac nDlūthaigh i
Chethirn. Adomnanus captiuos nGrellaigh Dollaith.
duxit ad Hiberniam. Mathim
na Borama. Luna conuersa est
in sanguinem in prodigium.

M. *Text of Borama*, § 125 ff. [End.]

CXXXVII. LOINGSECH.

635. L. Loingsech mac ōengusa .i.iii. bliadna, co torchair
 la Cellach Locha Cimbi i cath in Choraínd. Molling Luachra.
Essuries maxima tribus annis in Hibernia, ut homo hominem
comederet.

B

M [311 a 13]

¹Loingseach Lāmfoda mac Loingseach mac Āengosa
 Āengusa meic Domnaill meic meic Aeda meic Ainmirech,
 Aedha .i.iii. mbliadna, co 7 rl., do gobāil rīgi nĒrenn re
 torchair la Cellach Lacha naī mbliadan. Do rochair thrā
 Cimi mac Ragallaigh hi cath Loingseach i cath Choraínd, la
 Choraínd. Cellach mac Ragallaich meic
 Uadach. Airmid eōlaich con-
 drochair an ūrdāilsea d'naislib
 andsa chath sin Choraínd, .i.
 Artgal ocus Conachtae[h],
 ocus Flannnerg, ocus dā mac
 Colcen, ocus Dub Dibearg
 mac Dūngaile, ocus Feargus
 Foreraig, ocus Conall Gabra,
 ocus *ceteri multi duces; .i.iii. id*
Iuīl, sexta ora, dei (sic) Sabati,
hoc bellum confetcum (sic) est.
 Oiged Loingsich sin.

635. ¹ *In marg. Clann Conaill, abbreviated as before.*

CXXXVI. FINNACHTA FLEDACH.

634. Finnachta Fledach, Finnachta Fledach s. twenty years, till he fell at the hands of Aed s. Dluthach in Dún Chethirn. Dúnchad s. Aed Slaine, twenty years, till he fell at the hands of Aed s. Dlúthach in Grellach Dollaith. Grellach Dollaith. Burning of the kings in Dún Chethirn. Adamnanus led the captives to Ireland. Remission of the Borama. The moon was turned to blood as a portent.

CXXXVII. LOINGSECH.

635. Loingsech s. Óengus, eight years, till he fell at the hands of Cellach of Loch Cimme in the battle of the Weir. Moling of Luachra. A very great famine for three years in Ireland, so that man would eat man.

<p>Loingsech Long-hand s. Óengus s. Domnall s. Aed, eight years, till he fell at the hands of Cellach of Loch Cimme, s. Ragallach, in the battle of the Weir.</p>	<p>Loingsech s. Óengus s. Aed s. Ainmire etc., took the kingship of Ireland for a space of nine years. Now, Loingsech fell in the battle of the Weir at the hands of Cellach s. Ragallach s. Uadach. Men of learning consider that this noble company of men of rank fell in that battle of the Weir: Artgal, Connachtach, Flann-gerg, the two sons of Colgu, Dub Diberg s. Dúngal, Fergus Foreraig, Conall Gabra, and many other leaders. On the fourth of the ides of July at the sixth hour, a Sabbath,^(a) was this battle accomplished. That was the fate of Loingsech.</p>
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(a) The Four Masters date this battle to the year 701, but the "fourth of the ides of July" in that year was a Tuesday.

CXXXVIII. CONGAL CIND MAGAIR.

636. L. Congal Chind Magair, .ix. mbliadna, conerbailt do bidg 3en-ūaire. Cū Chuarain rī Ulad ⁊ Cruithentūaithe.

B

Congal Cind Magair mac Fergusa Fanad meie Domnaill meie Aedha, .ix. mbliadna co torehair do bhīg āen-ūaire.

M

Congal Chind Magair meie Feargusa Fanad, meie Domnaill meie Aeda meie Ainmirech, do gobāil rīgi nĒrenn rē dēich mbliadan, eo ro mill mōrān fa Laigniu ōnār fēt in Boroma do thobach tar sarochon na nāem ⁊ tar toireenn na fāistine; eo fuair ēc re hadart i tig na Temrach. Ocus āirmid eōlaich corob iad nāim Laigen do rindi eascaine fair trēna anforlan for Laignib.

CXXXIX. FERGAL.

637. L. Fergal mac Māeli-Dūin, .xuii., co torehair i cath Almaine la Murehad mac mBrain. Inrechtach mac Muiridaig rī Connacht.

B

¹Fergal mac ²Māeli-Dūin meie Māeli-Fithri meie Aedha Uairidhnaigh meie Domnaill Il-chealgaig meie Muirher-taigh meie Muiredaigh .xuii. mbliadna, co torehair la Murehadh mac Broin hi cath Almaine.

M

Dogob iarsin Feargal Flaitheamda mac Māili-Dūin meie Māeli-Fithrig meie Aeda Uairidnaich meie Muirher-taich meie Muiridaich meie Eogain meie Nēl rīgi nĒrenn rē dēich mbliadan, eo rob re lind do fearsad na frasa dia ro

636. *In marg.* Cenēl Conaill, abbreviated as before.

637. ¹*In marg.* Clann Néill, abbreviated as before. ²*Changed sec.*

CXXXVIII. CONGAL CIND MAGAIR.

636. Congal of Cend Magair, nine years, till he died of a sudden stroke. Cú Chuarain king of Ulaid and of the Cruithne [died].

Congal of Cend Magair s. Fergus of Fanad s. Domnall s. Aed, nine years, till he died of a sudden stroke.	Congal of Cenn Magair s. Fergus of Fanad s. Domnall s. Aed s. Aimmire took the kingship of Ireland for a space of ten years and destroyed many throughout Laigin, as he could not exact the Boroma against the opposition of the Saints and the fulfilment of the prophecy. So he died in his bed in the house of Temair. Learned men consider that it was the Saints of Laigin who cursed him for his hostility against Laigin.
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CXXXIX. FERGAL.

637. Fergal s. Máel-Dúin, seventeen years, till he fell in the battle of Almu at the hands of Murchad s. Bran. Inrechtach s. Muiredach king of Connachta [died].

Fergal s. Máel-Dúin s. Máel-Fithri s. Aed Uairidnach s. Domnall of the many ruses s. Muirchertach s. Muiredach, seventeen years, till he fell at the hands of Murchad s. Bran in the battle of Almu.	Thereafter Fergal Flaithemda s. Máel-Dúin s. Máel-Fithrich s. Aed Uairidnach s. Muirchertach s. Muiredach s. Eogan s. Níall took the kingship of Ireland for a space of ten years. It was in his time that the showers
--	--

man. to Macla.

hainmniged Níall Frasach
 mac Fergail .i. in tan ro fersad
 na frasa trē firtaib in Rīg is
 andsin ruchad Níall Frosach;
 conad dē ro lean in forainm
 fair. Condrochair i cath
 Almaine i frithguin na Boroma
 la Murchad mac Broin, la rīg
 Laigin, .iii. *id Decimbris die*
.vi.^{te} ferie. Numerus imorro
Lagine[n]sium nouem mile.
Hi sunt reges generis Cuind
qui in bello ceciderunt; Fergal
 mac Māili-Dūin rī Ērenn, *cum*
CLX satilibus suis, ocus For-
 bosach rī Cenēil Boguine ⁊
 Conall Mend rī Cenēil
 Chairpri, ⁊ Feargal hua
 hAithechda, ⁊ Feargal mac
 Echach Leamna rīg Tamnaigi,
 ⁊ Condalach mac Conaing, ⁊
 Eieneach mac Colcan rī an
 Airrthir, Coibdenach mac
 Fīachrach ⁊ Muirgius mac
 Conaill, Letaitech mac Con-
 carat ⁊ Anmhad mac Oire,
 rī Guill ⁊ Irguill, ⁊ *decem*
nepotes Māili-Fithrig. *Itē*
indsin rīgda in tuaiscert; hi
sunt reges hUi Nēill in descert
.i. Flann mac Rogellaig, ⁊
Ailill mac Fearadaich, ⁊ Aed
Laigen hua Cernaich, Suibne
mac Congalaich, ⁊ Nia mac
Cormaic, Dub dā Crích mac
Daib dā Innber, ⁊ Oilill mac
Conaill Grant ⁊ Flaithemail
mac Dlūthaich, Feargus hua
hEogain. Hi totus numerus
de reighibus CC mile ⁊ CLX
de amsaib Fergaili ⁊ alii, ⁊

poured from which Níall Frossach s. Fergal took his name. When the showers were poured by the miracles of the King it is then that Níall Frossach was born, which is why the by-name came to him. He fell in the battle of Almu in the counter-attack of the Boroma at the hands of Murchad s. Bron king of Laigen, on the third of the ides of December, a Friday. The number of the Lagenians was nine thousand. These are the kings of the race of Conn who were slain in the battle: Fergal s. Máel-Dúin king of Ireland with his 160 followers, Forbasach king of Cenél Boguine, Conall Menn king of Cenél Cairpre, Fergal ua Aithechda, and Fergal s. Eochu Lemna king of Tamnach, Connalach s. Conaing, Eienech s. Coleu king of the Airthera, Coibdebach s. Fíachra, and Muirges s. Conall, Letaitech s. Corcarat, Anmchad s. Ore k. Goll and Iorgoll, and ten grandsons of Máel-Fithrig. Those are the kings of the North; here are the kings of the Southern Ui Neill—Flann s. Rogellach, Ailill s. Feradaeh, Aed of Laigin ua Cernaich, Suibne s. Congalach, Nia s. Cormac, Dub dá Crích s. Dub-dá-Inber, Oilill s. Conall Grant, and Flaithemair s. Dluthach, Fergus ua Eogain. This is the whole number of the kings.

*nouem uolátiles .i. geltai. Cū-
Bretan mae Ōengusa cecinit—*

Atagar cath

Nuadha hua lomthuile
cecinit—

Dedith Laithi Almaine³

CXL. FOGARTACH.

638. L. Fogartach mae Nēill, ōen bliadain eo torehair i cath Chind Delgen la Cināed mae Irgalaig.

B

M

¹Fagartach mae Nēill meic Cernaigh Sotail meic Diarmada meic Aedha Slaine, bliadain, eo torehair i cath Cind Delga la Cināith mae Irgalaigh.

Dogob iarsin rīgi nĒrenn .i. Fogartach mae Nēill meic Cernaigh Sotail meic Diarmada meic Aeda Slane rē hēn bliadna, condorehair i cath Cind Delgin la Cināeth mae Irgalaich.

CXLI. CINĀED.

639. L. Cināed mae Irgalaig, .iiii. bliadna, eo torehair i cath Dromma Coreāin la Flaithbertach mae Longsig. Domnail mae Cellaig, rī Connaecht, *moritur*. *Mors* Murehaid mae Brain.

BM. ¹Cināeth mae ²Irgalaigh meic Conaing meic ³Congaile meic ⁴Aedha Slane .iiii. bliadna, ⁵eo torehair ⁶i cath Droma Crocain⁵ [no Corcain *interlined* B] la Flaithbertach mae ⁷Loingsigh.⁵

CXLII. FLAITHBERTACH.

640. L. Flaithbertach, mae Longsig, .uii. mbliadna conerbailt in Aird Macha. Subne *abbas* Aird Macha *moritur*.

³ In marg. of this and preceding ¶, in M, an illegible chronological scribble in a sixteenth-century hand.

638. ¹ In marg. s.a.s.; likewise in following ¶.

639. Variants from M.

¹ Cinoeth

² Iargalaich

³ -li

20,000, with 160 of the hirelings of Fergal, and others, and nine flying eestatics. Cu-Bretan mac Óengusa chanted—

Poem no. CXXXI.

Nuadu ua Lomthuile
chanted—

Poem no. CXXXII.

CXL. FOGARTACH.

638. Fogartach s. Níall, one year, till he fell in the battle of Cenn Delgen at the hands of Cinaed s. Irgalach.

<p>Fogartach s. Níall s. Cernach Sotal s. Diarmait s. Aed Slaine, one year, till he fell in the battle of Cenn Delgen at the hands of Cinaed s. Irgalach.</p>	<p>Therafter he, to wit Fogartach s. Níall s. Cernach Sotal s. Diarmait s. Aed Slaine took the kingship of Ireland for the space of one year, till he fell in the battle of Cenn Delgen at the hands of Cinaed s. Irgalach.</p>
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CXLI. CINAED.

639. Cinaed s. Irgalach, four years, till he fell in the battle of Druim Corcain at the hands of Flaithbertach s. Loingsech. Domnall s. Cellach, king of Connachta, died. Death of Murchad s. Bran.

Cinaed s. Irgalach s. Conaing s. Congal s. Aed Slaine, four years, till he fell in the battle of Druim Crocain (or Corcain) at the hands of Flaithbertach s. Loingsech.

CXLII. FLAITHBERTACH.

640. Faithbertach s. Loingsech, seven years, till he died in Árd Macha. Suibne abbot of Árd Macha died.

⁴ Aeda Slaine do gobail rigi nErend re tri bl. ⁵ condorchair ⁶⁻⁶ om.

⁷ Loingsich ⁸ *ins.* i. cath Ailinde. *In marg.* B, s.a.s.

B

¹Flaithbertach mac Loinsigh
Lamfoda, .uiii. mbliadna
conerbailt a nArd Mhacha dia
fuil.

M

Do gob iarum Flaithbertach
mac Loingsich meic Domnaill
rīgi nĒrend re fead .ix.
mbliadan. *Flaithbertach clusem
Dal Riada in Iberniam duxit ⁊
ceades magna facta est de
[e]is in insola Hoinae uibi
hi trucidantur uiri; Concobor
mac Loichine ⁊ Branchu mac
Brain, et muilli in flumine
demersi sunt, dicitur in Banna.*
No is ead a ēg, do galar i
Temraid.

CXLIII. AED ALLAN.

641. L. ¹Aed Allain mac Fergaile, .ix. mbliadna, co torchair
i cath ²Seredmaige la Domnall mac Muredaig. Cath Uchbath
in quo Bran Bec mac Muredaig et Aed Mend ceciderunt.

B

Aedh Allan mac Fergail
meic Māela-Duin (*sic*), .ix.
bliadna co torchair [i cath]
Sereghmaighe eter dā Thebhtha
.i. a Cenandus la Domnall mac
Murcatha.

M

³Aed Ollan mac Feargaile
meic Māili Dūin meic Māili
Fithrig do gobāil rīgi nĒrenn
rē dēich mbliadan, condorehair
i cath Seread Muigi i Cenannus
la Domnall mac Murchada do
Feraib Teftha. Is andsa chath
sin adbath Cumascach mac
Conchobair rī na Trī nAirter,
⁊ Māenach mac Connalaich rī
hUa Creamthaind, ⁊ Muiridaeh
Foreraig rī hUa Tuirtri, ⁊
Fagail Finn mac Ōengusa rī

640. ¹ *In marg.* B, Clann Conaill abbreviated as before.

641. ¹ *The initial A torn away.*

² *Glossed .i. i Cenannas etir di*

Flaithbertach s. Loingsech the long-handed seven years, till he died in Árd Macha of a hæmorrhage.

Thereafter Flaithbertach s. Loingsech s. Domnall took the kingship of Ireland for a space of nine years. Flaithbertach led the fleet of Dál Riada into Ireland, and a great slaughter was made of them in Inishowen, where these men were slain: Conchobor mac Loichine and Branchú mac Brain; and many were drowned in the river called the Bann. Or thus was his death, of a disease in Temair.

CXLIH. AED ALLAN.

641. Aed Allan s. Fergal, nine years, till he fell in the battle of Sered Mag at the hands of Domnall s. Muiredach. The battle of Uchbath, in which Bran Bec s. Muiredach and Aed Mend fell.

Aed Allan s. Fergal s. Máel-Dúin, nine years, till he fell in the battle of Sered Mag between the two Tethbas, that is, in Cenannas, at the hands of Domnall s. Murchad.

Aed Allan s. Fergal, s. Máel-Dúin, s. Máel-Fithrig, took the kingship of Ireland for a space of ten years, till he fell in the battle of Sered Mag in Cenannas at the hands of Domnall s. Murchad of the Men of Tebtha. In that battle died Cumuseach s. Conchobor king of the Three Airthera, and Maenach s. Connalach king of Ui Cremthainn, and Muiredach Forcraig king of Ui Tuirtre, and Fagall Finn s.

Thethba ³ *The reign of Donnchad mac Domnaill is inserted before Aed Allan in M, but another version is inserted into its place as noted below.*

Conailli Muirrthemne. Cath
Uchbadh ria nAed Ollan for
Laignib inar thoitedar Laigen
uile acht madh becan, dia
b-ebradh innso—

O chath Uchbadh inane

Samthann Elan Bronaigh
quieuit. Tola mac Dunchada
quieuit. Aed Allan fen dorigni
in rann-sa iar na n-ēgailb—

In tAedh isind uir in rī

CXLIV. DOMNALL MAC MURCHADA.

642. L. Domnall mac Murchada, .xx. bliadan conerbailt.
Naues in aere uisae sunt. Quies ¹Fidmuni. Cu Chumne
quieuit.

B

M

Domnall mac Mureadha meic Diarmada meic ² Airmedaigh meic Conaill Gūthbind meic Suibne meic Colmāin Mōir meic Diarmada meic Fergusa Cerrbeōil, .xx. bliadhan coner- bhailt.	Domnall mac Murchada .xx. bliadan conerbailt. Longa in aer. <i>Dormitacio Sancti</i> <i>Communi. Quies</i> Fidhmuini .i. hUī Suanaigh. Cucumne <i>quieuit.</i>
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CXLV. NIALL FROSSACH.

643. L. Níall Frossach mac Fergaile .uii. bliadna conerbailt
in hĪ, na ailithri. Trī frassa inna flaith, .i. frass argait gil, 7
frass mela, 7 frass chruthnecta. Fer Dā Chrīch *abbas Āird*
Macha.

BM. Niall Frassach mac ¹Fergaili .uii. [m]bliadna ²coner-
bhailt i ³nhĪi Colum Cille. Trī ⁴frassa ⁵le ghēin .i. ⁶frass
⁷airgid gil 7 fras ⁸ernithnechta 7 fras ⁹folā. ¹⁰*Inde dicitur*
Níall Frassach.

¹¹Fer da Crich abb Aird Macha *quieuit.* Flathri mac
Domnaill ri Connacht *mortuus est.*

642 ¹*Glossed* .i. hUa Suanaigh.
Airmedaigh.

².c. inserted over the word

643. *Variants from M.*

¹le

²conderbailt

³in Hii

⁴frossa

⁵la gein

⁶frais (*ter*)

⁷airgid; *glossed* for Othāin

Óengus king of Conaille of Muirthemne. Battle of Ucha, fought by Aed Allan against the Laigen, in which all the Laigen fell, but a few. Of which this was said—

Poem no. CXXXIII.

Samthann Ela of Bronach rested. Tola mac Dunchada rested. Aed Allan himself made this quatrain after their deaths—

Poem no. CXXXIV.

CXLIV. DOMNALL MAC MURCHADA.

642. Domnall mac Murchada, twenty years, till he died. Ships were seen in the air. Resting of Fidmuine. Cú Chuimne rested.

Domnall	s.	Murchad	s.	Domnall s. Murchad, twenty
Diarmait	s.	Airmedach	s.	years, till he died. Ships in
Conall	s.	Guthbind	s.	the air. Falling asleep of
Colmán	s.	Mor	s.	Saint Comman. Resting of
Fergus	s.	Cerrbél	s.	Fidmuine ua Suanaig
till he died.				Cummine rested.

CXLV. NÍALL FROSSACH.

643. Níall Frossach s. Fergal, seven years, till he died in Í, on pilgrimage. Three showers in his reign, a shower of white silver, a shower of honey, and a shower of wheat. Fer Dá Chrích abbot of Árd Macha (died).

Níall Frossach son of Fergal, seven years, till he died in Í of Colum Cille. There were three showers at his birth, a shower of white silver, a shower of wheat, and a shower of blood. Whence is he called “Níall the Showery”.

Fer Dá Chrích abbot of Árd Macha rested. Flaithrí mac Domnaill, king of Connacht, died.

¹Mōir (Mair M)

⁸ glossed for Othain (Ochāin B) mbig (mbic M)

⁹ glossed for Glend Laigen (Glenn M)

¹⁰ unde Niall Frossach dicitur

¹¹ this in M only.

CXLVI. DONNCHAD MAC DOMNAILL.

644. L. Dondehad mac Domnaill .xxu. bliadna co torchair i cath Dromma Rīg la Aed mac Nēill. Dub Dā Lethi *abbas* Āird Macha.

B

Donnchad mac Domnaill
meic Murchadha, .uii. mbliad-
dhna .xx. co tore[h]air i cath
Droma Rīg la hAedh ua Nēill.

M

Do gob iarum Dondcad mac
Domnaill ²meic Murchada
³meic Diarmada meic Airmea-
daich chaich, de cloind Aeda
Slaine, rīge nĒrend rē seacht
mbliadan fichet; condorchair i
cath Chindeich la Firu Breag.
No is do ēg adbath a Temraid,
īar forbairt Cloindi Colmāin.

CXLVII. AED ORDNIDE.

645. L. Aed Ordnide .xxuii. co torchair ic Āth Dā Fherta la Māel-Canaig. *Bellum* Dromma Rīg. Condmach, Torbach, Toiethech, Nuado *abbates* Āird Macha *quieuerunt*. *Luna in sang[u]inem uersa est*. Murgius mac Tommaltaig rī Connaeht.

R³. ¹Aedh Oirndinde ²mac Nēill Frassaigh,² .xxuii. ³mbliadna, co torchair ⁴ic Āth Dā Fherta la Māel-Canaigh.

⁵Cath Droma Righ. Conmach Torbach Toietheach, Nuado, *abbates* Āird Macha *quieuerunt*. Esea ar dath na fola. Muirgius mac Tomaltaigh rī Conaecht *mortuus est*.

644. *Inserted in marg.* ² *interlined* ³ *dittographed with -ta for -da.* This text in M is prefixed to the reign of Aed Allan, as noted above. In this place the following is substituted—Donnchadh mac Domnaill, .xxv. bliadna i rīgi nĒrenn connerbailt do galar. Dub Dā Lethe abb Āird

CXLVI. DONNCHAD MAC DOMNAILL.

644. Donnchad mac Domnaill, twenty-five years, till he fell at the hands of Aed mac Néill in the battle of Druim Ríg. Dub dá Leithe abbot of Árd Macha (died).

<p>Donnchad mac Domnaill s. Murchad, twenty-seven years, till he fell in the battle of Druim Ríg at the hands of Aed Ua Néill.</p>	<p>Thereafter Donnchad mac Domnaill s. Murchad s. Diarmait s. Airmedach the squinting, of the sons of Aed Slaine, took the kingship of Ireland for a space of twenty-seven years; till he fell in the battle of Cenn-eich at the hands of the men of Breg; or he died a natural death in Temair, after the expansion of Clann Colmáin.</p>
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[Donnchad mac Domnaill, twenty-five years in the kingship of Ireland, till he died of disease. Dub dá Lethe abbot of Árd Macha rested. Bran Ardehenn, king of Laigen, died. Máel Duin s. Aed Allan died.]

CXLVII. AED OIRDNIDE.

645. Aed Oirdnide, twenty-seven years, till he fell at Ath Dá Ferta at the hands of Máel-Canaig. Battle of Druim Ríg. Connmach, Torbach, Toiethech, Nuadu, abbots of Árd Macha, rested. The moon was turned to blood. Muirges mac Tomaltaig king of Connachta.

Aed Oirdnide, son of Níall Frossach, twenty-seven years, till he fell at Áth Dá Ferta at the hands of Máel-Canaig.

Battle of Druim Ríg. Connmach, Torbach, Toiethech, Nuadu, abbots of Árd Macha, rested. The moon coloured like blood. Muirgius mac Tomaltaig king of Connachta, died.

Macha *quieuit*. Bran Ardeheann rī Laigin *mortuus est*. Máel-Duin mac Aeda Allain *mortuus est*.

645. *Variants from M.* ¹ Aed Oirnide ²⁻² om. ³ the
 m om. B ⁴ ic ath B hi cath M ⁵ This in M only.

CXLVIII. CONCHOBOR.

646. L. Conchobor mac Dondechada .xxiii. bliadna conebailt. *Bellum* Lethi in Chaim ri Niall Kalle. Eogan Mainistrech *abbas* Āird Macha. Bādud Turgeis i l-Loch Ūair la Māel-Sechlainn mac Māel-Rūanaid.

R³. Cone[h]obor mac Donnehada ¹.xiii. bliadna ²conerbailt.

³Diarmait hu hAeda Roin *quieuit*. Cath Lethe in Chaim ria Niall Kalle. Artrach ab Aird Macha *quieuit*. Cet argain Aird Macha o Genntib.

CXLIX. NIALL CAILLE.

647. L. *This reign omitted.*

R³. Niall ¹Cailli ²mac Aedha Ornidhe² ³.xiii. bliadhna cor ⁴baidedh a Callaind.

⁵Eogan Mainistrech ab Āird Macha *quieuit*. Bādhudh Turges. ⁶Cath for Gallaib i n-ar thoit trī cēt.

CL. MĀEL-SECLAINN MAC MĀEIL-RŪANAID.

648. L. Māel-Sechlainn mac Māel-Rūanaid, .xui. bliadna conebailt. *Quies* Feidilmthi rīg Cassil ⁊ ra bo rī cidh hĒrenn co fressabra in Feidlimid sin. Cath ¹Farcha ria Māel-Sechlainn for Gallaib, *ubi* DC *cecidere*. Olchobur rī Caisil ²*quieuit*. Forannān ⁊ Diarmait, *duo abbates* Aird Macha *quieuerunt*.

R³. Mael-Sechlainn mac Mael-Ruanaigh ³meic Donnadhha meic Domnaill meic Murchadha,³ ⁴xui. mbliadhna ⁵conerbailt.

⁶*Quies* Feidlimid rīg Caisil. Cath Farcha ria Māel-Sechlainn. Oleobar rī Caisil *quieuit*. Forannān ⁊ Diarmaid dā abb Āird Macha *quieuerunt*. Cināed mac Alpín rī Alpáin *mortuus est*.

CLI. AED FINNLIACH.

649. L. Aed Findliath .xuiii. bliadna conebailt ie Druim in Aselaind. Cath Cilli hu nDaigri ria nAed mac Nēill. Frossa

646. *Variants from M.* ¹.xuii. ²conderbailt. ³*This in M only.*

647. *Variants from M.* ¹Caille ²⁻²om. ³.xu.
⁴-dhedh hi ⁵*in M only* ⁶*this word dropped from the text.*

CXLVIII. CONCHOBOR.

646. Conchobor s. Donnchad, twenty-four years, till he died. The battle of Leth in Chaim against Níall Caille. Eogan Mainistrech abbot of Árd Macha. Drowning of Thorkill in Loch Uair by Máel-Sechlainn s. Máel-Ruanaid.

Conchobor s. Donnchad, fourteen years, till he died.

Diarmait ua Áeda Róin rested. The battle of Leth in Chaim against Níall Caille. Artrach abbot of Árd Macha, rested. The first ravaging of Árd Macha by Foreigners.

CXLIX. NÍALL CAILLE.

647. Níall Caille son of Aed Oirdnide, fourteen years, till he was drowned in Callann.

Eogan Mainistrech abbot of Árd Macha rested. Drowning of Thorkill. Battle against the Foreigners, in which three hundred fell.

CL. MÁEL-SECHLAINN MAC MÁEIL-RÚANAID.

648. Máel-Sechlainn mac Máeil-Rúanaid, sixteen years, till he died. Resting of Feidlimid king of Caiseal; that Feidlimid was king of Ireland, although with opposition (*sic lege*). Battle of Farach, fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Foreigners, where six hundred fell. Olchobur king of Caiseal rested. Forannán and Diarmait, two abbots of Árd Macha, rested.

Máel-Sechlainn mac Máeil-Rúanaid son of Donnchad mac Domnaill son of Murchad, sixteen years, till he died.

Resting of Feidlimid king of Caiseal. Battle of Farach, won by Máel-Sechlainn. Olcobur king of Caiseal rested. Forannán and Diarmait, two abbots of Árd Macha, rested. Cinaed mac Alpín, king of Alba, died.

CLI. AED FINNLIATH.

649. Aed Finnliath, eighteen years, till he died at Druim in Asclaind. Battle of Cell ui nDaigri won by Aed mac Néill.

648. ¹ *Glossed in marg. i. tilach in Iarthur Mide* ² *interlined above*
³⁻³ *om. M* ⁴ *interlined in a bad hand B* ⁵ *cond- M* ⁶ *this in*
M only.

fola do thepersin co fritha na parti crō. Fethgna ab Āird Macha.

R³. Aed Findliath ¹mac Nēill Cailli¹ ².xvii. [m]bliadna conerbailt ³ig Druim in Asclaind.

⁴Cath Cilli hua nDaigri ria nAed mac Nēll. Fraisi fola do thepersin co fritha na partí crō. Loch Leibind do sodhudh hi fuil co tarla a parti crō amail scumu in aimeetar. Fethgna ab Āird Macha *quieuit*.

CLII. FLANN.

650. L. Fland mac Māel-Sechlainn .xxvii. conebailt. Is leis ro leicit geill hĒrenn for cūlu ⁊ ro gabsat iat ar ēcin doridisi. Ainmeri ⁊ Māel-Coba, *abbates* Aird Macha, *quieuerunt*. Cath Belaig Mugna ria Lagnib for firu Muman, *in quo cecidit* Cormac mac Culennāin. Dī grēin do ascin i comrith *in una die*. Cerball mac Muricāin, ri Lagen *quieuit*.

R³. Flann mac ¹Māel-Sechlainn ²meic Māel-Ruanaigh,² .xxxviii. bliadhna ³conerbailt.

⁴Is leis ro leicit geill Ērenn for cūlu, ⁊ rosgabsom aris. Ainmiri mac Sctna ⁊ Māel-Coba *primas* Aird Macha *quieuit*. Cath Belaigh Mugna ria Laignib ⁊ ria Leth Cuind for Firu Muman, i n-ar thoit Cormac mac Culennāin. Dī grēin do faicsin i coimrith in áen ló. Cerball mac Muirigēin *mortuus est*.

CLIII. NĪALL GLUNDUB.

651. L. Nīall Glūndub, trī bliadna, co torchair i cath Ātha Cliath. Conchobor hua Māel-Shechlainn rī Mide.

R³. Nīall Glūndub ¹mac Aeda Findleith¹ .iii. bliadhna, co torchair i cath Ātha Cliath la ²Gallaibh.

³Aenach Taillten do athnugad la Nīall nGlundub. Slogadh Locha Dā Cáech la Nīall. Cathrainudh Cind Fhuait for Laigniu ria nGallaib. Conchobor hua Māil-Sechlainn rī Midī *mortuus est*.

649. ¹⁻¹ om. M.

² xviii. M

³ ie M

⁴ in M only.

650. ¹ Mail- M

²⁻² om. M

³ co torchair followed by an erasure

Showers of blood were poured so that it was found in gouts of gore. Fethgna abbot of Árd Macha.

Áed Finnliath son of Níall Caille, seventeen years, till he died at Druim in Asclaind.

The battle of Cell ua nDaigre, fought by Aed mac Néill. Showers of blood poured, so that they were found in gouts of gore. Loch Leibind was turned to blood, so that its gouts of gore were found like a scum on the surface. Fethgna, abbot of Árd Macha, rested.

CLII. FLANN.

650. Flann s. Máel-Sechlainn, twenty-seven years, till he died. By him the hostages of Ireland were allowed to go back, but he took them again by force. Ainmere and Máel-Coba, abbots of Árd Macha, rested. The Battle of Belach Mugna, won by the Laigin against the Men of Mumu, in which Cormac mac Cuillenáin fell. Two suns were seen to run together in one day. Cerball mac Muiricáin, king of Laigin, rested.

Flann s. Máel-Sechlainn s. Máel-Ruanaid, thirty-eight years, till he died.

By him the hostages of Ireland were allowed to go back, but he took them again. Ainmere mac Sétnai, and Máel-Coba, abbot of Árd Macha, rested. The battle of Belach Mugna won by the Laigin and Leth Cuind against the Men of Mumu, in which Cormac mac Cuillenáin fell. Two suns were seen to run together in one day. Cerball mac Muirigéin died.

CLIII. NÍALL GLUNDUB.

651. Níall Glúndub, three years, till he fell in the battle of Áth Cliath. Conchobor ua Máel-Sechlainn king of Mide.

Níall Glúndub s. Aed Finnliath, three years, till he fell in the battle of Áth Cliath at the hands of the Foreigners.

The assembly of Tailltiu was renewed by Níall Glúndub. The hosting of Loch Dá Caech by Níall. A battle-foray on Cenn Fuait by the Foreigners against the Laigin. Conchobor na Maeil-Sechlainn king of Mide died.

of about seven letters B ⁴ *this in M only.*

651. ¹⁻¹ *om. M.*

² *Gullu M*

³ *This in M only.*

CLIV. DONNCHAD MAC FLAIND.

652. L. Dondechad mac Flainn .xxu. conebailt. Cath ria Murchertach mac Néill i torchair Albdon mac Gothfraid rī Gall. Māel-Brigte mac Tornāin, ⁊ Ioseph ⁊ Māel-Patraic *tres abbates quieverunt*.

R³. Donnehadh mac Flaind ¹meic Māel-Sechlainn meic Māel-Ruanaigh meic Dondecadha meic Domnaill¹ ².xx. bliadhan ³conebailt.

⁴Cath ria Muircertach mac Néill, dū hi torchair Albthonn mac Gotraidh rī Gall. Muircertach mac Néill do thimchell Éirinn .x.e. ⁊ a braigdi do gabáil dō, ⁊ a tidhnueul allāim Donnehada meic Flaind. Māel-Brigde mac Tornāin ⁊ Ioseph ⁊ Māel-Padraic, *tres principes* Āird Macha, *quieverunt*.

CLV. CONGALACH.

653. L. Congalach mac Māel-Mithig .x., co torchair la Gaulu Ātha Cliath in Taig Giugrand. Cath Muin Brocain ria Congalach for Gallaib *ubi .uii. mile ceciderunt*. Dī cholomain tentidi d'ascin, sechtmain ria Samain, co ro soilsig in mbith uile.

R³. Congalach mac ¹Māel-Mithigh ²meic Flannagān meic Cellaig meic Congalaig meic Conaing Currig meic Amalgadha meic Congalaigh meic Conaing meic Congail meic Aeda Slaine,² .x. ³mbliadhna co torchair la ⁴Gallaib Ātha Cliath ⁵og Taigh Giūghrand.

⁶Cath Muine Brocain ria Congalach for Gallaib *ubi .uii. millia* do Gallaib *cecidereunt*. Dī colomain Tenntigi daiesin, sechtmain ria Samain, cor soilsig in bith uili.⁶

CLVI. DOMNALL.

654. L. Domnall hua Néill .xxu. conebailt in Ārd Macha. Muridach *abbas* Āird Macha, Conchobor mac Taidhgh rī Connacht

652. ¹⁻¹ *om.* M² .xxu. M³ conerbailt M⁴ *This in M only.*

CLIV. DONNCHAD MAC FLAIND.

652. Donnchadh mac Flainn, twenty-five years, till he died. A battle won by Muirchertach mac Néill, where fell Albdon s. Gothfraid, king of the Foreigners. Máel-Brigte mac Tornáin, Ioseph, and Máel-Patraic, three abbots, rested.

Donnchad mac Flaind, son of Máel-Sechlainn mac Máeil-Ruanaid, son of Donnchad mac Domnaill, twenty years, till he died.

A battle won by Muirchertach mac Néill, where Albdonn mac Gothfraid, king of the Foreigners, fell. Muirchertach mac Néill circuited around Ireland [with] ten hundreds [of picked men]; his hostages were by him captured and delivered into the hands of Donnchad mac Flainn. Máel-Brigte mac Tornáin, Ioseph, and Máel-Patraic, three abbots of Árd Macha, rested.

CLV. CONGALACH.

653. Congalach mac Máeil-Mithig, ten years, till he fell at the hands of the Foreigners of Áth Cliath in Tech Giugraind. The battle of Muine Brocáin won by Congalach against the Foreigners, where seven thousand fell. Two fiery columns appeared, a week before Samain, which illuminated the whole world.

Congalach mac Máeil-Mithig, son of Flannacán mac Cellaig, son of Congalach mac Conaing Currig, son of Amalgaid mac Congalaig, son of Conang mac Congail, son of Aed Sláine, ten years, till he fell at the hands of the Foreigners of Áth Cliath at Tech Giugrand.

The battle of Muine Brocáin, won by Congalach against the Foreigners where seven thousand of the Foreigners fell. Two fiery columns appeared, a week before Samain, which illuminated the whole world.

CLVI. DOMNALL.

654. Domnall ua Néill, twenty-five years, till he died in Árd Macha. Muiredach abbot of Árd Macha, Conchobor mac Taidg

653. ¹ Mail M²⁻² om. M³ om. m- M⁴ Gullu M⁵ oc Tigh M⁶⁻⁶ *This in M only.*

moritur. Cath Cille Mōna. Cath etir Brian ⁊ Māel-Muad. Mide fās cōic bliadna corragaib Māel-Sechlainn mac Domnaill.

R³. Domnall ¹mac Muircertaigh meic Nēill Glūnduibh¹ .xxv. bliadhna conerbailt ²an Ārd Macha.

³Muredach abb Āird Macha *quieuit.* Concobor mac Taidhg rī Conacht *mortuus est.* Cath Cilli Mōna.

CLVII. MĀEL-SECHLAINN.

655. L. Māel-Sechlainn mac Domnaill, .xxiii. Cath Temrach ria Māel-Sechlainn for Gallaib. Forbais trī lāa ⁊ trī n-aidechi leis for Gallaib co tue giallu hĒrenn ar ēcin ūadaib. Is andsin iarom forfuacair Māel-Sechlainn in n-eseongair n-airdaire. .i. cech ōen, ar sē, fil i crīch Gall do Gāedelaib in dāire ⁊ i ndochraite, tāet ass dia thīr fessin. Dub Dā Leithe comarba Patraic.

R³. Māel-Sechlainn mac Domnaill ¹meic Donnadha meic Flainn meic Māele-Sechlainn meic Māel-Ruanaig¹ ².xiii. bliadhna.

³Cath Temra ria Māel-Sechlainn for Gallaib. Cath etir Brīan ⁊ Māel-Muadh, dū i torchair Māel-Muad. Mide fās cōic bliadna co ro gaib Māel-Sechlainn mac Domnaill. Forbais trī lā ⁊ trī n-aideche la Māel-Sechlainn for Gallaib, co tue giallu Ērenn leis ar ēcin ūaidib. Is annsin iarum forocart Māel-Sechlainn in n-eseongra n-airdirce .i. Cech āen, ar sē, fil hī crīch Gall do Gōedelaib in dōere ⁊ hī foreomal ⁊ i ndocraite, tāet ass dia tīr fesin ar cenn sīda ⁊ samhe. Ba sī brait Babilōin na hĒrenn in sloghad sin, ⁊ ba tānaise braidi Ifīrn hī beōs. Dub Dā Leithe comurba Padraic *mortuus est.*³

CLVIII. BRIAN.

656. L. Brīan mac Ceneidig, .xii., co torchair la Laignib ⁊ la Gallaib Ātha Cliath i Cluain Tarb. Cath Glinni Māmma la Brian ⁊ Māel-Sechlainn for Gallaib. Cath Crāibe Tilcha etir Ultu ⁊ Cenēl Eogain, *ubi ceciderunt reges utriusque gentis*, .ii. Aed ⁊ Eochaid.

king of Connacht, died. A battle between Brian and Máel-Muad. Mide was desert for five years till Máel-Sechlainn took it.

Domnall mac Muircertaigh son of Níall Glúndub, twenty-five years, till he died in Árd Macha.

Muiredach abbot of Árd Macha rested. Conchobor mac Taidg king of Connachta died. Battle of Cell Mona.

CLVII. MÁEL-SECHLAINN.

655. Máel-Sechlainn mac Domnaill, twenty-three years. The battle of Temair, won by Máel-Sechlainn against the Foreigners. A siege of three days and three nights by him against the Foreigners, so that he took the hostages of Ireland by force from them. Then, after that, Máel-Sechlainn published the noble proclamation: Let every one, said he, of the Gáedil, who is in the land of the Foreigners in bondage and affliction, come thence to his own land. Dub Dá Leithe, successor of Patrick, (died).

Máel-Sechlainn mac Domnaill son of Donnchad mac Flainn son of Máel-Sechlainn meic Máeil-Ruanaig, thirteen years.

The battle of Temair won by Máel-Sechlainn against the Foreigners. A battle between Brían and Máel-Muad, where Máel-Muad fell. Mide was waste for five years till Máel-Sechlainn mac Domnaill took it. A siege . . . (*etc., as in the R' text*) . . . to his own land for peace and quiet. That hosting was the Irish "Babylonian captivity", second only to the Captivity of Hell. Dub Da Leithe, successor of Patrick, died.

CLVIII. BRÍAN.

656. L: Brían mac Ceneidig, twelve years, till he fell at the hands of the Laigin and of the Foreigners of Áth Cliath, in Cluain Tarb. The battle of Glenn Máma won by Brían and Máel-Sechlainn against the Foreigners. The battle of Cráeb Tulcha between Ulaid and Cenél Eogain, where the kings of both sides fell, namely Áed and Eochaid.

655. ¹⁻¹ om. M ².xui. bl. M: *miswritten* .xm. B ³⁻³ This in M only.

R³. Brīan ¹Buromha mac ²Ceindetig ³meic Loreain meic Lachtna meic Cuire meic Anluain,³ .xii. bliadhna co torchair ⁴i l-Laighnibh la Gallaib Āth Cliath i ⁵gCluain Tarbh. ⁶Cath Glinni Māmma la Brīan ⁊ la Māel-Sechlainn for Gallaib. Cath Craibi Tulcha eitir Ultu ⁊ Cenēl nEogain, dū hi torchair Aed hua Nēll, rī Ailig, ⁊ Eocho mac Ārdgail, rī Ulad: for Ultaib dono ro mebaidh; hi frithguin dono do rochair Aed.⁶

CLVII *bis*. MĀEL-SECHLAINN *restored*.

657. L. Māel-Sechlainn mac Domnaill i r-rīge hĒrenn doridisi, conerbailt i Crō-Inis Locha Annind. Cōie catha fichet ro mebdatar re Māel-Sechlainn. In rētlu mongach fri cōiethiges. Māel-Maire comarba Patraic. Findlāech mac Rūadrī, rī Alban. Cath rian Augaire mac Ailella for Sitriue mac Amlaim. Fross chruthnecta.

R³. Māel-Sechlainn ¹iterum i r-rīghi Ērenn, ².ix. mbliadhna, ³conerbailt i Crō-Inis Locha ⁴hAindindi iar mbuaidh aithrighi. Ro ⁵meabadar .u. catha ⁶.xx. reime, .i. fiche ⁷cath for ⁸Gāedelaibh, ⁊ a cūig for Gallaibh; .i. cath ⁹Edair, ⁊ Cath ¹⁰Imdain, cath Ruis, cath Rathin, cath Luachra, cath Lis ¹¹Lugech, cath Mortain, cath ¹²Muincille, cath Mulla, cath ¹³Findi, cath Fordroma, cath ¹⁴Feabtha, cath ¹⁵Febda, cath Droma ¹⁶Emma, cath Rātha ¹⁷Carman, cath Main, cath ¹⁸Maighe Mandacht, cath ¹⁹Domnaigh, cath Duma, cath ²⁰i m-Māigh Cuma, cath Temra, dā ²¹cath Ātha Cliath, mōr-madan Ātha Buidhe. Is dībh-sin ²²ro chan in senehaidh

Cūig catha Gall rodusbris— . . .

B

M

Is ē sin rī dēdhenach Ērenn, Is ē sin trā rī dēidenach
ar cia airmit fairend etir Ērenn; ar cia armid fairend

656. *Variants from M.* ¹om. ²Cennedig ³⁻³om. ⁴la Gullu
⁊ la Laighniu hi cath Cluana Tarbh ⁵Gluaín B ⁶⁻⁶in M only.

657. *Variants from M.* ¹aris a rīgi nEr. ²uiii. ³conderbailt hi

R³: Brían Boroma mac Cenneidig, son of Lorean mac Lachtna, son of Core mac Anluain, twelve years, till he fell in Laigin at the hands of the Foreigners of Áth Cliath in Cluain Tarb. The battle of Glenn Máma won by Brían and by Máel-Sechlainn against the Foreigners. The battle of Cráeb Tulcha between Ulaid and Cenél Eogain, where Aed Ua Néill, king of Ailech, fell, and Eochu mac Árdgail, king of Ulaid; against the Ulaid it broke; in the counter-charge Aed fell.

CLVII *bis*. MÁEL-SECHLAINN *restored*.

657. L: Máel-Sechlainn son of Domnall again in the kingship of Ireland, till he died on Cró-Inis of Loch Aindind. Twenty-five battles broke before Máel-Sechlainn. The comet appeared for a fortnight. Máel-Maire successor of Patrick. Findláech mac Rúaidrí, king of Alba. A battle won by Ugaire son of Ailill against Sitric son of Amlef. A shower of wheat.

R³: Máel-Sechlainn mac Domnaill again in the kingship of Ireland, nine years, till he died in Cró-Inis of Loch Aindind after a victory of penitence. Twenty-five battles broke before him—twenty battles against the Gáedil, five against the Foreigners: namely the battles of Edar, Imdan, Ros, Rathán, Luachair, Lus Luigeach, Mortan, Muincell, Mulla, Finn, Fordruim, Febat, Febad, Druim Emna, Ráith Carmain, Main, Mag Mandacht, Domnach, Duma, a battle in Mag Cuma, the battle of Temair, two battles of Áth Cliath, the great outburst of Áth Buide. Of those the historian chanted—

Poem no. CXXXV.

B

L

He is the last king of Ireland, for although a number Now he is the last king of Ireland, for though a number

⁴ hAindind	⁵ mebatar	⁶ .xx. it remi <i>and om.</i> .i.	⁷ <i>om.</i> cath
⁸ Gai-	⁹ Etair <i>and om. following</i> 7	¹⁰ Imgain	¹¹ Luigdech
¹² -chilli	¹³ -nni	¹⁴ Febtha	¹⁵ Febgha
		¹⁶ Eamhna	¹⁷ -ain
¹⁸ Maighi Mannacht	¹⁹ -aig	²⁰ Maighi Cuma	²¹ chath
			²² roche*

rīgaib Ērenn dreim nī raghaibh hĒrinn amail ōen raind dia ēiseomh can cōiced nō a dhō 'n-a ēemais. Ocus arai do berar i i-Rēim Rīgraidhi cid rī co fressabra, minb ē i r-Rēim Rīgraidhi na Rīg co Freasabra. Mad do Leth Mogho imorro bes, ni h-ebarthar rī Ērenn fris, co raibh Leth Moga uile 7 Temair cona tūathaibh, 7 in dara cōiged do Leth Cuind occa.

etir rīgaib Ērenn dreim nīr gaib Ērenn amail ō herinn neach dia ēisimh cen cōicead nō a dhō i n-a ēemhais 7 arai do berar a Rēim Rīgraide cidh rī co fressabra munabe acht aen chōiced i n-a hēemais. Is amlaid seo airmitir a Rēim Rīgraide na rīgh co fressabra. Mad do Leith Cuind in rī 7 Leath Cuind uili 7 aen chōicead a l-Leith Moga occa, is rī Temra 7 hĒrenn co fresabra in fer sin. Mad do Leith Moga imorro bes, ni hapar rī Ērenn friss, co raib Leith Moga uile 7 Temair aicci cona tūathaibh, 7 in dara coicedh a l-Leith Cuind.

CLIX. RIGH CO FFRESSABRA.

Version in L.

658. ¹Comflathius for hĒrinn fri rē dā bliadan ².xl. Cūān hu Lothchāin. Corerān elērech. Snechta mōr. Amalgaid comarba Patraie. Cath Slēbi Crott. Nīall mac Eochada. Nīall mac Māel-Sechlainn. Ra pa rī hĒrenn co fressabra DIARMAIT mac Māel-na-mBō. Is amlaid-se airmitir i r-Rēim Rīgraide na Rīg co fressabra, .i. mad do Leith Chund in rī 7 Leth Cuind ule 7 ōen chōiced a l-Leith Moga ace, is rī Temra 7 hĒrenn co fressabra in fer sain. Mad a l-Leith Moga imorro bes, nī ebertar rī hĒrenn friss co raib Leth Moga uili 7 Temair cona tūathaibh 7 in dara

658. ¹ date in margin 1064.² Glossed no. .l. (i.e. 50).

reckon among the kings of Ireland a troop who did not hold Ireland as a unit after him, without lacking a province or two. And for all that they are reckoned in the Roll of the Kings, be it a king with opposition, that is not correct. If he be of Leth Moga he is not called king of Ireland, until he has all Leth Moga, and Temair with its families, and one of the two provinces of Leth Cuinn along with them.

reckon among the kings of Ireland a troop who did not hold Ireland as one after him without a province or two lacking. And for all that they are called in the Roll of the Kings "King with Opposition," they are not so unless there be not more than one province lacking to them. Thus are the kings with opposition reckoned in the Roll of the Kings. If the king be of Leth Cuind, and have all Leth Cuind and one province of Leth Moga he is king of Temair and of Ireland with opposition. But if he be of Leth Moga, he is not so called, unless he have all Leth Moga and Temair with its families, and one of the two provinces of Leth Cuinn. ^(a)

CLIX. "KINGS WITH OPPOSITION."

Version in L.

658. A joint rule over Ireland for a space of forty-two years. Cúán hua Lothcháin. Coreran the priest. A great snow. Amalgaid successor of Patrick. The battle of Sliab Crott. Niall Mac Eochada. Níall mac Máel-Sechlainn. DIARMAIT mac Máil-na-mBo was king with opposition. This is the definition of a "King with Opposition", given in the *Roll of the Kings*. If the king be of Leth Cuinn, and have the whole of Leth Cuinn and one province of Leth Moga in addition, he is called "King with Opposition". But if he be of Leth Moga, he is not called

(a) Probably owing to a deep-seated corruption, the intended sense is expressed unintelligibly in both versions. The meaning seems to be, that the possession of Temair was essential to entitle a man to be called "king", even "with opposition". If he had all Leth Cuind, he would be thus qualified automatically; all he needed was a sufficiency of the other half of the country to entitle him to claim the kingship of the whole. But if his chief claim were founded upon the possession of Leth Moga, he must have Temair and its peoples at least in addition.

eūiced a l-Leith Chuind chucu. Ra bo rī hĒrenn amlaid sin Mac Māel-na-mBō, uair ra boi Leth Moga uile ⁊ Connachta ⁊ Fir Mide ⁊ Ulaid ⁊ Airgialla ace. Is leis ro cured mac ³Braen dar muir.

659. TAIRDELBACH hua Brīain .xii. . . . Dub Dā Lethi comorba Patraic. Dondehad mac Brīain do Rōim. Cath Saxan. Cnō-mess. Cath Odba. Cath Mōna Cruinniōce. Ēc atbath Tairdelbach.

660. MURCHERTACH hua Brīain, ¹.xx., coneбайд de throm-galar. Cath na Crincha re mac nDomnaill Remair ⁊ re nGallaib Ātha Cliath for Fīru Mide; Dondehad mac Domnaill Remuir ri Lagen *interfectus est*. Cath etir Cenēl Eogain ocus Ulad, *ubi reges utriusque gentis interfecti sunt*. Māel-Īsu comorba Patraic. Dallad Rūadrī hui Conchoboir. Cath etir U Cendselaig *inuicem, in quo cecidit* Enna Bāc. Dondehad mac Muiridaig *uictor fuit*. Māel-Coluim mac Dondehada rī Alban *moritur*. Cath Fidnacha. Teidm na Tesscha. Ēcla na Fēile Eoin. Cath Maige Coba. Magnus rī Lochlann do marbad i nUltaib. Senad Rātha Bresail. Cath eter Dondehad mac Muridaig ⁊ Clann Domnaill; meбайд for Clann Domnaill. Cath Ātha Cliath, meбайд iarum for Lagnib, *in quo* Dondehad mac Muridaig ⁊ Conchobor hua Conchobair *interfecti sunt*.

661. Comfhlaithius for hĒrinn fri rē .ui. mbliadan trichat, acht chena ra bo rī hĒrenn co fressabra TAIRDELBACH mac Rūadrī hui Conchoboir. Ēna mac Domnaill meic Muiredaig rī Lagen *quieuit*. Cath etir hu Mathgamna ⁊ mac Duindslēbe. Cellach comorba Patraic. Cath Licci Uatha; do brissiud for Diarmait mac Domnaill meic Muiredaig. Cath Cūla Coll do brissiud do Diarmait i cind choietigis for Fīru Muman ⁊ Ossairgib ⁊ Gaullu Puirt Lairge. Māel-Īsu hu Anmeri ārd-senōir hĒrenn *quieuit*. Cormac mac Carthaig ārd-rī Muman

³ An attempt seems to have been made to deface this word.

660. ¹ no. .xiii. *interlined*.

“King of Ireland”, until all Leth Moga, and Temair with its families, and one of the two provinces of Leth Cuinn are with them. Mac Máil-na-mBo was king of Ireland in this manner, for he had all Leth Moga, Connachta, Fir Mide, Ulaid, and Airgialla. By him was Mac Braein sent over sea.

659. Tairdelbach ua Briain, twelve years. Dubda Lethi successor of Patrick. Donnchad mac Briain went to Rome. The battle of the Saxons. A harvest of nuts. The battle of Odba. The battle of Moin Cruinneóce. Toirdelbach died a natural death.

660. Muirchertach ua Briain, twenty years, till he died of a heavy sickness. The battle of Crinach won by the son of Domnall Remar and the Foreigners of Áth Cliath against the Men of Mide. Donnchad son of Domnall Remar was killed. A battle between the descendant of Eogan and the Ulaid, where the kings of both sides were slain. Máel-Ísu successor of Patrick. Blinding of Rúaidrí ua Conchobair. A mutual battle within Uí Ceinnselaig, in which Enna Banach(?)^(a) fell. Donnchad mac Muiredaig was conqueror. Máel-Coluim mac Donnchada king of Alba. The battle of Fidnach. The plague of heat. The terror of St John's Day.^(b) The battle of Mag Coba. Magnus king of Lochlann was slain in Ulaid. The Synod of Ráith Bresail. A battle between Donnchad mac Muiredaig and Clann Domnaill; it broke against Clann Domnaill. The battle of Áth Cliath broke afterwards against the Laigin, in which Donnchad mac Muiredaig and Conchobor ua Conchobair were slain.

661. A joint kingship over Ireland for a space of thirty-six years; but Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí ui Conchobor was king of Ireland with opposition. Enna s. Domnall s. Muiredach king of Laigen rested. A battle between Ua Mathgamhna and Mac Duinnléibhe. Cellach successor of Patrick. The battle of Lecc Uatha was broken against Diarmait son of Muiredach. The battle of Cúil Coll was broken for Diarmait at the end of a fortnight against the Men of Mumu, the Osraighe, and the

(a) I cannot find this name in its full expansion; the above form is conjectural.

(b) On these portents see *Annals of Ulster* and the *Four Masters*, anno 1096.

interfectus est. Cath Monad Mōre, memaid re Lagin ⁊ Connachta for Tairdelbach hua mBrain. Diarmait mac Domnaill meie Muredaig, ⁊ Tairdelbach hua Conchobair, *victores fuerunt.* Senad Cenannsa *ubi Iohannes cardinalis presidens interfuit:* MCL^o *secundo celebratum fuit istud nobile concilium.*

662. MURCERTACH mac Nēill .xiiii. co torehair la hU Briūin ⁊ la Airgialla. Domnall hua Londgain ārd-epscoep Muman *quieuit.* Senud oc Bri meie Taide. Cath Ātha Fhirdead, memaid re Muirehertach mac Nēill for Connac[ta] ⁊ for hU Briūin.

663. RŪADRĪ mac Tairdelbaig hua Conchoboir. ¹Diarmait mac Domnaill meie Muridaig do chur dar muir. Saxan do thuidecht in hĒrind ⁊ lān-lott hĒrenn doib. Gilla meie Liac comorba Patraic.² Saxain do thuidecht in hĒrind; hĒriu do lott doibh. Diarmait mac Muiridaig do ec. ³Diarmait mac Cormaic do marbad do Saxanaib. Domnall hua Briain ri Tuadmuman *quieuit*, Conchoboir Moenmaige mac Rūadrī do marbad. Ēe in Rūaidrī sin na ailithri i Cunga.

Version in B.

664. Comflaithus for Ērinn fri rē dā bliadain. TOIRRDELBACH mac Taidhg meie Brīan Boroma, dā bliadan dēg, rī co fressabhra. TORRDELBACH mac Rūaidhrī na Saidhi Buidi meie Aedha in Ġa Bernaigh meie Taidhg in Eich Ġil meie Cathail meie Conchoboir meie Taidhg meie Cathail meie Conchobuir meie Taidhg Mōir meie Muirgessa meie Tomaltaig meie Murgaili meie Indrechtaiġ meie Muiredaig Muillethain otāt Sīl Muiredaigh; fiche bliadan do i r-rīghi nĒrenn ⁊ ceathracha bliadhan i r-rīghi Connacht. RŪAIDHRĪ mac Toirrdelbaig Mōir meie Rūaidrī na Saidi Buidi meie Aedha in Ġha Bernaigh.

663. ¹From this to note (2) in a second hand, thence in a third hand, preceded by an erasure. This will account for the repetition of the

Gaill of Port Lairge. Máel-Ísu ua Ainmere, chief elder of Ireland, rested. Cormac mac Carthaig, high-king of Mumu, was slain. The battle of Moin Mór broke with the Laigin and Connachta against Toirdelbach ua Bríain. Diarmait mac Domnaill mac Muiredaig, and Toirdelbach ua Conchobair, were victors. The Synod of Cenannas, where Iohannes the Cardinal was president; that noble Synod was held in the year 1152.

662. Muircertach mac Néill, fourteen years, till he fell at the hands of Ui Briuin and the Airgialla. Domnall ua Londgain, archbishop of Mumu, rested. Synod at Bri meic Taidg. Battle of Áth Firdiad, which broke before Muirchertach mac Néill against the Connachta and Ui Briuin.

663. Rúaidrí mac Toirdelbaig ui Conchobair. Diarmait mac Domnaill meic Muiredaig was sent [expelled] over sea. The Saxons came into Ireland and Ireland was ravaged by them. Gilla-Mac-Liac, successor of Patrick. The Saxons came into Ireland; Ireland was ravaged by them. Diarmait mac Muiredaig died. Diarmait mac Cormaic was slain by Saxons. Domnall ua Briain, king of North Mumu, rested; Conchobor of Moenmag, son of Rúaidrí was slain. Death of that Rúaidrí on his pilgrimage in Cunga.

664. A joint rule over Ireland for a space of two years. Tairdelbach mac Taidg, son of Brían Boroma, twelve years, king with opposition. Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí of the Yellow Hound son of Aed of the Gapped Javelin son of Taidg of the White Horse son of Cathal son of Conchobor son of Taidg, of Cathal, of Taidg Mór, of Muirges, of Tomaltach, of Murgal, of Innrechtach, of Muiredeach Muillethan from whom come Síl Muiredaig: twenty years had he in the kingship of Ireland and forty years in the kingship of Connachta. Rúaidrí son of Tairdelbach the Great, son of Rúaidrí of the Yellow Hound, son of Aed of the Gapped Spear.

Is do flaithusaib na rīgh sin ⁊ dia n-aidheghaib ro e[h]an in fili in dūan-sa deiscreidmigh, .i. Gilla-mo-Dubda. Ocus dall, clāirinech, cīsídhe; ocus nīr ehan gō na clāen-senchais riam.

Ēri Ogh, inis na nāemh.

Version in M

665. Comfhlaithius for Ērinn fri rē dā bliadan caocait. In rēthlu mongach do arthrugad fri rē cōieghisi. Māel-Muiri comurba Padraic *mortuus est*. Findlāech mac Rūaidrī rī Alpan *mortuus est*. Nīall mac Eochada *mortuus est*. Snechta mōr. TOIRRDELBACH hua Brīain .xii. bliadain. Dub dā Leithe comurba Padraic *mortuus est*. Cnō-meas mōr. Aed hua Concoboir *mortuus est*. Cath Odba ria Concobor hua Māil-Sechlainn. Diarmait mac Māil-na-mBō *mortuus est*. Cath Mōna Crandōici. Mac Cailigh *cecidit*. Comflaithius fri rē .ix. mbliadan for Ērinn. MĀEL-SECHLAINN mac Concoboir *moritur*. Dallad Rūaidrī hui Concoboir. MUIRCERTACH hua Brīain, .xx. bliadan rī co fresabra *moritur*. DOMNALL hua Māil-Sechlainn rī Teamrach *mortuus est*. Teasbach fa Féil Brigde. Gilla-na-Nāem hua hÉidin, *moritur*. Donnchad hua Mailsechlainn *moritur*. Cath Maigi Coba. In Senadh Mōr fri dā mac nŌengusa. TOIRRDELBACH hua Concoboir rī co fresabra, .xx. bliadan. Ēnna mac Murchada rī Laigen *mortuus est*. Ceallach comurba Padraic. Cormac mac meic Carthaig ⁊ Concobor hua Brīain, dā rī Muman, *mortui sunt*. MUIRCERTACH hua Māil-Sechlainn, rī Temra, *mortuus est*. Cath Mōna Mōiri suinrad Muman. Muircertach mac Nēill mac meic Lochlainn .xiii. bliadna, co torchair la firu Fernmaighi ⁊ la hUi Brīuin. Māel-Sechlainn mac Murchada *moritur*. Cath Ātha Firdhiadh. Donnchad mac Domhnaill hui Māil-Sechlainn *moritur*. Cū-Ulad mac Conchoboir rī Ulad *moritur*. RŪAIDRĪ hua Conchoboir, rī co fresabra, ⁊ ba soinmeach a flaithius. TORRDELBACH hua Brīain rī Muman *mortuus est*. Muircertach mac Toirrdelbaig *moritur*. Gaill hĒrenn dianeachatar co Port

Of the reigns of those kings and of their fates the poet Gilla-mo-Dubda chanted this prudent lay. He was blind and flat-faced, and he never chanted falsehood or a crooked history—

Poem no. CXXXVI.

Version in B.

665. A joint rule over Ireland for a space of fifty-two years. The comet appeared for a space of a fortnight. Máel-Muire, successor of Patrick, died. Findláech mac Rúaidrí, king of Alba, died. Níall mac Eochada died. A great snow. Tairdelbach ua Bríain, twelve years. Dub-dá-Leithe, successor of Patrick, died. A great nut-harvest. Aed ua Conchobair died. The battle of Odba, won by Conchobor ua Máil-Sechlainn. Diarmait mac Máil-na-mBo died. The battle of Móin Crannóichi. Mac Cailig fell. A joint rule for a space of twenty years over Ireland. Máel-Sechlainn son of Conchobor died. Blinding of Rúaidrí ua Conchobor. Muircertach ua Bríain, twenty years king with opposition, died. Domnall ua Máil-Sechlainn, king of Temair, died. Scarcity at the Feast of Brigid. Gilla-na-Náem ua Eidin died. The great Synod before the two sons of Óengus^(a) Tairdelbach ua Conchobair, king with opposition, twenty years. Enna mac Murchada, king of Laigin, died. Cellach, successor of Patrick. Cormac son of Mac Carthaig, and Conchobor ua Bríain, two kings of Mumu, died. Muircertach ua Máil-Sechlainn, king of Temair, died. The battle of Móin Mór, a devastation (?) of Mumu. Muircertach son of Níall son of Mac Lochlainn, thirteen years, till he fell at the hands of the men of Fernmag and of the Ui Briúin. Máel-Sechlainn mac Murchada died. The battle of Áth Firdiad. Donnchad mac Domnaill ui Máil-Sechlainn, died. Cú-Ulad mac Conchobair, king of Ulaid, died. Rúaidrí ua Conchobair, king with opposition; prosperous was his reign. Tairdelbach ua Briain, king of Mumu, died.

(a) This is apparently the synod held in A.D. 1111, at a place called *Fiad-mic-Óengusso*, somewhere near Uisnech Hill in Co. Westmeath, to make certain regulations concerning public morals. See the *Annals of Ulster* and the *Four Masters*, *ad annum*, though the entries are not very illuminating. They suggest, however, that the reading in our text, “Fri da mac nOengusa”, is a corruption of *Fiad-mac-nÓengusa*.

Lairgi ⁊ ar Āth Cliath. Diarmait mac Murchada, rī Laigin, *mortuus est*, .i. a hĒrinn, do galar anaichnigh gan chlog gan comann. Diarmait hua Māil-Sechlainn rī Midhi do marbad. Oenric rī Saxan .i. Mac na Persi, do thiahtain i nĒrinn ⁊ a dul taris doridisi. Tigernān hua Ruaire rī Breffni do marbad do Gallu.

Ērī ōg, inis na nāemh.

Criticism of this list of kings, and of the verse lists which follow and echo it, must be left to any scholar who chooses to devote himself to the special study which it would involve. That such a list, of 158 monarchs, extending from the misty past when “Ninus son of Belus” flourished in Mesopotamia, down to the later Roman emperors, could have been preserved in Ireland as a historical record, is obviously inconceivable. At best it must be an artificial compilation, woven out of fragments of genealogies and lists of the chieftains of various localities. In the period of Ogham inscriptions there was in the Decies of Waterford such a succession, and their monuments remain, bearing names which show a suggestive resemblance to some of the names in the king-list following Cóbthach Cóelbreg, no. 58, whose death is dated to 307 A.D. If we follow out the genealogical connexions alleged to unite them, we shall find the following facts:—

	years		years
I 58 Cóbthach Cóelbreg	... 50	I 70 Oengus Tuirmech	gs. 68 60
II 59 Labraid Loingsech	... 19	I 71 Conall Collamrach	gs. 68 5
I 60 Melge <i>son of</i> 58	... 17	III 72 Nia Segamain	s. 67 ... 7
III 61 Mug Corb	... 6	I 73 Enna Aigneoh	s. 70 ... 28
II 62 Oengus Ollom	gs. 59 ... 18	II 74 Crimthann	gs. 69 ... 5
I 63 Irereo	s. 60 ... 7	IV 75 Rudraige (from Ulaid)	... 70
III 64 FerChorb	s. 61 ... 11	III 76 Finnath	Mar s. 72 ... 3
I 65 Connla	s. 62 ... 4	IV 77 Bresal	s. 75 ... 11
I 66 Ailill	s. 65 ... 25	III 78 Lugaid	s. 76 ... 15
III 67 Adamair	s. 64 ... 5		
I 68 Eochaid Ailtlethan	s. 66 11		
II 69 Fergus Fortamail	gs. 62 12		

Muircertach mac Tairdelbaig died. The Foreigners of Ireland adventured to Port Láirge and against Áth Cliath. Diarmait mac Murchada king of Laigin died, in Ireland, of an unknown disease, without bell, without viaticum. Diarmait ua Máil-Sechlainn, king of Mide, was slain. Henry king of the Saxons, that is, Fitz-Empress, came into Ireland, and returned again. Tigernan ua Ruairc king of Breifne was slain by Foreigners,

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The Roman numerals indicate the genealogical lines to which each king is assigned; the initials *s*, *gs*, stand for son, grandson, of the king whose number follows them. The following names are found on Ogham stones in the Decies: *Melagia* (compare no. 60); *Macorbo* (compare 61, found as an ancestral name on three stones): *Catabar moco Viricorb* (compare no. 67, Adamair son of Ferchorb): *Neta-Segamonas* (compare no. 72, also found as an ancestral name on three stones; in one of which the descendant is called *Lugudeccas*, the old genitive of Lugaid, who appears in no. 78 as a descendant of Nia Segamain). This material is not very extensive, but it is sufficient to be impressive. It will be noticed that all the names except Melge belong to the genealogical succession numbered III.

THE VERSE TEXTS.

LXXXIII.

F 18 γ 23; μ V 20 α 32; μ Λ 29 β 25; μ R 94 γ 30; B 22 δ 18;
M 286 γ 20.

1. Sē meic ¹Miled, ²mīad ³n-ōrdain
⁴gabsat Ērind ⁵is Albain;
⁶is leo ⁷tāngadar ⁸ille
⁹file cōem is ¹⁰cruitire.
2. Cir mac ¹Īs in ²file ³fial, 2980
⁴Onnoi in ⁵cruitire ⁶coim-dian;
⁷do ⁸Maccaib ⁹Miled, ¹⁰mīad nglē,
¹¹ro seinn ¹²cruit in ¹³cruitire.
3. ¹Bai ²dīas dīb, co n-ilar ³drenn, 2985
⁴ro gabsat ⁵rīge ⁶nĒrenn;
⁷issed atfēt ann in slōg
Ēber ocus ⁸Ēremōn.
4. ¹Ro ²lāiset ³cranncor ⁴cen clōd
⁵for in dīs ⁶dāna ⁷dī-mōr;
⁸dorala ⁹don ġir ¹⁰andes 2990
¹¹in ¹²cruitire ¹³cōem ¹⁴coim-des.

1. ¹ Miled V -eadh B -ead M ² miadh AB ³ n-ordan M
⁴ gabsad B ⁵ con ard-blaidh con ard-blad M ⁶ om. VA ⁷ do
ruachatar VA tancadar R thancadar M ⁸ hille VA ⁹ sic VA in
filiid is a R in fili is a FBM (file sa BM) ¹⁰ cruitere VBM.

2. ¹ sic FB Ciss VA Cis R ² fili F an fili R ³ finn Min.
⁴ Onnai B Innai M; ainm do chruiteri (-ire A -iri R) Cinind VA ainm don
cruitiri Cennfinn R ⁵ cruitiri B ⁶ comhdian F comdhian B
coimdian M ⁷ la macco Min. ⁸ -aibh B ⁹ -ead M ¹⁰ om. R
miadh FB ¹¹ seinn F seind B send M sephnair VA sefnair R
¹² cruitt A ¹³ cruitre F cruittire V cruitiri R.

3. ¹ Bae VA baei R ² diass FV ³ ndrenn R tend B ndreann M

LXXXIII.

1. The six sons of Míl, an honour of dignity,
who took Ireland and Alba ;
with them it is that there came hither
a fair poet and a harper.
2. Cir mac Is was the generous poet,
Onnoi the harper, equally alert ;
to the sons of Míl, a shining honour,
the harper played a harp.
3. There were two of them, who, with many quarrels,
took the kingship of Ireland,
(this is what the company saith here),
Eber and Erimón.
4. They cast a lot without defeat
upon the two very great men of art ;
there fell to the man from the South
the fair all-beautiful harper.

¹rogabsad F gabsatar Min rogabsad B ⁵rigi B rigi *all.* ⁶nEreand MinB ⁷gnisit cogléiner an glór V gnisit go glemer an glór A gnises congle ler nglór R issead itfet ann in slogh F iseadh adfed aini slog B isead rosfedat in slog M ⁸Erimon VB Heremon A Herimon R.

4. ¹do laisead M ²chuirset VA chuirsit R claisead, *the dotted c expuncted* B ³cranachur F crandchor VA cranachur R ⁴can clodh F co coir Min. gan clodh B cen clod M ⁵for in ndis VA forsin dis R for ind aes B for san dis ndana M ⁶ndirecra ndimór R ⁷dimoir VA ⁸cotarla Min ⁹dond R ¹⁰anneas F aues V an dess A andes R atuid B ¹¹an R: *om.* in cruitire A ¹²crutiri FR cruiti M ¹³coir VRM ¹⁴caemdes V caemdess A coimdes R coimdeas M.

5. Dorala don ¹fir ²atuaid
³in ⁴t-ollam ⁵cosin n-oll-⁶buaid;
⁷conad ⁸tuaid ⁹ō šin rosnas
 ōrdan ocus ollamnas. 2995
6. ¹Tētbinnuis ciūil, ²cāine ³tenn
⁴andes ⁵a ndescert Ērenn;
 is amlaid ⁶bias ⁷co brāth mbras:
⁸issed ⁹atfēt in senchas.

LXXXIV.

A 286 δ 13; B 22 δ 37.

Bās nĒbir ¹trē uair n-aimnirt,
 la hĒrimōn ²cruaid ³coim-nirt,
 lasin ⁴n-ārd-apstal n-imglic,
 i cath Airgedros āirdrie. 3000

LXXXV.

A 286 δ 17; B 22 δ 42.

Sin chath for Tennus na ttreb
 sin muig adrochair Ēber,
 do rochradar ann maille,
 Gostēn, Sēgda, 7 Suirge. 3005

LXXXVI.

F' 18 δ 18; V 12 α 35; E 8 α 39; A 13 δ 11; D 22 α 17;
 B 22 δ 48; M 286 δ 23.

1. A ¹ēicsiu Banba ²co ³mblaid
 in ⁴finnaid nō ⁵'n ⁶fetabair,
⁷cid ⁸mo r'fersat in cath crōn,
⁹Ēber ocus ¹⁰Ērimōn? 3010

5. ¹fir V ²a tuaidh F' anduaid R ³an R ⁴-lom VA -lamh B
⁵eoson V eusind A gusan R gusin F' ⁶-dh VAB ⁷is (7 R) nos tagha
 tuaidh (-dh V th- A), ro (re V) smacht soss dana (sós R) 7 ollamnacht
 Min (-lam- R) ⁸-dh BV th- M ⁹othin M.

6. ¹apparently bininus F; each binnius Min (bind- V) ²caini
 FARM caimi M ³denn F drenn Min teand B dend M ⁴anes VA
 andes R andheas B andeas M ⁵andeset. R adeseceart VM: Erinn R
⁶sin bias R san tra A bid buan blat VR ⁷cu F go B ⁸om.

5. There fell to the man from the North
the learned man of mighty powers ;
so that in the North thenceforward he secured
dignity and learning.
6. String-sweetness of music, a steadfast beauty,
southward, in the South part of Ireland ;
thus shall it be till the mighty Judgement—
this is what the history relates.

LXXXIV.

The death of Eber through an hour of weakness,
at the hands of rough Erimón of equal strength,
of the very cunning chief apostle,
in the glorious battle of Airgetros.

LXXXV.

In the battle over Tennus of the communities,
on the plain where Eber fell,
there they fell together
Gosten, Sétga, and Suirge.

LXXXVI.

1. Ye sages of Banba with fame,
do ye discover or have ye known
about what did they wage the red battle,
they, Eber and Erimón?

issued B ic (hic V) sluag Min. ⁹atfead in seanchas B ag mbi se
saermac (-macc A) VA angbaid sé sarmac R.

¹ fri R³ ² ngluair A ³ nglain-glic A ⁴ n-ard-bhus B.

1. ¹ heigsi E hecsi D eicsi M ² gan B ³ -uid VA -aidh B -uidh M
⁴ finnaidh F fagbai VAD bflagbai E findtai BM ⁵ sic F in VADBM an E
⁶ fetobair V fetobuir A feudabair B ⁷ cidh AB ⁸ immo tardsat VA
im o dtarsat E im o tartsat D ma tuesat B ma tuesad M ⁹ Heber E
¹⁰ Erimon VDB Herimon A Eiremon E.

2. ¹Atbersa ²frib ³sunda ⁴sin,
⁵in nī ⁶mo ndernsat ⁷fingail;
im ⁸trī ⁹dromandaib, ¹⁰co drend
¹¹is ferr bātar ¹²i nĒrind. 3015

3. Druim ¹Fingin, Druim ²Classaig cain,
Druim ³Bethech ⁴i Connachtaib:
⁵is ⁶umpo sin, ⁷nī sār so,
⁸ro lād a n-ār, a ⁹ēieseio!

LXXXVII.

F 19 a 35; M 287 γ 21; B 23 γ 7.

1. In aimsir ¹Ērimōin ²erngai 3020
eumdach co taibsib ³trebdai,
Dūn ⁴Sobairee ⁵eu snige,
Dūn ⁶mBinne γ Dūn ⁷Cernnai.

2. ¹Classa lais ²dī rāith rothuir
in ³Airgedros āith ⁴eochair; 3025
⁵a Cathair ⁶Crofind ⁷clothaigh,
⁸Rāith ⁹Aindind, is Rāith ¹⁰Beothaigh.

3. Cumdach ¹Thochair Tuir Dīlend,
²nī bind bothar is ³būaball,
co ⁴tibrib ⁵theas ⁶roit ⁷roirend, 3030
⁸Inber Mōir i ⁹erīeh ¹⁰Cualand.

2. ¹innisfet VA indisfed E indisfed D indeosad B indeosad-sa M
²duib VAED daibh B daib-sa M ³sunna FDA ⁴sain VA soin B
⁵an F each M ⁶mondernsat FEA mandearnsat BM ⁷-guil D
ghoil B ⁸trib AED ⁹dromunnaib VA -annaibh E -annuib D
-andaibh B -annaib M ¹⁰co din V cen drem A cen dreim E gan
dreim D co dreim B condrem M ¹¹as dech VA is dee E ¹²in
Erenn V (a) an Eir- E ind E- D iath nErend F.

3. ¹Fingoin F Fingen VA Fingein B ²Clasaigh V Clasuigh D
Clasach B Clasaig M ³Becheach F Bethach VA Beitheach EM
Bethech DB ⁴i Conachataib VA a Condachtaib E ⁵ca eosnam

2. I shall tell you that here,
the matter concerning which they wrought the kin-
slaughter;
about three ridges, with contention,
the best that were in Ireland.
3. Druim Fingin, fair Druim Classaig,
Druim Bethech in Connachta—
about those, it is no insult,
their slaughter was cast, O ye sages!

LXXXVII.

1. In the time of Eremón the wise
the founding, with displays of husbandry,
of showery Dun Sobairce,
of Dún Binne and Dún Cermnai.
2. Dug by him were two forts of a great lord,
in Airgetros keen and wild;
at the Fortress of famous Crofhind,
Ráith Ainninn, and Ráith Bethaig.
3. The founding of the Causeway of the Flood-tower
no tuneful road and bugle,
a road of great inlets in the South with smilings—(?)
Inber Mór in the border of Cualu.

sain VAE éo a cosnam sin D ⁶umpu BM ⁷nis sat so A
⁸ro laissetar F ro ladh (*om.* ro A) an ar VADB ⁹eiesi D eolcho M.
 1. ¹Eireamoin M ²eargna R³ ³-dhai F ⁴-ei M ⁵cosnidi M
 gu singi B ⁶mBindi MB ⁷-mna M Cearmna B.

2. ¹clasa M ²dia M ³-ross F ⁴feochair M ⁵dia mbai
 i cathair M ⁶Crofhind F ⁷-thaig M ⁸*written* Raindid *with*
 aith *yc above* M ⁹Aind F Oind B ¹⁰Beothig M.

3. ¹Thochair Thuir Chualann M ²inbir bothair is buaball M ni
 bir bothair B ³buabhall F buabhaill B ⁴tibraib M ⁵teas F
⁶roid M ⁷rairend M ⁸inbir M ⁹erichi (*om.* i) B
¹⁰Chualand M.

4. Cumdach na ¹Cairrge caime
²Bladraige ³fairrge ⁴feile,
 tomaidm nae ⁵Ríge, im Rosmag,
 tomaidm ⁶naí mBrosnach ⁷Éile. 3035
5. Tomaidm ¹Eithne ós ²folt ³Betha,
 tomaidm ⁴teora ⁵Succ-srotha;
⁶fo naidm ngiall fō recht retha;
 ocus tomaidm secht locha.
6. Loch ¹Laiglinde ²las imbaath, 3040
 Loch ³Cimme cētaib ⁴ciach,
 Loch Dā ⁵Caech, ceim cen creach,
 Loch Rein ⁶Reach, Loch ⁷Riaach.
7. ¹Rīgan ar druing ²ciar ³choimsidh,
 dian ⁴sīrblaid sil re ⁵taibsich, 3045
 cia ⁶dosraeba ⁷i crīch ⁸choimsigh
⁹ro ba ¹⁰āebdha 'na aimsir.

LXXXVIII.

F 19 γ 7; B 23 γ 47; M 288 δ 16.

Flaith Ērimōn ¹uaig ²ōcdai
³clas a fert iar n-uair ⁴eedai;
 i tīr ⁵Rois ⁶Argaitt airgtig 3050
 forsīn ⁷Crīch ⁸cairptig Cētnai.

4. ¹Cairge F cairrgi M ²Blaraigne F Bladraid M ³fairge F
 fairrgi M ⁴fele M ⁵Rigi M ⁶naei M ⁷Ele M.

5. ¹Eithni M ²folt R³ ³Beatha M Bheabhadh B ⁴teora M
⁵Succ-srotha M ⁶fošnaidm M.

6. ¹Laidlindi M ²lasimbaath F sainbathad M ³Cimi M
⁴Ciaach M ⁵Chaeach FM chreach M ⁶Raach R³ ⁷Riach R³.

7. ¹Righan F ²giar B ³choimsich M ⁴silbladh B
⁵thaibsig B ⁶dosreaba F ⁷a M ⁸coimsich M ⁹robdar M
¹⁰aebda M.

4. The founding of the crooked Rock
of Bladraige of the generous sea ;
the burst of nine Ríges about Brosmag,
the burst of nine Brosnas of Eile.
5. The burst of Eithne over the locks of Bith,
the burst of the three Suc-streams ;
a binding of hostages beneath a right of course ;
and a burst of seven lakes.
6. Loch Laiglinne by which he was drowned,
Loch Cime with hundreds of mists,
Loch Da Caech, a progress without rapine,
spacious Loch Rein, Loch Riach.
7. The queen of our troop, swarthy, masterful,
swift, of lasting renown, a seed without display,
although she settled in a fitting territory (?)
it was comely in her time.*

LXXXVIII.

Prince Erimon the youthful warrior,
his tomb was dug after a time of death
in the silvery land of Ros Airget,
on Mag Cetne of charioteers.

¹ uaig F uaidh B ² oedhai F ogdhai B ogda M ³ elasa a feart B
⁴ eedhai F n-ega M ⁵ Res argdaith μ V Ruis argtaich M ⁶ argdaith
airgigh F airtibh B ⁷ erith M ⁸ cairpthig M cairptigh F
(*dittographed in μ V*). (*This quatrain comes from the poem beginning*
Etset âes êcna aibinn.)

* I cannot make any better sense of this quatrain. There is a slightly more intelligible but clearly not authoritative version in O'Clergy's recension which, with its associated glosses, makes it clear that the queen referred to is Tea, foundress of Temair.

LXXXIX.

V 12 β 46; A 14 a 17; B 23 a 56; M 287 β 11.

1. ¹Ārd ¹Lemnachta, ²as tīr-³si ⁴tess,
⁵finnat ⁶gach ⁷ōen bus ēces,
⁸crēt dar ⁹len in ¹⁰t-ainm is sloind,
¹¹rosgab ō aimsir ¹²Crimthoind? 3055
2. ¹Crimthand Scīathbēl, ²ē ³rogab
⁴da ⁵sāerad ar ⁶chath ⁷crūad,
⁸da ndin ar ⁹neimib ¹⁰a narm
¹¹na n-athach n-ūathmar ¹²n-agarb.
3. ¹Seser ²Cruithnech ro ³chind Dia 3060
⁴tāncatar ⁵a tīr ⁶Traicia,
Solen, Ulpa, ⁹Nechtān nār.
⁵Ōengus, ⁹Ledend is ¹⁰Drostān.
4. Ro ¹thinnlaic Dia ²dōib tre ³thlus 3065
⁴dia ndīn, dia ndīl, dia ⁵n-uthrus;
dia ndīn ar ⁶neimib a n-arm,
na ⁷n-athach n-ūathmar n-agarb.
5. Is ē ¹eōlas do ²fuair ³dōib,
drai na ⁴Cruithneach, ⁵nīr ⁶b'ēgōir,
trī ⁷eōecad bo mael do'n ⁸muig, 3070
do ⁹blegan dō, ¹⁰i n-¹¹ōen ¹²chuithig.
6. Ro ¹cuired ²in ³cath ⁴co each
⁵mon ⁶cuithig ⁶i mbī in lemnacht;
ro ⁷moid in cath ⁴co calma,
for ⁸aithechaib ārd-Banba. 3075

1. ¹Leamh- B Leam- M ²is BM ³-sea BM ⁴thess A
theas BM ⁵findadh B findad M ⁶án sgach eigeas B each an
each eiges M ⁷aen V ⁸ered B erael M ⁹lean MB
¹⁰t-ainm-si sloin A t-ainm o sloind B t-ainm i sloind M ¹¹rosgob M
¹²Creamhthoind B Crimthoind M.

2. ¹-ann A Creamhtand B ²ó A he BM ³roghabh B rogob M
⁴do ⁵tharaid M -adh AB ⁶cath curadh B ⁷cruadh VA
⁸cen din M ⁹nemib M ¹⁰na narm VA ¹¹na fnathach M
¹²-bh B.

3. ¹seiser AVM (sser A) seisear B ²-each BM ³cinn V
chinn A ⁴tang- V -dar B ⁵i M as in Traigia B ⁶Traigia M

LXXXIX.

1. Ard Lemnachta, which is a region in the South,
let every one who is a sage find out,
wherefore did the name and appellation adhere to it
that fastened upon it after the time of Crimthann?
2. Crimthann Sciathbel, it is he who undertook
to save them from hard battle,
to protect them from the venoms of their weapons,
weapons of the terrible bitter giants.
3. Six men of the Cruithne whom God appointed
came from the land of Thracia,
Solen, Ulpa, noble Nechtan,
Oengus, Letenn and Drostán.
4. God bestowed upon them by means of cattle
to protect and satisfy them from their sickness,
to protect them from the venom of their weapons,
weapons of the terrible bitter giants.
5. This is the knowledge which he found for them,
he, druid of the Cruithne, it was not unjust,
thrice fifty hornless kine from the plain
to milk for him into one trench.
6. The battle was set closely
about the trench in which was the milk ;
he broke the battle valorously
upon the vassals of lofty Banba.

⁷ -ain M ⁸ Aengus MSS ⁹ Ledenn A Leidean B Leithcend M
¹⁰ Trosdan BM.

4. ¹ thidnaich B thidlaic M ² doibh B ³ thus VA tus M
⁴ dia ndil is dia nduthurus M ⁵ sic B utrus VA ⁶ nemib M
⁷ n-aithech VA neithig M.

5. ¹ -us VAM ² fuair B uair VAM ³ doibh B ⁴ -neach B
⁵ niar M ⁶ beg ón A bhegoir B breg ón M ⁷ caegad M ⁸ maigh B
⁹ blegon A ¹⁰ an M ¹¹ aen MSS ¹² chuitib M cuithigh B.

6. ¹ cuiridh B cuireadh M ² an A ³ cuco caecht M ⁴ go (*bis*) B
⁵ guighthigh B cuitig M ⁶ imbhi B a mbai M ⁷ moigh V moig A
maid M moidh B ⁸ aitheachaib AB (-bh B) athachaib M.

XC.

(In μ R only, at 95 β 30; first quatrain only. For the whole poem see Todd, Irish Nennius, p. 126; Skene, Piets and Scots, p. 32; Van Hamel, Lebor Bretnach, p. 10.)

Cruithnig eíd dus farelam
in iath nAlban n-amra?
eona mbrīg bíl bēldu,
cía tír as ¹nastarla?

XCI.

V 12 β 7; A 13 δ 33; B 23 α 18; M 287 α 19.

Mōrseser mac Cruithne, iar sin, 3080
a secht ro randsat Albain;
Cait, Cē, Ciric cētach cland,
Fib, Fidach, Fotla, Fortrend.

XCII.

B 23 γ 40; M 288 δ 8.

Do radsadar immasech
trē bērla nGregda nglētheach, 3085
Meic Miled, nī šeacda in clann,
¹freera fri Tūaith Dē Danann.

XCIII.

R¹ and Min ¶ 536: L 8 β 30; F 20 γ 35; μ V 3 β 31; μ A 29 γ 25;
 μ R 95 γ 8 (first quatrain only); R³ ¶ 538: B 23 δ 26;
M 289 α 8.

1. ¹Íriel ósar na clainne,
mac rīg ²Fotla folt-³chaimme,
rī Sleibe Mis, ⁴rī Macha, 3090
ro bris ceithre crūd-catha.

¹ Sic μ R; other versions have asa targa or as nach tarla.

⁴ om. freera B.

XC.

The Cruithne, what assembled them
 into the glorious land of Alba?
 with their strength lucky and renowned,
 from what land did they light upon it?

XCI.

Seven sons of Cruithne thereafter
 into seven parts divided Alba ;
 Cait, Cé, Ciric, with hundreds of progeny,
 Fib, Fidech, Fotla, Fortrenn.

XCII.

They spake by turns,
 through the pure Greek language ;
 the Sons of Míl, not withered the progeny,
 in answer with the Túatha Dé Danann.

XCIII.

1. Iriel, youngest of the family,
 son of the king of Fotla of curling hair,
 king of Sliab Mis, king of Macha
 he broke four severe battles.

1. ¹ Iarel Min ² Fotla *ye* L; *corrected wrongly to* Folt F ³ finde M
⁴ is M.

2. Cath Cūile Martha, maith sin,
¹in ro ²marbtha Meic Ēbir;
³anmann dōib ri cath, ri clōd,
 Ēr, Orba, ⁴Fergna, Ferōn. 3095
3. Cath ¹Ārda ²Inmait a tuaid,
³i torchair Surge slat-chruaid,
 cath tenmaige ro po thend,
³i torchair Eocho Ech-cend.
4. Cath Lochmaige, luad cen ¹geis, 3100
²i torchair Mac ³Mafemis;
 dā ⁴mag dēc, derb lind uile
 ro slechta ⁵con dēg-duine.
5. ¹Dīb Mag Sele, sloinnter ²let,
 Mag nĒle ocus Mag ³Rechet, 3105
⁴Mag Sanais, Mag Teeht cen ⁵tnū,
 Mag ⁶Faithne la ⁷hAirtaru.
6. Mag nDairbrech i m-Mide ¹mare,
²dīb Mag Lugna ³la ⁴Cīannacht;
 Mag nInis la Ultu ⁵īartain, 3110
 Mag Cūile Feda hi Ferndmag.
7. Ro classa ie Īriēl īartain
 secht rātha do rīg-rāthaib;
 Rāith Chroich i m-Maig Inis āin,
 Rāith Chuingida, Rāith Bachāin. 3115
8. Rāith Lochit, Rāith Glaisse Cuilg,
 Rāith Modig ocus Rāith Buirg,
 dēce mbliadan i flathius (ba flaith)
 do mae hErimōin ard-maith.

2. ¹androchadar M ²marbadh F ³a n-anmann re each fri
 clodh F anmann doib fri catha cold VA a n-anmann-sa cath nar clod BM
 Frigna V.

3. ¹interlined above i. i Tethba L ²Inmaith LFA Indmaith V
 Indmoige B Indmaigi M ³androchair M (*bis*).

4. ¹gheis F ges VAB ²androchair M; hi commart VA (*one m, A*)
³Mofebes V Mofebis A Mofemis M Mafeibhis B ⁴mhagh F^r mac B
⁵in B.

2. The battle of Cul Martha, good is that,
wherein were slain the sons of Eber ;
renown for battle, for overcoming,
had Er, Orba, Ferón, Fergna.
3. The battle of Ard Inmaith in the North,
where Suirge fell, hard in rapine,
the battle of Tenmag which was severe,
where Eochu Ehcenn fell.
4. The battle of Lochmag, a mention unprohibited,
where the son of Mofebis fell ;
twelve plains, we have them all certain,
were cleared by the good man.
5. Of them was Mag Sele, be it named by thee,
Mag Ele, Mag Rechet,
Mag Sanais, Mag Techt without jealousy,
Mag Faithne in Airtera,
6. Mag Dairbrech in Mide of horses,
of them was Mag Lugna in Cianachta ;
Mag Inis thereafter in Ulaid
Mag Cúile Feda in Fernmag.
7. There were dug thereafter by Iriel
seven of the royal forts ;
Ráith Croich in noble Mag Inis,
Ráith Cuinncedha, Ráith Bachain.
8. Ráith Loichit, Ráith Glaisse Cuilg,
Ráith Modg and Ráith Buirg ;
ten years in principedom—he was a prince—
had the son of Erimón, lofty and good.

5. ¹da V dia A ²leath F lett A ³Roicheat F ⁴ins. 7 F
⁵tnuth B ⁶nAithre F Fothne A Foithne V Foithen B Foithin M
⁷*glossed in marg.* no Lathairu M.

6. ¹mhare F ²om. VA ³i erichaib Cianacht VA
⁴Ciandacht F ⁵an far M. *After this quatrain O'Clery's text inserts the following:* Magh Comair, Magh Midhe mas / Magh Coba, Riadhmlhagh rionnglas // Magh Cuma la Huibh Néill thrā / 's Magh Fernmoigh la Hairgialla. *The other variants are of no importance.*

9. Muimne ocus Luigne is Laigne 3120
trī meic Odba cen aible,
Tea Temrach, tend a treōir,
māthair irdaire ĩareōil.

XCIV.

1. ¹Ethrīal mac ²Īriail ³ro clos,
⁴fiche bliadan a ⁵flaitheos; 3125
⁶ar muigh na trom-thaib ⁷eo thuit,
do lāim ⁸Conmail rer ⁹chomruie.
2. Do ¹rēidig—²ba mōr ³a ⁴būaid—
mac meic ⁵Ērimōin arm-⁶rūaid—
cach ⁷uime ⁸ae luige a lāime, 3130
na ⁹secht ¹⁰muigi mōr-aile.
3. Mag ¹mBelaig nachar ²māeth rīam,
Mag ³nGeisille i crīch ⁴Galian,
⁵Tendmag ⁶da bunad ⁷cen brōn,
⁸Glennmag, Lughair ⁹lethan-mōr. 3135
4. A ¹eūiced Ulad ²eo tend
³do minig ⁴fid is ⁵fānglend;
Rothmag ⁶a crīch ⁷Coba cīan,
Lochmag ⁸ro rēidig Eithrial.

XCV.

(L 8 δ 6; F 21 β 11; μV 3 γ 5; μΛ 29 γ 51; μR 95 γ 24
(*first quatrain only*).

1. Conmāel cēt-flaith ¹a m-Mumain, 3140
ōs hĒrinn, ba himchubaid,
²do rochair ³Ethrīel ⁴dia deōin
ocus ⁵Ollach mac Ethriōil.

1. ¹Ethrīal M ²Īriail B hĪreil M ³da F ⁴fichi M
⁵sic F, flaitheus B flaitheus M ⁶air maigh na tromlaim B amuig sa
chomdail M ⁷eor F gur B ro M ⁸Chonmail M ⁹-ruig B.

2. ¹-dhig F -didh B ²fa BM ³in BM ⁴-dh FB
⁵-imon B ⁶-dh FB ⁷uimme ⁸ag loige B ae laide M
⁹seacht M ¹⁰maighe F. *After this quatrain the long lacuna in B
begins.*

9. Muimne, Luigne, and Laigne,
were the three sons of Odba without immodesty ;
Tea of Temair, firm her might,
was the famous mother of Iriel.

XCIV.

1. Ethriel son of Iriel, it was heard,
twenty years had he in princedom ;
till he fell on the plain of the strong side
by the hand of Conmáel with whom he combated.
2. He smoothed, great was the victory—
he, grandson of Erimón of red arms,
every one around him being laid low by his hand—
the seven plains of great beauty.
3. Mag Belaig, which was never soft,
Mag nGeisille in the land of the Gailioin,
Tennmag, for its establishment without sorrow,
Glennmag, Lugair broad and great.
4. In the province of the Ulaid firmly
he smoothed a wood and a sloping valley ;
Rothmag in the distant land of Coba,
Lochmag did Ethriel smooth.

XCV.

1. Conmáel, the first prince out of Mumu
over Ireland, it was fitting,
Ethriel fell, with his good-will
and Follach, son of Ethriel.

3. ¹ -aigh F	² -aich M	² meath F	³ nGesilli M	⁴ Gail- M
⁵ Tennmag F	⁶ a M	⁷ gan F	⁸ -gh F	⁹ leathan-mhor F.
4. ¹ cuiciud M	² cu teann F	³ mhindig F	⁴ fidh F	
⁵ faindgleand M	fangleann M	⁶ i M	⁷ Choba ehian M	Cobha F
⁸ do reigid M	reidhig F.			

1. ¹om. m- FMin (i for a μR) ²lendrochair M ³Eithrial F
 Ethrel Min, ⁴da deoin F fa deoid M ⁵Fallach Min, Follach M
 Ethriel μΔ.

2. Ro bris ¹allos chlaidib ²chrōin
for sīl n-airdaire nhĒrimōin, 3145
cath ³Ēli, cath Berri brice,
cath ⁴Slēbi ⁵Betha ⁶bot-brice.
3. Cath Ucha, cath Cnucha chroim,
cath Slēbe ¹Mōnaig Moduirn;
do cer i cath ²Moduirn ³moch 3150
Semrath mac airdaire Inboith.
4. Cath Clēre, cath Cairn Mōir mind,
i torchair Ollach imrind,
cath ¹Locha Lēn, lūath ro briss
for ²Muig Roith meic Mafemis. 3155
5. Fri rē trichat bliadan bil
rogiallad do mac Ēbir;
dorchair i cath iartain.
la Tigernmas mac nOllaig.
6. Na hEoganachta imalle, 3160
Ciannachta, Galenga, Luigne,
Dāl Caiss, hui Echach eo n-aib—
is iat-sen Clanna Connācil.

XCVI.

L 8 δ 47; F 21 γ 17; μV 3 γ 29; μΛ 29 δ 23; μR 95 δ 10
(*first quatrain only*); M 290 a 37.

1. ¹Tigernmas mac ²Ollaig āird,
³flaith ⁴forsin mBanba ⁵breth-gairg, 3165
secht mbliadna ⁶for ⁷sechtmogat dō,
i r-rīge for Gāedelo.

2. ¹alos M alloss μVA ²coir Min ³*glossed* i torchair
mac Herrimoin L ⁴*glossed* la hu Chremthain for Ernaib L
⁵Beathad M ⁶both-bhrice F borb-trice μVμΛ both glie M.

3. ¹mongaig Moghduirnn F, mongaid Monduirnn M ²Moghduirnn F
³leic eo moch M.

2. He broke, by force of gory sword,
upon the noble seed of Erimón.
the battles of Eile, of speckled Berre,
and of Sliab Betha of speckled booths.
3. The battles of Ucha, of crooked Cnucha,
of boggy Sliab Moduirn ;
early in the battle of Modern
fell Semroth, noble son of Inboth.
4. The battles of Cliar, of clear Carn Mór—
where Follach the keen fell ;
of Loch Léin—he broke it swiftly
against Mug Roith son of Mofebis.
5. For a space of thirty fortunate years
submission was paid to the son of Ebe¹ ;
he fell in battle afterwards
before Tigernmas son of Ollach.
6. The Eoganachta together,
the Cíanachta, the Gailenga, the Luigne,
Dál Cais, Uí Echach with beauty—
those are the descendants of Conmáel.

XCVI.

1. Tigernmas son of lofty Follach
prince over Banba of rough judgements,
seven and seventy years
in kingship over the Gáedil.

4. ¹ *glossed* for Ernu ⁊ Mairtinu M ² *glossed* do Feraib Bolg M.

1. ¹ Tigearndnus (*changed sec. man. to* -mas) M ² Follaig FMin
³ ins. ba Min ⁴ for Min ⁵ mbith-ghairg F mbaeth- Min
⁶ om. for FMinM ⁷ ochtmoga μR.

2. Leis ro berbad, ¹is blad¹ binn,
mein òir ar tūs i nhĒrinn;
uaine, gorm, coreair ²malle, 3170
leis tucad for etaige.
3. Leis ¹do rochair Connāel cain,
cēt rī hĒrenn ²a Mumain;
³secht catha fichet³ ro bris,
for claind ⁴Connāil Conganehnis. 3175
4. Cath Ēile, ba hole a òrd,
i torchair in rī ¹Rochorb;
cath Lochmuige cen ²slemne,
³and do rochair ⁴Degerne.
5. ¹Cath Cūile ²Āird cossin āg, 3180
ocus cath Cūile Frōechāin,
³frōech an-mōr in techt and-sein;
cath Maige Techt, cath Commair.
6. Cath Cūile Athguirt ¹tiar trā,
cath Āird Niad la Connachta, 3185
cath ²Cairn Feraidaig ³aechaig,
cath Cnāmchaille i Connachtaib.
7. Cath Cūile Feda fāth nglē,
ocus cath cruaid Congnaige;
cath Tethba, tend a mcisce, 3190
cath Chuana ¹Mīn Muirisce.
8. ¹Dā cath ²Chūile, ³lim malle
cath Ēile ocus cath ⁴Berre;
ocus ⁵secht catha, nī gō,
ic Loch Luigdech in òen lō. 3195

2 ¹⁻¹ om. μΛ² ni cle FerMinM.3. ¹ adrochair M
Min; om. catha L² a m- M. F, don M. Min
⁴ Connhaeil F, Chon- μΛ.³⁻³ 7 tricha cath4. ¹ glossed mac Gollain L
adrochair M² lemne M³ ann a torchair Min,⁴ glossed mac Guill L.5. ¹ This quatrain om. FM² glossed Feada L³ written as

2. By him were smelted, it is a tuneful fame,
ornaments of gold at first in Ireland ;
green, blue, purple together,
by him were put upon garments.
3. By his hand fair Conmáel fell,
the first king of Ireland from Mumu ;
twenty-seven battles he broke
on the progeny of horny-skinned Conmáel.
4. The battle of Eile, evil was its ordering,
where the king Rochorp fell ;
the battle of Lochmag, without smoothness,
where Dagerne fell.
5. The battle of Cúl Ard with valour
and the battle of Cúl Fróecháin ;
very great fury was the coming thither—
the battles of Mag Techt, of Commar.
6. The battle of Cúl Athguirt, westward, then ;
the battle of Ard Niad in Connachta ;
the battle of Carn Feradaig of deeds ;
the battle of Cnámhchoill in Connachta.
7. The battle of Cúl Feda of clear causes,
the cruel battle of Congnach,
the battle of Tethba—strong was its excitement—
the battle of Cluain Mín of Muirise.
8. Two battles of Cúl I have together,
the battles of Eile and of Berre ;
also seven battles, it is no falsehood,
at Loch Luigdech in one day.

though Froechan mor *and glossed* Fanad L ba hadbal Min.

6. ¹thiar (thlair) tra, Min; *the bracketed words expuncted* μV
²Chairnd Echdaig Echaig F ³feachtnaich M.

7. ¹mind F mean M.

8. ¹*This quatrain om.* Min. ²*glossed in* Argetros L ³les ille M
⁴Berra M ⁵.iiii. F.

9. Dā chath aile, mar do clos,
¹sin n-ōen uair in Airgetros,
 trī catha for ²Fīru Bolg,
 cath for Ērna, ³nīr ban-ōrd.
10. In aimsir Tigernmais tall, 3200
 ro maidset secht loch-madmand;
 Loch nUair i m-Mide, mod nglē,
 Loch Cē, ¹Loch nAlinde.
11. Loch Silend i Cairpre Chāin,
 Loch Febail i Tīr nEogain, 3205
 Loch ¹nGabair in rīg rīaraig,
 maidm Dabaill i nAirgiallaib.
12. ¹Madmand trī ndubaband ²and,
³Fomna, Torand, is Challand;
 i m-Maig Slecht, ⁴sin Brefni brais 3210
⁵airdaire aided Tighernmais.
13. Fīr Alban, Laigin, Leth Cuind,
 Clanna Luighdech i l-Liathdruim,
¹Eogan, Clanna Conaill Chais—
 is iat sin ²Sīl Tigernmais. 3215
14. ¹Is hē ro bo rī īartain,
²Eochaid mac Daire Doimthig;
 ceithri bliadna ōs ³Banba,
 ro bo trēn in tigerna.
15. Crīst cosin ¹mbrīg cosin mblaid¹ 3220
 fortaill for chach rīg ro-glain,
²flaith noī ngrād n-adbal nime,
 Rī ³in talman ⁴eo torthige.

9. ¹ isin aen lo F, in aen lo M ² foru bolge μA ³ ni hanord M.

10. ¹ ins, is MinM.

11. ² nGabor F.

9. Two other battles, as it was heard,
in the one hour, in Argatros;
three battles against the Fir Bolg,
a battle against the Erna—it was no women's ordering,
10. Yonder in the time of Tigrernas,
there broke forth seven lake-bursts;
Loch Uair in Mide, in clear manner,
Loch Cé and Loch Ailinde.
11. Loch Silenn in fair Cairpre,
Loch Febail in Tír Eogain,
Loch Gabair of the bountiful king;
the burst of Daball in Airgialla.
12. The burst of three black rivers there,
Fubna, Torann, and Callann,
about Mag Slecht in strong Breifne,
the noble death of Tigrernas.
13. The men of Alba, the Laigne, Conn's Haif,
the progeny of Lugaid in Liathdruim,
Eogan, the progeny of Conall Cas,
those are the seed of Tigrernas.
14. He who was king afterwards,
was Eochu son of Dáire Doimthech;
four years over Banba
was the lord strong.
15. Christ with the power and the renown,
strong over every very pure king,
Prince of the great Nine Grades of Heaven,
King of the Earth with fruitfulness.

12. ¹ Tomaidm Min ² om. M ³ Fubna F'μΛ Fuðna M
⁴ i mBrefne Min ⁵ airdric F, a airdire a ainm Tig. Min.

13. ¹ Erna M ² eland Fer om. μΛ.

14. ¹ *This quatrain* om. L ² Eochu Min ³ each berna Min.

15. ¹⁻¹ mblaidh Λ mbrigh F ² ri μV ³ om. in μVμΛ ⁴ ar M.

XCVII.

L 9 α 36; F 21 δ 18; M 290 β 33.

¹Aided ²Sobairce 'na dūn
la Eochaig ³Mend ⁴dar in mūr; 3225
⁵aided Cermna sin chath ⁶chass
la Eochaig F'ind Fāeburglas.

XCVIII.

L 9 α 30; V 5 β 39; μ R 84 β 8 (*first quatrain only*);
 Λ 15 γ 34; E 10 α 17; M 290 β 40.

1. Dūn ¹Sobairce, ²dian sluag-lind,
rian ³co Ruaid-rind ⁴foreimim,
⁵telchaid fri muir mōir māidim, 3230
⁶erchail āibind ⁷ar hĒrind.
2. Archoin Emna ¹diar minad,
²dālthūr dremna ³fri dulad,
co n-imdaib ⁴calma curad
do ⁵dingnaib amra Ulad. 3235
3. Ait ¹i mbai in rīgan ²ruanaid
³Cheltchair chūanaig, ⁴cauir chēilig;
Findabar, find a ⁵glē-gen,
sech ⁶ba femēn ⁶ba ⁷fēinnid.
4. Fīr-ionad fīr-maith ¹Fotla 3240
din dliged ²ndin-maith ³ndelbda,
⁴mūr ⁵fognitis rōit romra,
dūn i mbitis ⁶ōie Emna.

¹ aideg M ² -ree M ³ Mind L ⁴ ar F, tar M ⁵ aiged M
⁶ eass L chas FM.
1. ¹ -che L -cee Λ ² dia Λ ³ gu r-ruad M ⁴ fuarem L
foremim Λ foraemim M ⁵ telchaid fri mor-mur ⁶ erchail L
⁷ os Δ E (a).

(a) Quatrains 2-9 and 10-16 are transposed by O'Clery, but none of the older recensions agree with this arrangement.

XCVII.

The death of Sobairce in his fort
by Eochu Menn across the rampart;
the death of Cermna in the crooked battle
by Eochu Finn Fáebarglas.

XCVIII.

1. Dun Sobairce, a swift pool of hosts,
the sea to the Red Point lies beneath it;
a face against the great sea I vaunt,*
a pleasant protection over Ireland.
2. Watchdogs of Emain for whom it was a place
assembly-tower of wrath against oppression,
with valorous multitudes of heroes,
from the glorious fortresses of Ulaid.
3. A place wherein was the queen of a mighty man,
of Celthair of wolf-packs, a prudent champion,
Findabar, white was her bright smile,
besides being a woman she was a warrior.
4. The true place, truly good, of Fodla,
a protection of laws, well-guarding, shapely,
a wall which the paths of the great sea used to serve,
a fort where the warriors of Emain used to be.

2. ¹diar mined L diar fuinead M ²dalthuir L ³fria M
⁴calmaib caurad L; caurad *also* Δ ⁵rignaib amraib L; amraib *also* Δ
 3. ¹amba Δ ²ruanaidh Δ ³Celtair VAE Cealtchair M
⁴cuir Δ ⁵gne-gel M ⁶fa (*bis*) M ⁷feinig Δ fendig M.
 4. ¹Fodla L ²om. *prefixed n- (bis)* Δ ³ndeilda L delma Δ
 delma M ⁴mōr L ⁵fongitis Δ fongnitis V ⁶aig amra M.

* Following O'Clery's gloss, *Maoidim co fhuil a cheann 7 a aghaid ar muir moir.*

5. ¹Dolotar Ulaid ²uate,
³tuatae ⁴dian tunaid triatha; 3245
⁵carsat a fīr-moing fēta,
⁶rosgabsat ⁷rīg-droing ⁸Riata.
6. ¹Rīgrad rogaide ²radim,
³sīr-blad Chonaire chāem-seing,
 clann iar fīr, feib atfeidim 3250
 rīg ro gab hĒrind aibinn.
7. Uair ¹as Patraic ro forcan¹,
²hē ris daltaid a torad;²
³ro altaig beirt co mbale blaid³
 do ⁴macaib Eire is ⁵Olchan. 3255
8. Uair rosbendach Mac ¹Calpraind
²fuair telluch dia ndēg-claind,
³rāith co l-lethet ūas lucht-lind³
 go brāth ⁴nis trefet echtraind.
9. Apstal Ērenn iar nuaigid, 3260
¹ascnom reilseng Rīg rūine,
 Mac Alpruinn, ōr ar naibe,
 fear ²do mōr daine in duine.
10. Sobairce sluagach slegda,
¹tuarad telaiche Temra; 3265
 rannta leis ²bruig binn-Banba
³frisín rī calma Cermna.
11. ¹Co fuil a ndā dūn dīlend
 ergna rūn ²rethaib remmend,
 uas tuind tibrig ³fria tōrainn 3270
 sund, for dīb ⁴n-imlib hĒrend.

5. ¹O lotor L ²uatha M fuathae VAD ³tuatae A tuatha M
⁴triath dimaig thriata L dia tonaig tratai A dunaid (*for* tunaid) M
⁵tartsat L carsat A carsad M ⁶om. ros- M rogabsat A ⁷a rig-
 druim M ⁸Riatai A.

6. ¹rigraid M ²rimim M ³silblad LAE.

7. ¹fa fartail fo rochain M roforcan A ²is friss daltaid a
 torcerad EVA daldait L ³ro altaich beart co mbeart blaid M
⁴elanduib M ⁵Olean LVA.

5. A few Ulaid came,
a people by whom princes were subdued,
they purged its true woodland mane,
the royal hosts of [Dál] Riada took it.
6. I speak of the choice troop of kings,
the lasting glory of Conaire, slender and fair;
a progeny, according to truth, as I relate
of a king who took pleasant Ireland.
7. For it is Patrick who taught,
it is he by whom their fruits were apportioned;
he saluted a pair with great fame
of the seed of Ere and of Olchu.
8. When that the son of Calpurn blessed it
he found a homestead for his noble children;
a fort with breadth over the pool of crews—
never will foreigners plough it.
9. The apostle of Ireland, after renewal,
a clear stately ascent of the King of Mystery;
the son of Calpurn, gold of our sainthood.
with the valorous king Cermna.
10. Sobairce of hosts, of spears,
a foreshadowing of the household of Temair(?)—
the landscape of tuneful Banba was divided by him
with the valorous king Cermna.
11. So that their two trusty forts are
a discernment of mysteries with followings of courses
over the laughing wave, against its thunder
there, on the two borders of Ireland.

8. ¹Alpraind R² ²rosfuair M ³roth co lethet os lochhind A
nisfetet A.

9. *This quatrain om. L; the neighbouring quatrains, 8 and 10, were also here om. by the scribe, but were inserted in single lines running across the foot of the page; now much defaced.* ¹dasgnam E ²ro morad an ndune (?) E.

10. ¹tualad telaig Themra L tolaighte A ²mbruig mbinn mBanba E
mbrugnín Banba A ³frisin eing EA fri eing calma, fri Cermna M.

11. ¹co fáel a ndun (*om. da*) L nosfuil na da nduu R² co fuil and
da M ²re taeb remenn A nimbeb A.

12. Is Dūn ¹Sobairce slegach
²helad ³foraigthe Ulad;
 Dūn Cermna ⁴nad chreis, celar
⁵tess for muir ⁶medrach Muman. 3275
13. Maithi ¹di rig ²dorimim,
 flathi fir feib adfeidim,
³eo tadgbrig ⁴roptar tualaing,
⁵robdar āird-rig ar Ērinn.
14. ¹Ed ria aimsir ²aig indua, 3280
³Nuadat Fail fine Temra
 ranta a ⁴gel-[fh]aigte ⁵glanda
 etir ⁶Sobairce is ⁷Cermna.
15. Is ¹ciall taidbsin ²a corad 3285
 cian ³iar n-aimsir Mac Miled,
 for ⁴ar fonn feib adfiadar
 ro giallad ⁵do drung ⁶dineeh.
16. ¹Di gnath-²ail, di grib gressaig
 di brathair eo mbrig buasaig
³di neib-geim eo nirt noisig, 3290
 toisig for Erinn uasail.
17. ¹Huaisli rigaib, Rì Greine
²do ribaig docum n-uaire;
 ciar bo ro-sir a rige
 dine toisig in duine. 3295
18. Adram ¹do Rig ²gel greine
³conn mo cheille eo eet ruine,
 ro sern each ⁴raith, ⁵each rige,
 ro delb dine ceeh duine.

12. ¹-che ²elad for faithchi E eluder aig te (*sic*) M haulad D
 alad V ³ferfaigthe VA for faithchi E ⁴nat ees VA ⁵hess D
⁶medna D medhach A.

13. ¹di righ E do rig A ²dorimem VA airmim E atfeighim L
 adrimim M ³eo taitchbrigh A eo taidgbri E eo tSitbrig V ⁴robtar
 buadtri E roptar buadel- A ⁵atar EM.

14. ¹ed riamsir L hiat rian amsir R² iar n-aimsir E ²aigindua L
 aigidna EM ³Nuadad L ⁴galaigchi L ⁵glanba E ⁶-che L
⁷Chermna M.

12. Dún Sobairce of spears is
a sally-port of support of Ulaid;
Dún Cermna, which is not narrow, is concealed
southward on the lively sea of Mumu.
13. Good the two kings whom I reckon,
true princes as I relate;
with poetic strength they were worthy,
they were high kings over Ireland.
14. A season before the time of battle of weapons,
of Nuadu of Fál, of the household of Temair,
her clean white lawns were shared
between Sobairce and Cermna.
15. The appearance of her champions
long after the time of the Sons of Míl, is good sense;
upon our land, as it is related,
homage was paid to the troop of forts.
16. Two steadfast rocks, two enduring gryphons,
two brethren with rich virtue,
two precious stones with noble strength,
chieftains over noble Ireland.
17. Most noble among kings, the King of the Sun
quenched them to the dust;
though very long was their reign,
of the generation of the chief of the Fort.
18. Let us adore the White King of the Sun,
guide of my reason to an hundred mysteries,
who hath spread abroad every grace, every kingdom,
who hath fashioned the generation of every man.

15. ¹ cian followed by is defaced L ² na corad M ³ riam L
⁴ ar firi L a funn R² in fond M ⁵ ar drong dimed L, do druing
dainig M.

16. ¹ Om. this quatrain LV ² om. -ail EL da gnathaig do grib
gresaiçh M ³ written da nae ingen M.

17. ¹ Om. this quatrain L ² dosribaid DE.

18. ¹ om. L ² gil E ³ cond mo chelle (om. co) cet rune L
conn ceille co cet M ⁴ rath V; om. each raith, a blank left in MS. M
⁵ gag rige E.

XCIX.

L 9 β 26; F 21 δ 34; μV 3 δ 18; μA 30 a 11; μR 95 δ 30
(*first quatrain only*); M 209 δ 1.

1. Eochu, fāebar na ¹Fēne, 3300
²nīr bo bāegal da dīne;
 ro chaith ³hua Ēbir ⁴īarum
 fīche bliadan i r-rīge.

2. Dia lāim do cer, cen ¹lesce, 3305
 Cermna Fāil, find a thuicse;
 ocus ²Inboth hua ³Follaig,
 i cath Chommair Trī ⁴nUisce.

3. Cath Fossaid Dā Gort ¹eurad, 3310
 cath Tuamma ²Drecon ³dremain;
 for Smirgoll cona ⁴tūathaib
 ro bris cath Luachra Dedad.

4. Docher ¹re Eochaid ²uathmar 3315
 hUa Tigernmais na triath-lāmh,
 mac Ionbuith, Smirgoll somma,
 i ndebaid Droma Liathāin.

5. Ro slechta leis co ¹slemne
 secht muige certa ²cuibde;
 Mag ³Smerthach la hU Falge,
⁴Mag Luirg ocus Mag nAidne.

6. Mag Lemna ocus Mag nEnir, 3320
 Mag ¹Fubna, find ²a forad;
 ri Mac Conmail co nglaine
 ri tāeb Muige Dā Gabul.

7. La Mac Smirguill co n-āne 3325
 Fīacha Labraine co l-lēire,
 do cher a frit a bāegul
 Eochu Fāebar na Fēine.

1. ¹feinne F ²ni robaegul dia dinae μR ³ua hEibrice Min,
 hU Eimhir F, ua hEmir M ⁴aine M.

2. ¹leisqui M ²Ibuath M ³Ollaig L Chollaigh F ⁴nUisque FμA.

3. ¹corad Min ²Dracon μV ³dreman L ⁴thuatha LMin.

XCIX.

1. Eochu, Edge of the Warrior-band,
was no danger to his generation ;
the grandson of Eber spent afterwards
twenty years in the kingship.
2. By his hand there fell without sloth
Cermna, of Fál, clear his understanding ;
and Inboth, grandson of Follach,
in the battle of the Meeting of Three Waters.
3. The battle of Fossad Dá Gort of warriors,
the battle of furious Tuaim Drecon ;
against Smirgoll with his peoples,
he broke the battle of Luachair Dedad.
4. There fell by Eochu the terrible
the grandson of Tigernmas of the kingly hands,
the son of Inboth, Smirgoll the wealthy,
in the fight of Druim Liatháin.
5. Cleared by him smoothly
were seven plains right and fitting ;
Mag Smethrach in Uí Failge,
Mag Luirg and Mag nAidne.
6. Mag Lemna and Mag nEnir,
Mag Fubna, white its seat ;
by the Son of Conmáel with purity
on the side of Mag Dá Gabal.
7. By the son of Smirgoll with brilliance,
Fiacha Labrainne with diligence,
there fell, when he was off his guard,
Eochu, Edge of the Warrior-band.

4. ¹ la Min, fri F ² -mair F.

5. ¹ Seimne μΛ ² cuidbe μΛ ³ sic R² Smeathrach M ⁴ Mag
nAidne, Mag Luirg, Mag Laigne L; also μΛ, omitting third Mag.

6. ¹ Fudna M ² in forudh μΛ.

C.

L 9 γ 2; F 21 α 22; μ V 3 δ 38; μ Λ 30 α 31; μ R 96 α 3
(*first quatrain only*); M 290 δ 32.

1. ¹Fíacha ²Labraind ³lāech
nī ⁴samlaim ⁵fri cāch;
leis ro ⁶gāet co daith
Eocho flaith na ⁷fāth. 3330
2. Ro ¹thatlaig tria ²cheilg
i cath ³Gatlaig gairg
Mac ⁴Eochach ⁵in n-airm,
Mafemis ⁶ainm n-airg. 3335
3. ¹Gegna lais i cath
²Ērnai, ³ārd i cloth
ro bo ⁴deithbir daith
⁵diar ⁶memaid in loch.
4. La ¹Momo ²nach ³māeth 3340
do cher in lāech liath;
trī ⁴ocht mbliadan ⁵blath
ro riarad ⁶re Fíach.

CI.

L 9 γ 29; F 21 β 13; μ V 4 α 8; μ R 96 α 23 (*first quatrain only*); μ Λ 30 β 1; M 291 α 22.

1. Ōengus Olmuccaid amra,
ro bo ¹rī don ro-²Banba; 3345
secht mbliadna fo ³thrī, ⁴cen tnū
īar marbad Echach ⁵Mumu.

1. ¹ Fiacho F ² Labrainne μ Λ ³ *ins.* an F in μ Λ ⁴ samlaim
FVM ⁵ re M ⁶ ghaet cu daith F, gaeth M ⁷ fāth μ Λ .

2. ¹ taltaig F ² cheilge Min ³ Gadlaig M ⁴ Echdach Min
⁵ ind airm Min ⁶ a ainm FM *ins.* a F. *After this quatrain O'Cl. inserts the following:—*

Cath Fairce co feb—cen cairde roseuir,
Cath Feimin sa sleb—a beim rodusbuich.

3. ¹ geogna F μ Λ geodna μ V M ² Eirni F Eirne Min Erna M ³ aird

C.

1. Fiacha Labrainne the warrior ;
I compare not with everyone ;
by him was slain actively
Eochu, prince of causes.
2. He subdued by strategy
in the battle of the rough marsh,
the son of Eochu of the weapons,
Mafemis, a name of a hero.
3. Slain by him in battle
the Erna, high in fame ;
it was an active urgency
after which the lake burst forth.
4. By Mumo who was not gentle
the grey warrior fell ;
thrice eight of illustrious years
was submission paid to Fiach.

CI.

1. Oengus Olmucaid the glorious
was king for great Banba
thrice seven years, without jealousy
after slaying Eochu Mumu.

L airt F ard i cloth M, ard dam cloth Min ⁴ debaig μ V deithbeirM
⁵ dar M ⁶ mebaid F. *After this quatrain O'Cl. inserts the following:—*

Tomaidhm Fleiscece figh—Mainn oc tteisti atraigh,
Labrainn asa hairn co bfuil a hainm air.
(tteisti glossed co ttindsatain.)

4. ¹ Mumo FMin ² nar Min ³ meath M ⁴ secht Min
n-oct M ⁵ mbaeth M ⁶ la Min.

1. ¹ rig FM ²-Bhanba F ³ tri F μ V ⁴ can F ⁵ Mumho
changed prima manu from Mumhu F.

2. Maith in ¹rī, roga flatha
²rias roimid cēt crūad-catha,
³rī tāeb in chōicait, co rāth, 3350
ro bris fo firu Alban.
3. ¹Ro ²bris dā ³chath dēc iartain
i l-⁴Letha for ⁵Longbardaib;
⁶ria nōengus Macha ⁷cen bāis
ceithri catha for ⁸Colāis. 3355
4. Cath Clēiri, cath Cuirechi ¹cais,
cath Slēbe ²Cailee cleth-prais,
cath ³Ruis ⁴Fraechain rinnib ga
ocus cath Cairn Richida.
5. ¹Cath Cuile Ratha, cath Cua 3360
for Ērnaib, ²ni ³scēl scith-gua;
⁴cath Ārd Achaid, ārd a bla,
i mbith ⁵Smirgoll mac Smertha.
6. Tomaidm cheithri loch for leth—
Loch nōenbethi, Loch Sailech, 3365
Loch Cassān, Murbrucht, mōd nglē,
etir Eba is Ros Cēte.
7. Ro slechta secht muigi lais—
Mag Glinne Dechon drech-deis,
Mag Mucrima, monor cian, 3370
Mag Culi Cāel, Mag nōenseiad.
8. Ailmag, Mag Archail na clad,
ocus Mag Luachra Dedad,
riasin cāen-dos co cēt rāth,
uile ri nōengus n-olach. 3375

2. ¹ righ F rig M ² ris romoid F, rias raemaid Min, fear rusfidead M
³ fri taeb tri coicat F la toeb in caecait μV.

3. ¹ do M ² briss μV ³ cath FμV ⁴ Lethu FM ⁵ -barrd-
F ⁶ la hAengus μV, ria n-Aengus F rae n-Aengus M ⁷ cen mais
Min, cen baes M ⁸ Colaes M.

4. ¹ caiss Min, chaiss F ² Cailgi cleathglais M Cailgee celtbrais L
³ Ruiss F Rois L ⁴ Racechan M.

2. Good was the king, a choice of a prince
by whom an hundred cruel battles were broken ;
along with the fifty, with fortune,
which he broke against the men of Alba.
3. He broke twelve battles afterwards
in Italy against the Lombards ;
by Oengus of Macha, without folly,
four battles against the Colais.
4. The battle of Cliar, the battle of crooked Cuirche,
the battle of Sliab Cailce of great stakes,
the battle of Ros Fráecháin with points of javelins,
and the battle of Carn Richeda,
5. The battle of Cúl Ratha, the battle of Cúa
against the Erna—no tale of tiresome falsehood—
the battle of Ard Achaid, high its fame,
in which Smirgoll son of Smethra was slain.
6. The burst of four lakes separately—
Lochs Oenbeithe, Sailech,
Cassan, and a sea-burst, in brilliant wise,
between Eba and Ros Céite.
7. Cleared by him were seven plains
Mag Glinne Dechon of beautiful aspect,
Mag Muccrama, a long work,
Mag Cúile Cáel, Mag nOensciath.
8. Aelmag, Mag Archail of the ramparts,
and Mag Luachra Dedad ;
by the fair poet with an hundred graces,
all by the learned Oengus.

5. ¹ Cath Chuili Chatha cet cna (*sic* ; Cná *also* F) M ² fri feth fithgna M
³ scithcha F ⁴ is cath ard Achaid abla M ⁵ Smirgall mac Smirtha M.
6. ¹ secht F μ V ² locha FM ³ Enboithi F Aenbeithe M ⁴ gle
L ⁵ Eava V ⁶ arros (ngeite *yc*) F ⁷ Geide M.
7. ¹ Glinde da Chon M ² dreach mais M ³ maith a niam M
⁴ Mag nAenbethe, Mag nAen sciath Min nAensgiath F.
8. ¹ Ael- FMin, Caelmag M ² Ararchaill F ³ ened μ V cnead μ A
⁴ eolach FM.

CII.

L 9 γ 47; F 21 β 33; A 15 γ 30; V 5 β 14; D 22 α 1;
R 84 α 32 (*first quatrain only*); E 9 δ 48; M 291 α 40.

1. \bar{O} engus ¹Olmuccaid atbath,
 ²rodmarb \bar{E} нна mac Echach,
 i cath ³Charmain cētaib cend
 i mbātar ⁴amrai h \bar{E} renn.

2. ¹ \bar{E} нна ba flaith Fāil co fraig 3380
 ē ro dāil do Gāedelaib
 eich ocus carpaít, ro clos,
 ²scēith argait i nAirgetros.

3. ¹Apram a ²aided iar mbūaid 3385
 ³for maigib Raigne ⁴ro-rūaid,
 la Rotechtaig raen rossa
 la mac ⁵Maecin meic ⁶Fergossa.

4. Ba rī ¹Giallehad gualu in grāid
 ²diar bo mac ³Nuado ⁴Finn Fāil;⁴
 ba rī Sírna mac Dēin ⁵dāil 3390
 ocus ba ⁶rī Rothechtaid.

5. ¹Rotacht Nuadu, ²nert cen raind,
 rosmacht sluago sīl mBreogaind,
 cid ³fī feigseng, fial ⁴a mōd
 ba rī h \bar{E} renn a ōenar. 3395

6. Īarsain tic ¹dine ²nUlad,
 ro ³gabsat ríge ⁴rubach;
 leo ro ⁵rímed ⁶ríгда tor
 mag Mac Miled ⁷a n-ōenur.

1. ¹ Olmucach L Olmuccaid AV; Aengas Olmucaid M ² rotmarb
F, do marb E ro marb M. ³ Charmun A Carmuin V Carman F ⁴ armaig
VER armuig D amraigh . . .

2. ¹ Aenna F End (*sic*) V ² se do dail in Airgetros M; and a number
of unimportant orthographical variants such as carpad L carpaít AV
carpaid E.

3. ¹ apraid LF abraid M ² aididh F ³ i maigib D m. hi E,
muigib FAVM ⁴ ro-cruaid VA ro chruaid M ⁵ Moein VA Maon E
⁶ Aengusa (*with slight orthographical variations*) FAE.

CII.

1. Oengus Olmucaid died,
Enna son of Eochu slew him,
in the battle of Carman, with hundreds of heads,
wherein were the honourable ones of Ireland.
2. Enna who was a prince of Fál to the rampart,
it is he who apportioned to the Gáedil
steeds and chariots—it was heard,—
[and] silver shields in Argatros.
3. Let us speak of his fate after victory
on the crimson plains of Raigne
at the hands of Rotechtaid, very noble, of great
knowledge,
of the son of Moen son of Fergus.
4. Giallachad was king, a prop of rank
whose son was Nuadu Finn Fáil;
Sírna son of Dén the beloved was king
and Rotechtaid was king.
5. Nuadu quenched—an unshared strength—
the great authority of the host of Breogan's seed;
though evil, sharp, and slender, modest his manner,
he was king of Ireland alone.
6. Thereafter comes the people of Ulaid
they took a warlike kingdom;
by them was reckoned the royal troop,
the plain of the Sons of Míl alone.

4. ¹ Giallchu M ² diarmo F dar (*om.* bo) M ³ Nuadhu F Nuada
DM ⁴⁻⁴ co nert blad M ⁵ dil FM a dail DEVA ⁶ ri yc L.
5. ¹ ro acht L rothacht A rothachth V roitheacht M ² cen cen raind V
³ ri M in fi DA ⁴ *om.* a L in E mod *and last line ins. in marg.* L.
6. ¹ dini F ² hUlad D nUlath M ³ congabsat DEAV gobsad M
⁴ rudach DEVA ⁵ rined D do rined V rimadh F rimad M ⁶ rig
dator F a thor E in tor A ⁷ an aeror A san aenor M.

7. ¹Cretem ²in Trinoit treoda 3400
^{Ri} cach ³rigroit ⁴ro-deoda;
⁵fuil, bui, buas fri cach ler
⁶is dias, is triar, is ðenfer^(a).

CIII.

$\mu\Lambda$ 30 β 41.

1. Ethr[i]el mac Īareoil fātha 3405
 rogab Ērinn il-datha;
 slechta ceithre muighi con māl,
 corgaet hi cath la Conmāl.
2. Conmāl, do clannaib Ēbir,
 rogab Ērinn co hēimidh;
 ē ro fich secht e-catha co cass,
 co torchair la Tigernmas. 3410
3. Tigernmas, ba trēn in triath;
 rogab Ērinn na n-ōr-seīath;
 fich for cloinn Ēbir co tricc,
 cēithre catha for fichit. 3415
4. 'Na flaith secht locha for leirg;
 ruamna etaig deirg;
 cētna brettinas, ba brīg brass,
 cosrōnadh la Tigernmas.
5. Is lais cētna berbad ōr 3420
 i nAirthir Līphi lāechmar;
 in tām dia tānic a rē
 for Maigh Slecht, hi tīr Breifne.
6. Teora bliadna, bagh co mbrīg;
 iartain nĒreo een āirdrīgh,
 conus rogab, rēim co mbāigh,
 Eocho Fōebur mac Conmāl. 3425
7. Roslecht secht muigi mōra,
 is cōic catha com-mōra;
 docher sin cethramad 3430
 dia tāinic a duinebath.

(a) At the head of this poem there is a marginal note in L, now almost illegible, but thus represented in the facsimile: No is don lae Arget Rois atbath Oengus Olmucach, .i. du nebaid mor tanic co feraib nĒrenn.

7. I believe in the mighty Trinity,
King of every royal road, very divine;
Who is, was, and shall be, over every sea,
Who is Two, Three, and One Person.

CIII.

1. Ethriel, son of Iriel Fáid,
took Ireland of many colours;
seven plains were cleared by him,
till he was slain in battle by Conmáel.
2. Conmáel, of the children of Eber,
took Ireland promptly;
it is he who fought seven battles nimbly
till he fell before Tigernmas.
3. Tigernmas, strong was the chief,
he took Ireland of the golden shields;
rusefully he fought, against the Children of Eber,
four and twenty battles.
4. In his time seven lakes came on the plain;
the reddening of a red garment;
the first brooch—it was a great achievement—
was made by Tigernmas.
5. By him was gold first smelted
in Airthir Life, great in heroes;
the plague in which his time came
was in Mag Slecht in the land of Breifne.
6. Three years, a contest with vigour;
afterwards was Ireland without a High King
till he took it, a course with contest,
Eochu Fáebar son of Conmáel.
7. He cleared seven great plains,
and [fought] five equally great battles;
he fell in the fourth,
whence came his epidemic.

7. ¹ cretem L ² don Trinoid treda M ³ ri-roid ro-reda M ⁴ or
deogdo om. and ins. D ⁵ bias fial fri ler D biaid F fuil boi fiadh fri ler Δ
ar cach ler M ⁶ is triar is dias V is aen is dias in t-aen-fer F is aen is
dias is tren-fer M.

8. Fíacha Labrainne, ba láech
rogab Erinn in gasgāeth;
rofich trī catha nad clē;
Loch nErna is teora n-aibne. 3435
9. Ōengus Olmuccaid in māl
mac Fíach, fích dar cach fāl;
teora catha cen cleith cirt
a dēich ocus trī fíchit.
10. Íarsin rosgaib Sírna suaíree.
fíru Erenn in n-āen-chuairt;
cheithre chath fíchit, ba cōir,
fíri claind in rīgh Érimōin. 3440
11. Atrachtatar secht n-aibne
in a flaith, ba fāth faibde,
ocus romna can glaiss grind,
is cēt sluaiged for Ērind. 3445
12. Roslecht sē maighi massa
is ceithrí locha linnglasa;
conas taraig in tām tenn
dia n-ebletar fíri Ērenn. 3450

CIV.

$\mu\Lambda$ 30 γ 34; μV 4 β 32; μR 96 γ 14.

Berngal, ¹badb-flaith, bāighednech,
²cathach, congalach, coicthech,
acht míach eo leith is ría lind
ardochiur itha a nĒrind. 3455

CV.

L 10 α 10; F 22 δ 20; Λ 17 β 47; M 291 γ 14.

1. Ollom Fodla, fechair ¹gal,
²do ro raind Mūr ³nOlloman;
cētna rī ruanaid, ⁴eo rāth
⁵lassindernad ⁶feiss Temrach.

¹ baidednech μR

² scannrach μR .

8. Fíachu Labrainne, who was a hero,
the valorous warrior, took Ireland ;
he fought three battles which were not sinister;
Loch Erne and three rivers (burst forth).
9. Oengus Olmuccaid the lord,
son of Fíach, fought across every hedge ;
three battles (without concealment of right),
ten and three score.
10. After that stately Sirna took
the men of Ireland in one circuit :
twenty-four battles, it was just,
against the children of king Eremón.
11. Seven rivers rose
in his reign, it was a cause of spoiling (?)
and raids (?)
and an hundred hostings over Ireland.
12. He cleared six huge plains,
and four green-pooled lakes [burst forth]
until the stubborn plague came
by which the men of Ireland died.

CIV.

Berngal, the warlike (?) fierce prince,
battlesome, quarrelsome, turbulent ;
only a sack and a half in his time
of corn was ransomed in Ireland.

CV.

1. Ollom Fotla, fierce in valour,
marked out the Scholars' Rampart ;
the first mighty king, with grace,
by whom the Festival of Temair was convened.

1. ¹ gail D
⁵ lasandernad A

² do roine A do ordaig M
⁶ feis D fes E

³ Ollaman F.

⁴ om. L

2. ¹Cōica bliadan ²da ceōl bind 3460
³baī i n-āirdrīge for³ hĒrinn;
⁴conid uād, fri sāere son
gabsad Ulaid ⁵ainmniged.
3. Gabsat sē rīg, rēim co ngail,
¹for hĒrinn ō Ollomain; 3465
dā cēt dēich ²mbliadan, bale tnū,
³ni ⁴thuitheid nech³ eturru.
4. Finnachta, Slānoll co rāth,
ocus Gēide Ollgothach;
¹Fīacha, Ailill arm-gāeth ²co r-rāth, 3470
ocus in badb-lāech Berngal.
5. Ba hOllom ¹ardu ²can ail
mac feig ³Fiachach Fīnseothaig
⁴uaisli each rīg, rīgda a drech,
do chlannaib Īr ⁵meic Miledh.⁵ 3475
6. Mōr-ehland Rudraige, rād nglē,
euraid ¹eroda crāeb-rūade
²ina n-inud, ³ūall rosgab
issē ⁴ceinead Olloman.
7. ¹Labraid Loingsech, lōr a līn, 3480
ro hort Chobthach ²i nDind Rīg,
³co sluag Lāignech ⁴dar lind lir,
⁵dīb ro ⁶hainmnigthea Lāgin.
8. Eocho Mummo mō ¹cech breis,¹
rī ²hĒrenn, mac Mafemis, 3485
is ³ūad ainm Muman, ⁴cen mair;
ainm Ulad ō Ollamain.

2. ¹ coic (no .xl.) M ² ro bo seol bind M, ba seol grind F comul
ngrinn R² ³ 3 ro baī na airdri ar M ⁴ conad FM ⁵ ainmigid L
ainmniugad F ainmneoghad M.

3. ¹ ar M ² om. m- F ³⁻³ gabsat Erinn M ⁴ thainic F
tudheahidh R².

4. ¹ Fiace Λ ² rosgab DV: co blad M.

5. ¹ arda F airdiu Λ arehlu M ² congoil AM ³ Fiachu F
⁴ uaisliu Λ ⁵⁻⁵ na n-airdbreath M.

2. Fifty years, it was tuneful fame,
was he in the High-kingship over Ireland ;
so that from him, with fortunate freedom,
the Ulaid received naming.
3. Six kings ruled, a roll with valour
over Ireland after Ollom ;
two hundred and ten years, strong in jealousy ;
no one came between them.
4. Finnachta, Slánoll with grace,
and Géide Oilgothach,
Fíachu, Ailill expert in arms with grace,
and the war-warrior Berngal.
5. Ollom was loftier, without reproach,
the keen son of Fiachu Finnscothach ;
nobler than every king (royal his countenance)
of the children of Ir son of Mil.
6. The great progeny of Rudraige, a famous saying,
the martial heroes of Craeb Ruad,
(in their place pride took them)
this is the stock of Ollom.
7. Labraid Loingsech, sufficient his tally,
who slew Cobthach in Dinn Ríg ;
with a spear-armed host over the sea-pool,
whence Laigin is wont to take its name.
8. Eochu Mumó, greatest of every great one
king of Ireland, son of Mofemis,
from him is the name of Mumú so long as it endures,
the name of Ulaid from Ollom.

6. ¹ chroda chraeb- LM ² ina n-inuid R² asa inud L om. L
³ uaill F ⁴ ciniud L.

7. ¹ Labra F ² innindrig F, anindrig A anionrig M ³ dia slog
Laig. R² ⁴ tar FM ⁵ uad M ⁶ the final a om. and yc. M.

8. ¹⁻¹ gangeis F each fes M ² Mumun A ³ uada ainm M ⁴ cen
oil M.

9. Condiehta ò icht Chuind na cath,
in ārd a fidir each eolach;
sloig is chubaid dar cobair;
is Ulaid ò Ollaman. 3490

CVI.

L 10 a 50; F 23 a 19; μ R 96 δ 4 (*first quatrain only*); μ V 4 β 49;
 μ A 30 δ 1; M 292 a 10.

1. Sīrna Sāeglach, sāer in flaith,
cōica ar cēt ¹bliadan bith¹-maith
a sāegol fo ²chorthair cāin,
³co torchair la ⁴Rothechtaid. 3495
2. Tomaidm ¹Scirthige na rē,
ocus tomaidm ²Duailte,
na rē ro mebaid ³immach
⁴Nith nemide nemannach.
3. In amsir Sīrna meic Dēin 3500
¹tinsenad ²slogad ³slat-rēid;
ruc each ⁴de chrīch Mide immach
⁵fri hucht fine Fomorach.
4. ¹Ro fich Sīrna srethaib ²gā 3505
cath Cind Duin, cath Aircheltra,
cath Mōna ³Foiehnig, fāth ⁴bil,
⁵na dā chath i Slēib Airbrig.
5. Airdaire and in cath aile
¹ro gniad ²for Mōin Trōgaide,
³i torchratar na tolaib 3510
fir nĒrenn is Fomoraig.
6. Ro thuitt ¹Lugair mae Loga
²ie imthriall na himgona,
ocus ³Ciasarn cen trot tra—
maith is nir b⁴ole la Sirna. 3515

9. *This quatrain in M only.*

1. ¹⁻¹ mbliadan mbith- Min ² corthair F ³ condorchair M
⁴ -aig μ A -aich M.

2. ¹ Scirdige F Scirddighe μ V : *glossed* i l-Laighnib L ² Duailte μ V :
glossed i crich Ros L ³ amach ⁴ *glossed* i Mag Muirthemne.

9. Conn-icht from the progeny (*icht*) of Conn of the
 Battles,
 the height which every scholar knows ;
 a host fitting for helpfulness ;
 and Ulaid comes from Ollom.

CVI.

1. Sírna Sóeglach, free the prince,
 an hundred and fifty years ever good,
 was his life, under a fair border
 till he fell before Rothechtaid.
2. The burst of Scirthech in his time
 and the burst of Duailt ;
 in his time there burst forth
 Nith, sacred, pearly.
3. In the time of Sírna son of Dian
 was the beginning of hostings, straight as rods,
 everyone went forth from the land of Mide
 against the race of the Fomoraig.
4. Sírna fought with ranks of spears
 the battle of Cenn Duin, the battle of Airceltra,
 the battle of Móin Foichnig, a lucky cause,
 the two battles in Sliab Airbrig.
5. Glorious there, was the other battle
 which was made in Món Trógaide,
 where there fell in its floods
 the men of Ireland and the Fomoraig.
6. Lugair son of Lug fell,
 going round the slaughter ;
 and Ciasarn, even without fighting—
 thereat was Sirna pleased, not displeased.

3. ¹ *ins.* ro M ² *ins.* in F ³ slatleir μV $\mu \Lambda$ ⁴ do FMin
⁵ re MinM.
 4. ¹ rosfich M : fig F ² sna Min ³ Fothaig F ⁴ mbil Min
⁵ is M.
 5. ¹ ro cur M ² a F ³ androcruadar M.
 6. ¹ Logair F ² *om.* ic F ³ Cesard F Ciasroll Min ⁴ oll .L

CVII.

L 10 β 12; F 23 α 38; $\mu\Lambda$ 30 δ 13.

1. ¹Cath Mōna Trōgaide ²tair
i torcratar Fomoraice;
³hē dorat con tulaig thind
⁴Lugōir mac Lugdach ⁵Lāmřind.
2. ¹Dē atā Mōin Trōgaide tend 3520
²Trōgaide aitte ōc nhĒrinn;²
ocus Fomorach tall trā,
cen imbualad ³ārd-chatha.
3. In sluag tānie don chath chlĕ,
¹cechtarde na dā lethe, 3525
²nīrid gonsat gai gaile—
marba for Mōin Trōgaide.
4. ¹Ciasarn mac ²Dorcha ³co n-dath,
ba ⁴rī fine Fomorach;
⁵tānie dar Mumain ammaig, 3530
⁶ra Lugair i cūic cathaib.
5. ¹Cath Luachra, cath Clĕre cāin,
Cath Samna,¹ cath Cnuicce Ochair,
in cūiced ²cath can chaire,²
cath mōr Mōna Trōgaide. 3535

CVIII.

L 11 α 42; Λ 16 γ 10; M 293 δ 23.

1. Cimbāeth clēithe n-ōc nEmna,
rogab tīr ¹toirtheach Temra;
cēile Macha, mēit ualle,
²cond catha na Crāeb Rūaide.

1. ¹ This, and the preceding poem are combined into one in O'Clery's recension by a readjustment of the quatrains. CVI 5 is omitted, and the others are rearranged in this order: CVI 1, 4, CVII 5, CVI 2, 3, CVII 1, 4, 3, 2. There is no precedent for this in the older MSS. ² thair F ³ he ro chuir Min

⁴ Lugair mac Luigdach F Lugaid mac Luigech Min.

⁵ Laimgrind M.

2. ¹ detā F ² 2 Trogaitte oc na hĒrend Min Trodaide aide Ērenn M
³ ins. n-, L.

CVII.

1. The battle of Moin Trogaide in the East,
where the Fomoraig fell,
he it is who gave it, at the strong mound,
Lugaid son of Lugaid the white-handed.
2. Hence is stony Moin Trogaide,
(from) the sorrowful deaths of the youths of Ireland;
and the Fomoraig yonder
without smiting of a high battle.
3. The host which came to the unlucky battle
each of them on the two sides;
darts of valour did not wound them—
they were dead on Móin Trógaide.
4. Ciasarn son of Dorcha with colour
was king of the family of the Fomoraig;
he came over Mumu abroad
with Lugair, in five battles.
5. The battle of Luachair, the battle of fair Clíar,
the battle of Samain, the battle of Cnoc Ochair,
the fifth battle, without blame,
was the battle of Móin Trógaide.

CVIII.

1. Cimbáeth, summit of the (warrior) youths of Emain
took the fruitful land of Temair;
spouse of Macha—greatness of pride—
head of battle of the Red Branch.

3. ¹ cen tarde F can tairrde na la leithe M ² nirat F ní ro gonsait $\mu\Delta$
ní rosgonsait μV ní rodgonsad M.

4. ¹ Ciasrall Min. ² Dorchla F Dornchla M ³ cen Min ⁴ flaith Min
⁵ sē tanié dar muir amuig Min ⁶ co Lugair na chōic Min.

5. ^{1 1} Cath Samna, cath Claire cain, cath Luachra cath Min ²⁻² cath
co caire Min. *This quatrain om. M.*

1. ¹ torach L, togach R² ² sond catha M.

2. Cia ro class la Macha mūaid,
la hingin n-āird nAeda Rūaid,
Emain etraith, orba lāech,
ba hē a cēt flaith Cimbāeth. 3540
3. Cluinet senchaidē for selba,
¹a Ultu āna Emna;
anmann for rīg, roinn̄te tor,
o Chimbāeth co Conchobor. 3545
4. Cimbāeth mac Fintan do'n māig,
Eocho Emna eola chōir,
Umachend mac Corainn cain,
Conchobor Roth mac Cathair, 3550
5. ¹Fīacha mac Feidlimthe fō,
ocus Dairi mac Forgo,
Ēnna mac Rathai, nī rom,
ocus in Fīace mac Fīadchon, 3555
6. Finnehad mac Baicece ¹as a brī,
Conchobor ²Māl mac Fuithi,
Cormac mac ³Loithig rosgab,
la Mochta mac Murcharad,
7. Eochu mac Dāire din Roth, 3560
Eochu Sālbuide mac Loch,
Fergus mac Leithe co rāith,
Conchobor Cōem mac Cathbad.
8. Cethri chet bliadna brassa—
adfet each sui senchassa— 3565
fot a flatha, na fer ngaeth,
o Choncobor co Cimbaeth.
9. Macha diarbo Temair-tech,
las class Emain ¹ētuaingech;
ro dedaig dīne na lāech 3570
reraig rīge ria Cimbāeth.

3. ¹ a hUlltaib A.

5. ¹ Fiachna AEM, Fiachra D.

2. Though it was dug by noble Macha—
by the lofty daughter of Aed Rúad—
Emain of lustfulness (?), a heritage of heroes
it was Cimbáeth who was its first prince.
3. Let the historians of your possession hear—
O ye noble Ulaid of Emain!—
the names of your kings, of division of rulers
from Cimbáeth to Conchobor.
4. Cimbáeth mac Fintain from the plain,
Eochu of Emain of just knowledge,
Umanchenn mac Corrain the fair,
Conchobor Rot mac Cathair,
5. Fíachu mac Feidlimid the good,
and Daire mac Forgo,
Enna mac Rathai, it was not too soon,
and Fiace son of Findchu,
6. Finnochad son of Bacc from his hill
Conchobor Máel son of Futhe;
Cormac son of Loichet took it,
along with Mochta son of Murchorad,
7. Eochu son of Dáire from (Mag) Roth
Eochu Sálbuide son of Loch,
Fergus son of Liath with grace,
Conchobor the fair son of Cathub.
8. Four hundred mighty years—
every sage of history relates it—
was the length of their dominion—of the wise men—
from Conchobor to Cimbáeth.
9. Macha, who had the Temair-house
by whom was insufferable* Emain dug,
suppressed the generation of the heroes,
extended the kingdom, before Cimbáeth.

6. ¹ as in brī A ² Máel A ³ Laithigh A Loithib rusgob M is
Mochta R² Morcoruig E.

9. ¹ egualngech AD edualngneach M eodualngech E.

* This poem seems to express the jealous mutual rivalry of the lordships of Temair and Emain Macha.

10. Cethri chēt cōica bliadan,
ad fēt each ¹suī sāer-chialla,
(cianos fegaid ²fri gnīm gāeth)
cor genair Crist iar Cimbāeth. 3575
11. Fergus Foga, ¹fubaid gail,
tiugflaith Ulad in Emain,
²cōiced rī dēe, dedail dron,
gab Emain iar Conchobor.
12. Cath trī ¹Colla for Fernmaig, 3580
iar tiachtain dōib a Temraig,
in gāeth ²iar clōithib a chiūil,
³Fergus mac Fraochair Fortriuin.
13. Fās Emain fāil nī roscorb,
marbtha rī rointe rīg-borg; 3585
¹rē trī chaecait bliadan bil,
ōn chath ehian eo Creitim.
14. Noī cēt mbliadan ¹cen buaidre
rāid ²fri cialla crāeb-rūaide,
eo Fergus Foga ³ba lāech, 3590
ē baī cing ⁴Coba Cimbāeth.
15. Diambai Macha mīlib lāech,
i Temraig ocs Cimbāeth,
do Thūaith Temra tīr iar seīn,
eia dīb diar bo chomaimser? 3595
16. O aimsir Nuadat Fīnd Fāil
eo hamsir Ugaine Māir,
¹ro chlōe in Gēdiu ²can smacht,
eo mbuī hĒriu i coradacht.
17. Duach Ladrach lethan gair, 3600
āthair ind Echach Buadaig,
ba hē cen gormrīge gāeth
ba comdīne do Chimbāeth.

10. ¹ sui saerriagla R² saergialla M ² is gnīm DA.

11. ¹ fugrad R² ² in coiced and om. rī M.

12. ¹ Connla R²M ² iar soithib M ³ Feargus Foga mac Fortriuin M.

13. ¹ rē sē mbliadan L.

10. Four hundred and fifty years,
every sage of free intellect relates it,
(though he see it contrary to the fact of wisdom)
till Christ was born, after Cimbáeth.
11. Fergus Foga of valorous hewing,
the last prince of Ulaid in Emain,
the fifteenth king, a strong division,
who took Emain after Conchobor.
12. The battle of the three Collas on Fernmag,
after their coming into Temair;
the prudent one after the honours of their music (?)
Fergus son of Fraochar Fortrén.
13. Empty is Emain of a hedge that polluted it not (?)
slain the king of divisions of royal castles,
a space of thrice fifty years
from the distant battle, to the Faith.
14. Nine hundred years without trouble,
a saying against the reason of the Red Branch (?)
till Fergus Foga, who was a warrior,
from [the time when] Cimbáeth was king of Coba.
15. From when Macha, with thousands of warriors,
was in Temair with Cimbáeth,
to the People of Temair-land thereafter,
who of them was contemporary?
16. From the time of Nuadu Finn of Fál
till the time of Ugaine the Great
he subdued Géde without retribution,
till Ireland was settled.
17. Dui Ladrach, wide in fame,
father of Eochu Buadach,
he it was, with no wise glorious (?) kingship,
who was of like age with Cimbaeth.

14. ¹cen bunad re L ² ro ciallad R², fri giallu M ³ nir baeth R²
⁴ Combæ L
 16. ¹ and rochlai in Gede R² ² cach smacht M.

18. Diar ort Labraid luaithe sleg
in Dind Rīg for Cobthach Cāel, 3605
cōica bliadan, nī breth bāeth,
ba cēim cīana iar Cimbāeth.

CIX.

L 11 δ 9; A 16 δ 10; M 294 β 15.

1. ¹Ugaine ūallach amra,
²diar ba brug bñadach Banba;
³ranntar le clannaib co cert, 3610
⁴hEire i cōic rannaib ar fichet.
2. Cobthach Cōel Breg for Bregaib,
Cobthach Muirthemne ¹medaig,
Loiguire Lore i l-Liphe,
²Fuillne i Fēib, ³nī fīr-chlēithe. 3615
3. ¹Nairne ²i Nārmuigh, ³nemnech dū,
⁴Fergen rogen i ⁵Roigniu,
⁶Narb i Muigh Nairb, ⁷maidh i bful,
Ocus ⁸Cūān i nAirged Ros.
4. ¹Tarrus i m-Maig Tharra ²fri tnū, 3620
ocus Triath i Treithirniu;
³Sine i l-Luachair, luaided glē,
Bard i ⁴Chūanaib ⁵Corcoige.
5. Fergus Cnai i crīch Dēise,
¹Ord i nAidne ārd-glēse, 3625
Moen i m-Moenmaig go mēit nirt,
²Sanb i m-Maig Ai ³airrdire.
6. ¹Muiridach Māl i Cliu Māl;
Eochu i Seōlmag saergraid;
Lethra ²for Latharnu fo leith; 3630
³Mare for Mide mac Miled.

1. ¹ Augaine M ² uas bruig L ³ randsat a chlanna L ⁴ i
coic ranna ar fichet L. In L this poem has been squeezed into a very inadequate
space left blank for its reception. The quatrains are consequently elaborately
interlocked, and it is not easy to disentangle them.

2. ¹ i meadaib M ² Fuilliu L ³ nir chleithi F.

3. ¹ Pairne L Nar ar Narmag demneach du M ² i m-maig nemnech L
³ aimreidh E ⁴ Fer ro gen L ⁵ raidniu M Raighneiu E

18. From when Labraid, of swiftness of spears,
slew Cobthach C  el in Dinn R  g,
fifty years, it is no empty judgement,
was the step of length after Cimb  aeth.

CIX.

1. Ugoine proud and glorious,
who had the conquering palace of Banba ;
divided by his children aright
was Ireland into twenty-five shares.
2. Cobthach C  el-Breg over Bregia,
Cobthach of Muirthemne, rich in mead,
Loiguire Lorc in Life,
Fuillne in Feb, no true summit (?).
3. The Nairne in N  r-plain, sparkling the place,
Fergen, born in Raigne,
Narb in Magh Nairb, slain on this side (?)
and Cuan in Airget Ros.
4. Tairr in Mag Tharra with jealousy,
and Triath in Treithirne ;
Sin in Luachair—it is mentioned clearly—
Bard in the harbours of Corcach.
5. Fergus Cnae in the south-land,
Ord in Aidne of lofty brightness ;
Moen in Moen-magh with abundance of strength
Sanb in glorious Magh Ai.
6. Muiredach M  l in Cliu M  il,
Eochu in Se  l-mag of free rank,
Letha aside over Latharna,
Marc over Mide of the Sons of M  l.

⁶ *The second couplet om. L*

⁷ maidh a foss    hi fos D

⁸ Cuano M Cain   .

4. ¹ Tairr a muig Tharra    ² fri nu L frea tnu    ³ Sin ar (a D)
Luachair luaided le   D ⁴ ar Ch. M Cuanaib D ⁵ Corcoiche   D
Corcaide M. *The second couplet om. E.*

5. ¹ Orb R² ² isanb Maig Ae oirrdric (*sic*) M^c ³ ba airdire   .

6. ¹ *This quatrain om. M* ² hi l-Latharne    ³ Marc a Mide   
Maire L.

7. Læg ¹i l-Liniu, ligda a dath,
²mac Ugaine meic Echach,
randsat in tīr sin ³ro-techt
⁴na dā ⁵rīg sin ar fichet. 3635
8. ¹Aine, Faife, find a gnē,
Muirisc ²a Muigh Muirisce,
Aille, ingela ³co l-lī,
⁴trī hingena Ugaini.
9. Sē ranna hĒrenn anall, 3640
¹diamboī ac Tūathaib Dē Danann;
īar sin ro rimed fond Fāil
²ra Maccu Miled Espāin.
10. ¹Rann trī n-ua in ²Dagdai ³ro-leth,
ocus rand ⁴dā Mac Miledh; 3645
rand Sobairce ocus Cermna find,
boī cēt mbliadan ar hĒrinn.
11. Trī chēt bliadan, buan ¹in dāil
co tāncatar Cōicedaig;
cōicer cen Chredim i Crīst 3650
randsat hĒrenn Ugaini.
12. Rann na Cōicedach ¹mac Cuill;
rann Moga ²Nēit ocus Cuind;
ūaisliu each rand ūair ba rī
rosrannsats meic Ugaine. 3655
13. Ni fuil a sīl ¹sonntach-se
acht Cobthach is Laegaire;
co tibir toglaid Nathī,
cínidh foglaid Ugaini.

7. ¹ on Line M, a Line A ² Cairpri sin Chorann cuanach M ³ ri
cert A ⁴ in da M ⁵ rigset L.

8. ¹ Aifi Ailbi glan a lli M ² for Maig L ³ folli L, foli M
⁴ teora L.

9. ¹ o bai hic A ² la Macco A.

7. Laeg in Line, shining his colour,
son of Ugoine son of Eochu,
they divided that very peaceful land
those twenty-two kings.
8. Aine, Faife, white her countenance,
Muirisc from Mag Muirisce,
Aille, very white with colour,
were the three daughters of Ugoine.
9. There were six divisions of Ireland hither
which the Túatha Dé Danann had ;
thereafter the surface of Fál was reckoned [surveyed]
by the sons of Mil of Spain.
10. The division of the three grandsons of the Dagda wide,
and the division of the two sons of Mil,
the division of Sobairce and of white Cermna,
was an hundred years over Ireland.
11. Three hundred years—lasting the partition—
till the Provincials came—
five men without Faith in Christ
divided the Ireland of Ugoine.
12. The division of the Provincials, sons of Coll,
the division of Mug Nuadat and of Conn—
more noble than all the divisions, for he was a king,
the sons of Ugoine divided it.
13. There active seed is not,
save only Cobthach and Loiguirí ;
till the capturing by Nathí smiled
was the destroying race of Ugoine.

10. ¹ ranna A roind M ² Dagda den R ³ nar meath M ⁴ tri
nua L.

11. ¹ innail A. *This quatrain om. M.*

12. ¹ ro thuill AD, mincuill E inscuill E

² Nuadat L Nuadad M.,

13. ¹ sonchair A. *The apparent sense is to the effect that till Nathí came
the divisions introduced by Ugaine continued.*

14. Eochaid ua Floinn fuair each recht, 3660
¹ro fuaig in senchas sāer-chert,
 suī ²each sorrthain, ³segda se,
 sīl Cobthaig meic Ugaini.

CX.

Λ 17 a 18; M 294 δ 24. Also in ED.

1. Conaire cāem, cliamain Cuind, 3665
 mac ¹Moga Lāma, lāech luind,
 meic Luigdech ²alladaig find,
 meic Cairbri chruthaig ³croim-chind.
2. Meic Daire Dornmair don rōid, 3670
 meic-side Cairpri find mōir,
 meic Conairi Mōir don muig,
 meic Etersceōil meic Eogain.
3. ¹Eogan ba mac Māil cēnmair, 3675
², ³meic Ailella uill meic Īair;³
 fial-mac fledach, fō ⁴grēn gil,
 Deadad mac Sīn meic Ro-sīn.
4. Meic ¹Triūin is meic Ro-thriūin¹ rāin, 3680
 meic Ernāil meic Maine māir,
 immo forba imred gail,
 meic Foreo meic Feradaig.
5. Fearadach flaith for cech claind, 3680
 deag-mac Ailella ¹Eraind;
 Ailill ²ba hiathach fria lā,
³mac sin Fīachach Fir-mara.

14. ¹ da uaig M ² go sodithdaib L ³ saer a tri Λ segda hi.

1. *This poem is not easy to deal with. For one thing, it seems to represent a tradition differing from the orthodoxy of our compilers; compare, for example, its genealogical details with those in Rawl. B 502 at fo. 80 b 10ff.* ¹ om. Λ
² allathaich M ³ cromann DE.

3. ¹ Eogan mac Aililla uill M ² meic (which seems necessary for the

14. Eochu ua Floinn who found every law,
who stitched the history free and right,
a stately sage of every prosperity he,
descendant of Cobthach mac Ugoine.

CX.

1. Conaire the fair, kinsman of Conn,
son of Mog Láma the fierce hero,
son of Lugaid, renowned and white,
son of Cairpre the shapely, of bent head,
2. Son of Daire the great-fisted, from the road,
son he of Cairpre, white and great,
son of great Conaire from the plain,
son of Eterscéil son of Eogan.
3. Eogan who was son of fortunate Mál,
son of Ailill the Great, son of Iar,
a generous son, festive, under a white sun,
Dedad son of Síu son of Ro-sín.
4. Son of Trén, and son of Ro-thrén very noble,
son of Ernál, son of great Mainé,
about his slaying deeds of valour advanced,
son of Forgo, son of Feradach.
5. Feradach, a prince over every family,
the good son of Ailill of Erann ;
Ailill, who was possessed of land in his time,
son of Fíachu the Seaman.

metre but is in O'Clery's recension only) ³⁻³ Ailill ain mac, Iair R², Ailill
mac Iair meic Aililla M ⁴ gne O'Clery.

4. ¹⁻¹ Thrén . . . Ro-thrén M ² Fíachach R² ³ on da forba do
dlig gail M.

5. ¹ Aeroind M, nEraind R² ² fa fiachach re la M ³ mac find
Fiachach R².

6. Fíachu Fer-mara ¹maith gen
do rindi in rīg ina ingen; 3685
²mac sen co ruibnib co rāth,
Ōengusa Tuirmig Temrach.
7. Teamair cen taebhis na eliath
rodusgob Aengus Turbech,
triath ro threb aitreb Eamna, 3690
ar senathair sāer-delbda.
8. Sund condrie cāirdeas na eland,
¹cinead Cuind, aicme Erand,
Dāl Fíatach, foirglide a nglē-nglan,
²rīgraid oirdnide Alban. 3695
9. Ōengus a Temair, baile, breg,
is ē senathair na [b]fear;
is ūad fri gnīm ¹nglédenn nglan
²rīgraid Ērenn is Alban.
10. Is hē in Fíacha fichtib eland 3700
ō tāit il-aicme Erann;
Ēnna Aigneoh, all-gluind glain
ō tāit Clann Cuinn Cēt-chathaig.
11. Clanna Ōengusa Tuirmig sin,
meic Eachach āird Ailt-lethain, 3705
¹flatha for fianna co fraig,
meic Ailella Caisfiacraig.
12. Ailill Ollmain do breith dō—
mac ¹Condla meic ²Iarandgleo,
meic Melge ³Molbthaig, maith rī, 3710
meic Cobthaig meic Ugaine.
13. Ugaine Mōr, mīlib giall,
ro boi rī co Muir Toirrian,
a eland cen chreidim, ¹fō elū
²randsad Ērinn aturru. 3715

6. ¹ madein R² ² rig-mac R².

7. ar treb fathaib R² ar sinser R².

8. ¹ Clann Cuind is aicme R² ² airig R².

6. Fíachu the seaman, good the birth,
which the king begat upon his daughter,
he was the son, with hosts with favour,
of Oengus Tuirmech Temrach.
7. Temair, without a flanking of hurdles,
Oengus Tuirmech took it ;
a prince who ploughed the homestead of Emain,
our ancestor of free form.
8. Three unites the kinship of the families,
the people of Conn, the sept of Erann,
Dál Fíatach, choice their shining whiteness,
the dignified royal troop of Alba.
9. Oengus from Temair, strong and fair,
he is the ancestor of the men ;
from him, by a deed resplendent and pure
are the kings of Eriu and of Alba.
10. He is Fíachu with scores of descendants,
from whom are the many septs of Erainn ;
Enna Aigneoh of a great pure deed,
from whom are the family of Conn the Hundred-fighter.
11. Those are the children of Oengus Tuirbeoh,
son of lofty Eochu the wide-jointed ;
princes over the warriors to the rampart,
sons of Ailill Crooked-tooth.
12. Ailill Ollom was born to him
son of Connla, son of Irereo ;
son of Melge the Laudable, good the king,
son of Cobthach son of Ugoine.
13. Ugoine the Great, with thousands of hostages
was king to the Tyrrhene Sea ;
his children without faith, a fair fame,
divided Ireland between them.

9. ¹ nglégenn MSS. ² ríghi nĒrenn R².
 11. ¹ flaith fairenda Fáil, R².
 12. ¹ Condlaídh R² ² Irereo R² ³ Molfaid M.
 13. ¹ cain clu R² ² ro fáinn R².

14. And condricc cāirdeas each druing,
lāechraid Laigen fri Leath Cuind;
dā mac Ugaine marāen,
Laegaire Lorc, Cobthach Cāel.
15. Cōir cacha fine ¹foleath 3720
do muinntir mōir mac Milead;
²nīor geib cess na aingcess de
³ciatfess cāirdes na clainne.
16. Dāirfine, ¹Dergtheni dian 3725
do mūr Muman milib giall;
dā mac do dirg derb ²Fothaid
do ciniud Ēnna Munchain.
17. Ēnna Munchain for Muig Breg,
rogab giallo Gāidhel ngel;
conodgabad glac im gāi; 3730
mac do Lugaid lōr Laigdi.
18. Lugaid Laighde go līn glic
mac do Cairpre Luise Lethet,
Cairpre Luise Lethet līn nglōr
mac maith foracaib Iehtmōr. 3735
19. hIehtmōr ba fiu a comtrom d'ōr,
ro genair o maith Sechmōr;
is e maith seched mīad ngal,
dofaraidh giallo Alban.
20. Maithi sechip medam ainmed, 3740
do rī Niad Segamain sen,
is dō roptar eilte a bai,
do Niad Segamain siabrai.

15. ¹ ro leath M
16. ¹ Derbfine M

² nī geb ceas M

³ co feas cairdes na cloinne M.

⁴ dolaigh MSS.; M substitutes a variant of the last

14. There unites the kinship of every company
 the warriors of Laigin with Leth Cuind,
 the two sons of Ugaine together,
 Loiguire Lorc and Cobthach Cael.

15. The right of every family apart
 of the great people of the Sons of Míl,
 he receives neither trouble nor vexation from it
 whoso relates the kinship of the clan.

16. Dairfhine and Dergthene the swift
 to the rampart of Mumu with thousands of hostages,
 two sons who rectified the true Fothads,
 of the stock of Enna Munchain.

17. Enna Munchain over Mag Breg
 took hostages of the white Gáedil,
 till a grasp was taken about a spear;
 his son was Lugaid Laigde the sufficient.

18. Lugaid Laigde with a clever company
 his son was Cairpre Luisc Lethet;
 Cairpre Luisc Lethet of numbers of voices
 left a good son, Icht mór.

19. Ichtmor was worth his weight in gold;
 he was born of good Sechmor.
 He was good, according to the fame of deeds of valour
 who brought hostages in from Alba.

20. Good whatever judge may satirize
 was prosperity for king Nia Segamain;
 for him, does were his kine—
 for the Champion of ghostly Segamo.

couplet of quatrain 24 (q.v.) and then breaks off; the remaining quatrains are found in the R² MSS. only.

21. ¹Nia Segamain, ²segda in rī,
 rosgab hĒrinn co ³bothri;
 is hē sin atib digh loiss
 do ⁴cloind Eachach ⁵Argatrois. 3745
22. Eocho ¹Argatrois na n-each
²cīachan a samail fri nech?
 fer triath ³Fotla dar cāch lāech,
 do sīl Rechtada Rīgdeirg. 3750
23. ¹Rogab Dergthene fo derb
 ōtā ind Āth for Srubadb-medb;
 ō liss la Trāig na Trī Lec
 co Carn Cairpri Luise Lethet. 3755
24. Doall ¹Darfine ar each claind
 do sīl Ailella ²Auluim;
 Cermna ³Curchach gleiri im col,
 fonn feine Lugdach meic Con.

CXI.

L 11 δ 51; M 295 a 34.

Trī sēcīr Ērenn ¹ar-canar
 sluag ²Arad ³co naib Ulaid,
 Cond ⁴dian ceoladart codal,
 ocus Eoganacht Muman. 3760

21. ¹ Niath E ² Segdha DA ³ fothri E ⁴ cloind EA chlainn D
⁵ -ros DE, -roiss Λ.

22. ¹ -roiss Λ ² ciachana a sam. Λ ciachan a sam. DE ³ Fodla E.

23. ¹ dogab E.

24. ¹ air fine D dar fine E ² Auluimb E Aulum D ³ Curcach E.
As already noticed, M, the only representative of R³ containing this poem, breaks off after quatrain 16, substituting for its last couplet the following variant of the last couplet of quatrain 24: Germna, Curcach Clere in col—fonn

21. Nia Segamain, stately the king,
took Ireland to the roads ;
he it is who drank a draught of herbs
of the children of Eochu of Argatros.
22. Eochu of Argatros of the steeds
whence is his like compared with anyone?
A man who is Lord of Fodla over every hero
of the descendants of Rechtaid Rígderg.
23. Dergthene took correctly
from the ford, over . . . (?)
From the steading by Traig na Trí Liac
to the Carn of Cairpre Luise Lethet.
24. Darfine withdrew from every family
of the descendants of Ailill Aulom,
Cermna, Curcach, . . . (?)
the foundation of the family of Lugaid mac Con.

CXI.

Three free (companies) of Ireland, it is sung
the hosts of Arad with the beauty of Ulaid ;
Conn who had a music-pillow of hides,
and Eoganacht of Mumu.

This to me incomprehensible quatrain is also to be found in the *Book of Fenagh*; Hennessy, on p. 30 of his edition of that book, renders the third line "for whom assemblies are dear"; but no book of reference at my disposal provides me with any justification for such a translation.

fele Lugdach mac Con. *In O'Cl. the poem stops after quatrain 5, adding the following:—*

Fiche glún gecda gasda
i riomh na bhfer am forasda,
ó Fhíachach, fer na muire,
da thriathaib go Conaire.

CXII.

L 12 α 10; Λ 17 β 26 (also in the other R² MSS.);
M 295 α 43.

1. Ro fich ¹Fergus fichit catha—co ²cumnigi;
³fri fianna Feirt oc saigid cheirt—⁴hUi Rudraigi. 3765
2. Rudraigi rī ¹ro gob Ērinn—²co tādenaib;
³secht ndēich mbliadan ⁴boī ⁵i r-rīgu—for Gāedelaib.
3. ¹Cech rōi reraig ²co cruaid-cathaib—cen ³chridemnas;
⁴cot gab iar fīr roslin Fergus—⁵dia finichas.
4. Fich cath ¹Cuirche, cath Luachra lāechdu—²fellubair;
secht catha i Cliu, in t-ochtmad friu—i nGlend Amain. 3770
5. ¹Cath Slēibe Mis, cath Boirni ²buaine—³comramaib;
⁴ō Cloieh ⁵Comuir la teoraib roib—rogmaraib.
6. Ro fich cath Rēin i ¹Fertais ²fidaig—Mīlige;
cath Ai ūair la cath cruaid Cūile—³Sibrille. 3775

1. ¹ Feargos fichi cath M ² gormraide R² gurmraide Λ cumraidi M
³ la fiansa L dar fianna R² ⁴ ba L for R².

2. ¹ reraig L ² iar Λ M ³ noi L ⁴ ro bui ie riaglad R²
⁵ i rigi M.

3. ¹ ceithri reraich M each ri R² ² co r-ruad chathaib L ³ crideamnas Λ
⁴ Fergus hua in rig isse roslin Λ ⁵ iar findsenchus M finecheus Λ .

CXII.

1. Fergus fought fifty battles
with memory (= memorable),
Against the warriors of Fert, as he attacked the right
of Ua Rudraige.
2. Rudraige the king took Ireland
with companies ;
For seventeen years he was in kingship
over the Gáedil.
3. Every battle-field he spread with cruel battles
without terror ;
Till he took it truly, Fergus filled it
for his inheritance.
4. He fought the battle of Cuirche, the heroic battle of
[Luachair
a great host ;
Seven battles in Cliu, the eighth over them
in Glenn Amain.
5. The battle of Sliab Mis, the battle of enduring Boirenn
with trophies ;
From the Stone of Comar with three battlefields
very great.
6. He fought the battle of Ren in Fertas Mílige
abounding in woods ;
The battle of bleak Ai, with the hard battle of Cúl
Sibrille.

4. ¹ Curchu L ² eallabair R² labair M ³ Magair M.

5. ¹ *ins.* Rofich M ² buaniu L ³ comromaib A ⁴ fichtain
commuir mac Roig teoraib roaib L ⁵ chomair ruc M.

6. ¹ fearsad M ² midaig E migaig milige M *om.* Fidaig L
³ Silinne E Sirinne L.

7. ¹Dā chath Fortraise, i faise rīga—corobāine
²cluith ³ro clossa gossa meic Rōig—rodānai.

CXIII.

M 295 δ 47; elsewhere in the *Book of Lecan* 175 (fac. 186)
 a 26; *Book of MacCarthaig Riabhaigh* ("Book of Lismore")
 184 β 41. The two last MSS. are here referred to as "*Lec*"
 and "*Lis*" respectively.

- | | | |
|----|---|-------------------|
| 1. | ¹ Sāerchlanda ² Ērend uile
³ do marbtha la hāen-duine,
acht ⁴ mad trī meic, monur nglē,
adrulladar ō Chairpre. | 3780 |
| 2. | ¹ Fearadach Find Fechnach Fāil
² Corb Ulom a Mumain mair,
Tibraidī Tīrech trēn tall,
³ at iadsain a comanmand. | 3785 |
| 3. | ¹ Torrach adrulladar soir,
² a maithreacha ³ na mac soin;
conad ⁴ ruetha, is tīr thoir
iar ⁵ tichtain dōib a hAlbain. | |
| 4. | Ingen rīg Alban ¹ cen oil
² fa sī māthair Fearadaich;
³ Eithni ba hed ainm na mnā
ingen Luaith meic ⁴ Dermana. | 3790

? |

7. ¹a do for traig imbaid rīga corrobane L: rīgo A ²cluich A
³ro clossa mac Rosa Fergus roadna M.
 1. ¹-clanda M ²Erind Lec ³marbtha eus an aei-nduine Lis
⁴na thr MLis.
 2. ¹*Glossed* .i. Tuathal Techtmar M ²Corb Ulam M, *glossed* .i.

7. Two battles of Fortrase, into which kings crowded
with great pallor ;
They heard the fame of the strength of Mac Roig
the very courageous.

The last quatrain appears in the MSS. in very different forms, and only a tentative rendering can be offered. L gives us *A do for tráig imbáid ríga corrobáni—cloith ro clossa : rossa meic Roig rodáini*: A has *Da chath for truischi faisc rigo corobane—cluich ro clossa gossa meic Roig rodana*: while M has *Da chath fri truisce i faisc ríga rodanaí—cluith fo classa meic Rosa Fergus a ro adna*.

CXIII.

1. All the free peoples of Ireland
were slain by one man,
except three youths—a famous work—
who escaped from Cairpre.
2. Feradach Finn Fechnach of Fál
Corb Aulom in great Mumu,
Tipraide Tirech the strong, yonder—
these are their names.
3. Pregnant they escaped eastward,
the mothers of those youths ;
so that there were they born, in the eastern land
after coming into Alba.
4. The daughter of the king of Alba without reproach,
she was the mother of Feradach ;
Eithne, this was the name of the woman
daughter of Luath son of Derman.

De Derg mac Dergtened ² is ē sin Lec. *This quatrain and the next transposed, Lec, Lis.*

3. ¹ Toirreach and ruethur M, torrecha itrulladar Lis ² om. a M
³ na tri mac M ⁴ ins. ann Lis ⁵ riachtain i n-Alban Lis.

4. ¹ combloid Lec ² is i Lec ³ Baine Lec Bane Lis ⁴ Darera
Lec, Lis.

5. ¹Gruibi ingen ²Gairtniath ³gluair,
rogob Bretnu eus ⁴in mbuaid; 3795
māthair Cuirp Ulaim ⁵cen oil,
is a šil fuil i Mumain.
6. Ingen rīg Saxan nī sneid,
māthair in Tíbraide thrēin;
¹Aine fa head ainm don mnaī 3800
ingen chomslān Chaindili.
7. Do rōnsad comairle ¹cāin—
athaich Ērenn ²'na n-aimsir—
³uair tallad ⁴orra ⁵is each mod
ith, blicht, ⁶mes, is mūrtorad: 3805
8. An ¹chōmairle ro chindsead—
²aithreach leo amail ³dorindsead
togairm na mac, monor nglē,
⁴dia ndoirdned in āirdrīge.
9. Do radsad rātha co tend, 3810
Aitheach Thūatha na hĒrend,
im rēir na mac bādar thiar,
acht co tisdais ¹a hAlbain.
10. It ē rātha thucsad ind,
talam, ēsca, ¹is grīan grind 3815
²imo rēir, ³a beind do beind,
⁴in cen bēs muir im Ērind.
11. Conn, Eogan, Araidi ān,
¹it ē cinead na trī māl;
Araide ²i nĒmain cen oil, 3820
Cond Cēt-chathach i ³Temair,

5. ¹Cruibi Lee ²Charmaid Lee, Cartnait Lis ³cruaid Lis
⁴inaid Lee ⁵comblويد Lee.

6. ¹Ane a hainm o Cataich ingen Cuinde chaincadail Lec.

7. ¹coin M choin Lee ²an uair sin M ind uair sin Lis ³om. uair M
⁴forro M ⁵is each mud M Lec is cech mud Lis ⁶mes ocus
torudh Lis.

5. Gruibi daughter of brilliant Gairtnia,
who took Britain with victory,
was mother of Corb Olom without reproach
and his descendants are in Mumu.
6. The daughter of the king of Saxons, not insignificant
was mother of strong Tibraide ;
Aine was the woman's name,
the perfect daughter of Caindile.
7. They took a fair resolve,
the serfs of Ireland in their time ;
for corn, milk, harvest, and sea-produce
failed them in every way ;
8. The decision on which they resolved—
being penitent for what they had done—
was to summon the youths—a shining undertaking—
to establish them in the high-kingship.
9. They gave sureties firmly,
they, the serfs of Ireland,
to be submissive to the youths who were in the East;
only let them come from Alba.
10. These are the sureties which they gave them,
earth, moon, and pleasant sun,
about their submission from hill to hill
so long as sea should be about Ireland.
11. Conn, Eogan, noble Araide,
these are the kindred of the three lords ;
Araide in Emain without reproach,
Conn the Hundred-fighter in Temair,

8. ¹ Si comairle Lec ² aithrech rech leo (*sic*) Lec ³ ro mhillseat
Lis. ⁴ dia ndoirded in airdride (*sic*) Lec.

9. ¹ a hAlpain Lis.

10. ¹ *om.* is MLis ² amarer M imaireir Lis ³ o Lec a beinn
i mbeinn Lis ⁴ cen no beth muir Lis, aired bes muir M.

11. ¹ ite cinudh Lis ² ind Eomhain cen ail Lis ³ Temoir M.

12. Eogan i ¹Caisil na rīg,
is and ²tarustair a sil;
conid friu-sin, ³sund is tall,
⁴samles in saī each sāer-chland. 3825

CXIV.

B 24 (facs. 46) a 25; M fo. 300 *verso marg. inf.*

1. Tūathal ¹diar fine ²Fremaind
flaith Midi ³milib galann,
⁴gāeda fer Fremaind ⁵findi
⁶i rēid enuic Glindi in Gobann.
2. ¹Gē robīth ²imgnīm ngretha 3830
ro bo ³dīth iar fīr-flatha;
⁴dia torchair, ro bo thola,
la Māl i m-Mōna in catha.
3. Rochrāid a ¹euri crithach,
ro ²fāidh i n-uide n-ūathach; 3835
for echaib ³luathaib luaga,
⁴di tūathaib tūaga Tuatha[i]l.
4. Cēin rodnoi Ēriu iathach
nī baī bad reiliu rūathar;
flaith Breg-maigi ar brū Berba 3840
thure na Temra Tūathal.
5. Olar, Ollarba iathach
Cendguba trīathach, tūathach,
nibdar anmand cen adbar
in lā ro marbad Tūathal. 3845

12. ¹ Caisiul Lis ² tarrasair Lis ³ siu 7 tall MLis ⁴ tamlus M
samlus Lis.

1. ¹ dian M ² feraun M ³ minib M ⁴ do cer flaith B
⁵ finī B ⁶ tair ar lerg M.

12. Eogan in Caisil of the kings,
it is there that their descendants are established ;
so that to them, here and yonder,
the sage compares every family.

CXIV.

1. Túathal, whose was the kindred of Fremain,
Prince of Mide with thousands of heroes,
the man of fair Fremain was wounded
on the smooth hill of Glenn in Gobann.
2. Though he was wounded—a deed of uproar—
it was a death accordant with a true prince :
when he fell—it was of good will—
by Mál in Móin in Catha.
3. He troubled their trembling host,
he sent them forth on a hateful journey,
upon swift steeds of price
from the peoples of Tuathal's choice [i.e. who had
chosen T.]
4. So long as meadowy Ireland cherished him,
there was no clearer advantage in a rout (??)
Prince of the Plain of Breg on the brink of the Berba,
Tuathal, lord of Temair.
5. Olar, Olarba the meadowy
Cennguba lordly, noble,
these were no names without reason
from the day when Túathal was slain.

2. ¹ciarbi B ²ar lin greatha M ³cath for fir B ⁴dia
bargaib ar lin nonaid B.

3. ¹erichach cliach M ²baid da n-uidi M ³luagaib luaga M
⁴ri M,

CXV.

1. Lofty Ireland, island of the kings,
praiseworthy scene of mighty deeds,
no man knoweth its destiny
till Bith grandson of Lamech found it.
2. Ladra and Bith, Fintan the powerful,
fifty wonderful women,
the people who first took tuneful Banba
forty days before the Flood.
3. Cessair died of a swift plague
westward in Cúil Cesrach (with) her fifty ;
of excess of women, an empty rout,
died Ladra in Ard Ladrann.
4. Fintan died—it is a subject of truth—
in Mumu, of slow decay ;
Bith in his mountain—a tale of love—
northward, for sorrow after his only son.
5. Eleven years, pleasant the fame,
after the Flood, three hundred years,
had valiant Ireland without renown
till Partholon took it.
6. Partholon of the fortress of pure pleasant Greece
was three hundred years in Ireland,
till there died of plague thereafter,
nine thousand in one week.

4. ¹atbath L adbath V ²om. is LVB ³sin M ⁴bi aided
seire L luaighedh VB ⁵serc M ⁶marb de cumaig L cumaig also V.

5. ¹galaich VB ²ragabh V rogabh B.

6. ¹Pairt Graid B ².xxx. with no tri cet interlined above, B.

7. ¹Cert tricha bliadan cen bron 3870
fa fās Ēriu iar Parthalōn;
eo torach Nemed anair
²tar muir eo n-a mōr-macaib.
8. Ceithri meic in lāich ¹do'n lind 3875
Sdarn, Fergus, ²Īardan, Ainnind;
dochuaid Nemed d'ēe do thām,
fiche cēt i crīch Liathan.
9. ¹Slecht Stairn isin debaid ²thend 3880
la Febal i Ceis ³Coraind;
⁴marb du'n gaillind, nocho chel
Ainnind ocus ⁵Iarbonēl.
10. ¹Īarsin huid Fergus ²ria cloind, 3885
³eo ro bris ⁴cathraig Chonaing;
do rochair Fergus ⁵eo ferg
la More mac Dēiled drech-derg.
11. Sē bliadna dēg is dā ¹cēt
²re ³n-āirim, nī ⁴himarbreg,
ro chaith Nemed cona chlainn
⁵nochor toglad Tor Conaing.
12. Dā chēt bliadan, blad ¹do'n droing, 3890
ō'n maidm sin cathrach Chonaing,
eo tângadar clanna Stairn
asin nGrēig ²uathmar ³agairb.
13. Cōie rīg risin ¹muirnecht mas 3895
tāncadar tar lear ²lind-glas,
³na trī loingsib, ⁴eo līn clann,
Gailioin, Fir Bolg, Fir Domnann.

7. ¹ aen bl. .xxx. LV ² dar V.

8. ¹ tar lind M ² Ardan L, Iarnan M eo toracht LM.

9. ¹ Throughout this poem the word slecht is written in the MSS without the initial s. ² duind L ³ Choraind L ⁴ marba de baillind nī chel, L ⁵ Iarmuinel V.

10. ¹ andsin M ² re cloind M, le cloind B ³ nocor MB
⁴ cathraid M ⁵ na ferg LV ⁶ Delich M.

7. An exact thirty years without sorrow
was Ireland desert after Partholon,
till Nemed arrived from the East
oversea with his great sons.
8. Four sons of the hero from the (sea-) pool,
Starn, Fergus, Iarbonel, Ainninn ;
Nemed went to death by plague
twenty hundreds in the land of Liathan.
9. Slain was Starn in the stiff fight
by Febal in Ceis Corand ;
died by . . . (?) I conceal it not,
Ainninn and Iarbonel.
10. Thereafter came Fergus with his children
and wrecked the fortress of Conaing ;
Fergus fell with wrath
by More son of Dela, the red-faced.
11. Sixteen years and two hundred
by reckoning, it is no falsehood,
did Nemen with his children spend
until the Tower of Conaing was captured.
12. Two hundred years, a fame for the company,
from that rout of Conaing's Tower,
till the children of Starn came,
out of Greece, hateful and rough.
13. Five kings with the great sea-expedition
came over the green-pooled ocean
in their three fleets, with a tale of children—
Gailioin, Fir Bolg, Fir Domnann.

11. ¹ched M ²re n-arum VM; ³om. n- L ⁴himirbreg VM
⁵conotoglad L. *This quatrain and the next transposed, L.*

12. ¹cen druing L ²uathmair aegairb L rathmair aegairb M;
³agairb V.

13. ¹muracht mas M muir-iucht LV. ²dar muir mor-glass LDV
³a tri DV hi L ⁴hi fath fand LM.

14. Flaith Fer mBolg, ¹Rudraige in ²rī,
³rogab a Trācht Rudraige;
⁴i nInber Slaine na srian 3900
⁵Slainge ⁶re feraib Gailiain.
15. Fir Domnann ¹cona trī rīgaib,
lām-des re hĒrinn ²fir-glain;
Sengann, Genann, ocus Gann
gabsat ³an Irrus ⁴Domnann. 3905
16. Āen ¹cōiced ag Feraib Bolg;
cōiced Fer nGailion nglan-ōrd;
ocus trī ²cōicid in rand
³gabsat Fir data Domnand.
17. ¹Ro randsad in cethrar cāin 3910
rīge nĒrenn ²dia mbrāthair,
conidē ³Slanga sāer seng
⁴cēt rogab iath nĒrenn.
18. ¹Ēisdig re ²hoidhidh gach fir
³re n-anmannaiB, re n-aimsir, 3915
⁴co n-indsear dāib uile
⁵rīge Fotla ⁶folt-buide.
19. Bliadain do Slaine, du'n lāech,
¹go ros-marb galar ²garb-bāeth;
adnachtsa ³a Duma Slaine 3920
cēt rī Ērenn ⁴ech-bāine.
20. ¹Dā bliadan Rudraighe ²in ³rāith,
⁴co fuair ēe ⁵isa n-ārd-⁶bruigh;
Gann, Genand, ⁷fa marb do thām
ceithre bliadna a flaith forlān. 3925

14. ¹Rugraide B ²rig M ³gabais oc Tracht Rudraide B
[O'Cl. has here the curious variant Gann gau ghainne ocus Sengann] for
Tracht VDL ⁴os B an VD ac M ⁵Slaine D Slane V ⁶ria D.

15. ¹om. na all MSS except M ²n-iraig L irgloin M hIrglain D
³om. an L ⁴ins. datta L.

16. ¹choicedh ie V ²chuicid na rann M ³ruesat VDM.

14. The prince of the Fir Bolg, Rudraige the king
landed on the shore of Rudraige ;
in Inber Slaine of the bridles
(landed) Slainge with the Gailioin.
15. The Fir Domnann with their three kings
right-hand-wise to Ireland, truly pure,
Sengann, Genann, and Gann
landed in Irrus Domnann.
16. One province to the Fir Bolg,
a province for the Gailioin, a pure order ;
and three provinces were the portion
which the pleasant Fir Domnann took.
17. The fair four men apportioned
the kingdom of Ireland to their brother ;
so that Slainge free, stately,
was first to take the land of Ireland.
18. Attend to the fate of each man,
their names, their time,
till I tell you all
the kingship of yellow-haired Fotla.
19. A year to Slaine, to the hero,
till a rough idle disease slew him ;
buried in Duma Slainge
was the first king of Ireland of white steeds.
20. Two years to Rudraige of grace,
till he died in his lofty fortress ;
Gann and Genann died of plague—
four years was their reign complete.

17. ¹doratsat L doradsad VM ²da M ³Slaine LDV Slani M
⁴cēt rī rogab tīr nhĒ. LV cēd rī *also* MB.

18. ¹ēstid L eistich M ²haidid L hoidhidh B hoidhig VD
³ra ainm ⁊ ra aimsir L ree nainm (⁊ re naim) ⁊ re naimsir V, *also* D
without the dittography ⁴co ro innisiur L conidisiur B corindisir V
⁵rīgu L rīga MB ⁶folt-glaine B.

19. ¹corodmarb LD corusmarb M ²garb-gaeth LV garbaeth B
³i LD ⁴iath-baine VD.

21. Cōie bliadna Sengaind iarsin,
¹nocho torchair la Fīachaig;
²sē bliadna ³Fīachach findaig,
⁴corusmarb ruad Rindal.
22. Sē bliadna Rindal do'n ¹roind 3930
²gur marb Oidbgen mac Sengoinde;
³Foidbgen ro chaith a cethair
⁴condrochair la hārd-Eochaid.
23. Eochaid mac Eire, in rī rāith 3935
remes ¹dēce bliadan mbīth maith;
²guro marbsadar in rī
trī meic Nemid meic Badrui.
24. Anmand trī mac Nemid no
Cesarb, Luam, ocus Luachro;
's iad ro marb cēt fer do rind, 3940
Eochu mac Eire ¹i nĒrind.
25. Bres mac ¹Elathain meic ²Nēid
ro bo ruiri co ro-³mēid;
secht mbliadna do, ⁴nirb foda,
ec adbath don ruad-⁵roda. 3945
26. ¹Nuada Airgedlām na n-ech
ro marb Balar Baile-bēimnech;
²fiche bliadna a flaithius
ōs Ēirinn i n-ārd-maithius.
27. ¹Ro giallad do Lugh, do'n lāech, 3950
dā ²fichit ³bliadan ⁴blāth-cāemh;
⁵truag echt do rindi Mae Cuill,
bās ui Dēncecht a Cāendruim.

20. ¹di L ²om. in LV ³Ruith L ⁴conerbailt L
condechaig ēc V ⁵issin L ⁶bruid M buidh VD ⁷om. fa VB;
marba de L.

21. ¹co torchair L ²coie LVMB ³Fiachrach L Fiachach M
⁴conidromarb LV conad D.

22. ¹raind L don rind M ²om. gur; rodmarb LV gurosmarb B
³The initial F here omitted, in VD only, but in all the MSS in the
preceding line. ⁴dorochair L condorochair VD eotorochair M.

23. ¹dēce bliadan a flaithius lan maith LDVM ²in LDV this is
substituted for the last couplet—ēsin cēt rī (aliter is ē sin cēt fer) do

21. Five years of Sengann thereafter
till he fell before Fiacha ;
six years had Fiacha (Cend) findach
till red Rindal slew him.
22. Six years had Rindal from the division
till Foidbgen son of Sengann slew him;
Foidbgen spent four (years)
till he fell before lofty Eochu.
23. Eochu mac Eirc, the king of grace
for a space of ten years ever good ;
till they slew the king
they, the three sons of Nemed son of Badra.
24. The names of the three sons of famous Nemed
were Cesarb, Luam, and Luachra ;
it is they who slew the first man (slain) with a spear—
Eochu mac Eirc—in Ireland.
25. Bres son of Elathan son of Nét
was king with great magnificence ;
seven years had he—it was not long—
till he died of the red bog-water.
26. Nuadu Airgetlám of the Steeds
Balor the Strong Smiter slew him ;
twenty years in high goodness
his rule over Ireland.
27. Submission was paid to Lug, to the hero,
for two score years famous, fair ;
melancholy the deed which Mac Cuill wrought
the death of the grandson of Dian Cecht in Caindruim.

rind do gāeth ar tūs in hĒrinn; and the following quatrain is omitted.

24. ¹adbeirim M.

25. ¹Eladain B, ealadain V ²Neit V ³meit L ⁴nir fota L
fota also M; nir boda B, nir fata VD ⁵rota M.

26. *This and the preceding quatrain are transposed in LVD; in B the same transposition is indicated by a marginal 'b-a' written in front of each respectively.* ².xxx. B.

27. ¹do giallad M ²fichit L ³mbl. VD ⁴barr-gaeth L
bar-baeth M mbarr-gaeth VD ⁵mōr-echt dorigni L (doridne M
dorigne VD [gh D]).

28. Eochaid Oll-āthair ¹īarom,
ceithri fichit find-bliadan; 3955
bās in Dagda deirg ²na ndream
³do'n urchar ⁴do theilg ⁵Ceitlenn.
29. Dēich mbliadan do Delbāeth dīl
¹no co ndorchair do lāim ²Fīachaig;
dēich mbliadan ³Fīacha Findgil 3960
⁴cor marb Eogan Āird-inbir.
30. ¹Secht mbliadna fichit malle
Mac Cuill, Mac Cēcht, Mac Grēine;
trī meic Cermada co mbuaidh
i r-rīgi ōs Banba brat-rūaid. 3965
31. Dorochair Mac Grēini geal
i Taillten la hAmairgen;
Mac Cuill re hĒber mhōir,
Mac Cēcht do lāim Ērimōin.
32. Bliadain i r-rīge marāen 3970
d'Ērimōn, ¹d'Ēber folt-cāem
²co torchair Ēber ĩartain
do lāim Ērimōin ³imglain.
33. Ērimōn airdire cen ōn,
ba leis an Ēri a āenur; 3975
rē ¹secht mbliadan dēg don dus;
ēc adbath i nAirgedros.
34. A ¹trī meic ²trī bliadna ar blad
³co bās Muimne a Maig Cruachan,
Luigne ocus Laigne na l-lann 3980
ro marbtha i cath Āird Ladrann.

28. ¹iarma L ²na ndrend LV na ndrenn M
⁴tarlaic Ceithnend L, donorchor do thelg Cetleand VD;

³donderchor
⁵Ceiltenn B.

29. ¹co torchair LB nocondorchair la Fiachach M
Caichir VD ³Fiachach LV ⁴corosmarb L.

²Chachir L

30. ¹naī mbl. fichet L.

28. Eochu thereafter, the Great Father
fourscore white years ;
the death of the red Dagda of the hosts
by the cast which Cethlenn released.
29. Ten years to faithful Delbaeth
till he fell at the hands of Fiachu ;
ten years to Fiachu the white
till Eogan of the High Creek slew him.
30. Twenty-seven years together
Mac Cuill, Mac Cécht, Mac Gréine ;
the three sons of Cermat with victory
in the kingdom over red-cloaked Banba.
31. Mac Gréine the white fell
in Tailltiu before Amorgen ;
Mac Cuill before great Eber,
Mac Cécht by the hand of Erimón.
32. A year in kingship together
had Erimón and fair-haired Eber ;
thereafter Eber fell
by the hand of very pure Erimón.
33. Glorious Erimón, without reproach,
held Ireland single-handed,
seventeen years had the Branch,
and died a death in Argatros.
34. His three sons, three years in fame,
till the death of Muimne in Mag Cruachan,
Luigne and Laigne of the blades
were slain in the battle of Ladra's Height.

31. Greni in gen M Tailten M la Eber L.

32. ¹ins. is L ²do rochair M ³arnaid M.

33. ¹ocht B.

34. ¹thrí L ²sē L ³gabais B im L.

35. Slechta ¹ceithri meic ²Ēbir
la hĪriel Fāith ³fir feinnid;
leith-bliadain ⁴a [f]flaithius, nīr lōr
Ēr, Orba, Fergna, Ferōn. 3985
36. ¹Īriel Fāid ²fathad gail ngāeth
a dēich remes in ro-lāich,
conerbailt ³a Maig Muaidhi
do galar uile āenuaire.
37. Ethrial mac Īrieoil na n-ech 3990
¹fiche bliadan ²imm-buidnech,
³condorchair i Roraīnd rūaid
do lāimh Conmāel cloidem-rūaid.
38. Conmāel mac Ēbir ¹gan āil,
²cēt rī Ērenn a Mumain, 3995
airem ³trī mbliadan dēic bras,
condorchair la Tigernmas.
39. Tigernmas ¹ba trēn a rīg
²sechtmoga secht do bliadnaib;
conderbailt isin tām tend 4000
³a dorchair ar fer nErenn.
40. Eochaid Ēdgothach amra,
ceithre bliadna ¹ōs brec-Banba;
nī dalb i chath ²Temrach trie
³rodmarb Cermna mac Ebrie. 4005
41. Cermna, Sobairche seōl mbil
dā mac Ebrie meic Ēbir,
dā fichit bliadan co mblaid,
cēt rī Ērenn a hUlltaib.

35. ¹ceatra B ²nĒbir B ³finn feinid L faid fa fendich M
⁴a flaith nīr mōr L.

36. ¹This quatrain and the last transposed, B ²fiched gail
gaith L: fethedh B fided gail gaith M ³im L.

37. ¹cert-fiche LM ²om. imm- VDM. Reading of M doubtful,
looks like brirnech or the like in the facsimile ³dorchair le corrga (al?)
cruaid M.

35. The four sons of Eber were slaughtered
by Iriel Fáid, a true warrior ;
a half-year their reign—it was not sufficient—
Er, Orba Fergna, Ferón.
36. Iriel Fáid, exciter of the din of battle,
ten the span of the great warrior ;
till he died in Mag Muaide
of a sudden evil disease.
37. Ethrial son of Iriel of the steeds
twenty years, very crowded ;
till he fell in red Rairiu
by the hand of Conmaél of the red sword.
38. Conmaél, son of Eber without reproach
the first king of Ireland from Mumu,
a reckoning of thirteen powerful years
till he fell before Tigernmas.
39. Tigernmas, strong was his rule,
seventy-seven years ;
till he perished in the severe plague
in which fell a slaughter of the men of Ireland.
40. Eochu Edgathach glorious
four years over variegated Banba,
'tis no falsehood that in the active battle of Temair
Cermna son of Ebrec slew him.
41. Cermna, Sobairce, a lucky course,
the two sons of Ebrec son of Eber,
two score years with fame,
the first king of Ireland from Ulaid.

38. ¹ cen oil B ² cet flaith mor-Banba LV ³ .iii. .xi. mbl.
mbras VDM.

39. ¹ fa tren M ² .uii. mbl. ar secht ndeichib LM ³ itorchair L
condorchair M.

40. ¹ o D ² Temra VDBM ³ ro marb VM gur marb B.

42. ¹Oided Sobairche in a dūn 4010
la hEochaid ²Menn ³ar in muir;
⁴oidhe Chermna sin cath cas,
la hEochaid Finn Fäebarglas.
43. Fiche bliadan, blad co n-aibh 4015
¹flatha Echach meic Conmail;
Fíacha Labrainne ²na lerg
ro marb Echaid Fäebardearg.
44. Fiche, a ceathair cen chaime, 4020
¹ba flaith Fíacha Labrainne,
do cher ri fene fabhair,
a cath Sléibi Belgadain.
45. Bliadan for a dēich ¹fa dō 4025
fod ²flatha ³Echach Mumō;
⁴condorchair in cāemh-dos ⁵cāin
lasin ⁶Ōengus Olmucaid.
46. Sē bliadna ¹fo trī, ²tucaid
³ba rī ⁴Ōengus Olmucaid;
do cher i ⁵Carmun an chleath
la hĒnna ⁶n-adbul nAirgthech.
47. Airem naī mbliadan fo trī 4030
d'Ēnna ¹Airgdech, ²do'n āirdrīg;
³gur marb Rotechtaig mac Māin,
i m-Maig ruaid ⁴Raigne ro-cāin.
48. Rē ¹dā coic mbliadna ²mblad, 4035
do giallad do ³Rotechtaig;
condorchair la Sētna ⁴Airt
sin Cruachain cētna Connacht.

42. ¹Odhe B Oiged M ²Mind L ³dar in mur L tar in mur M
⁴Oidhe B Oiged M.

43. ¹flathius L flathus BM ²na l-lerg M.

44. ¹fa flaith M.

45. ¹fo do MV ²flathius B ³Eoch- B ⁴co torchair LV
dorochair M ⁵coin M ⁶nŌengus L.

42. The fate of Sobairce in his fort
by Eochu Menn upon the sea ;
the fate of Cermna in the crooked battle,
by white Eochu Fáebargias.
43. Twenty years, a fame with pleasure,
of the rule of Eochu son of Conmáel ;
Fiachu Labrainne of the battle-fields
slew Eochu of the Red Edge.
44. Twenty and four without crookedness
was Fiachu Labrainne king ;
the king of the Fene of Fabar fell
in the battle of Sliab Belgadain.
45. A year over ten, doubled.
the length of the reign of Eochu Mumu ;
till the beautiful branch fell
before Oengus Olmucaid.
46. Thrice six years, ye understand
was Oengus Olmucaid king ;
in Carman fell the prop
by huge Enna Airgthech.
47. A reckoning of thrice nine years
to Enna Airgdech, to the high king ;
till Rotechtaid mac Main slew him,
on the red Mag Raigne very fair.
48. A space of twice nine famous years
was submission paid to Rotechtaid,
till he fell by Setna Airt
on the same Cruachan of Connachta.

46. ¹fa di L ²inducaid L ³om. ba rī B ⁴ind ōengus LB

⁵Carmon L ⁶n-adbol L n-adbal M nAirenech B.

47. ¹a rīge; a *correcting gloss* airedech *badly written above*, B

²fa hairdrig M (ba V) ³domarb M ⁴Raidne ro chainm M.

48. ¹om. da L ²comblaid M; ³Roicheachtaig M ⁴Art M
nArt L.

49. ¹Cōic bliadna do'n tSētna Art,
²gur cher in rī ³ra ⁴ro-mac;
⁵nīr maith in mac, mīlib tor,
 dia athair do ⁶sarugad. 4040
50. Sē bliadna dēce ¹'sa ceathair
²flathus Fīacha ³fiail-crethaig;
 Fīacha, ⁴fer sochhair na slōgh
 dodrochair la Muinemōn. 4045
51. Muinemōn cōic bliadna ar bloid
 fot flatha meic Cais Clothaig;
¹docher rī Dairbre do thām
²i m-Muig Ailbe imel-bān.
52. ¹Cert tricha bliadan gan brōn 4050
 do mac ²miad-glan Muinemōn;
³atbath Oildergdōit in daig
 la hOlloman i Temraig.
53. Tricha bliadan for a dēce
¹ga bais ²Ollomain, ³ēisdig!
 rī na n-ēiges, ārd a rāth,
⁴ca ndernad cēt-fes Temrach. 4055
54. Trēn a mac ¹Finnachta Fāil
²a dēich fa dō 'na dēg-lāim;
 a Moig ³Inis do thāmh trā
 fuair crād rī milis ⁴Macha. 4060
55. Mac Ollamain, Slānoll suaire
¹dēce mbliadan secht for sāer-chuairt;
 atbath gab ²claechlōd ³for dāth
⁴for lāech-lār tigi Temrach. 4065

49. ¹rē cōic mbliadan D do Setna LM ²do c(h)er LD ³re BM
 ria V ⁴mor-mac VD ⁵nī ru maith L ⁶saragodh B
 saradhogh V

50. ¹fa chethair L *om. and ins. above* M ²Flaith Fiachach L
³fial-chrechach M ⁴flaith sochhair LM.

51. ¹atbath rī Dairbre VDL ²a Muigh Aigue V: Aidne D,
 Aidhne *interlined above*, B.

49. Five years to Setna Airt
till the king fell before his great son ;
the son, with thousands of chieftans, forgave not
his father for the violation.
50. Sixteen years and four
the princedom of Fiachu, a generous raider ;
Fiachu, a man of profit for hosts
fell before Muinemón.
51. Muinemón ; five years in fame
was the length of the reign of the son of Cas Clothach ;
king of Dairbre, he perished by plague
in white-bordered Mag nAilbe.
52. A just thirty years without sorrow,
to the son of pure renown, Muinemón ; ;
Faidergdoit the glowing died
before Ollom in Temair.
53. Thirty years over ten
till the death of Ollom, hear ye !
king of the poets, high his grace,
by whom was made the first festival of Temair.
54. Strong his son, Finnachta of Fál,
twice ten [years] in his good hand [were his] ;
in Mag nInis, of plague,
the sweet king of Macha found destruction.
55. The son of Ollom, stately Slánoll
ten years and seven on a free circuit ;
he died without change on his colour
on the hero-floor of the house of Temair.

52. ¹airim déich mbl. LV ²mor-glan VD mor-garg LM ³docer
Aildergdoit in raith L Oilderg data in daigh B.

53. ¹co hēc V co hēg LMD ²Ollam Fodla *interlined above*,
Ollomain, B ³ētsed V ⁴le B.

54. ¹Findachta M ²a deich thucad n-a derg-dāil L ³Inais B
im M.I., L ⁴Macaa M. *This quatrain and the next om. V.*

55. ¹bliadain sa secht ar M ²cloenchlod (*the d expuncted*) L
claeclad B ³a M ⁴ar M: i medon tigi L.

56. ¹Dā bliadain dēce, rēil a rāth,
²rob rī Gēdhi Ollgothach;
dorochair Gēidhi in garta,
la ³Fíacha mac Finnachta.
57. ¹Tricha bliadan, blad ²nach dīs 4070
³ro chaith Fíacha ⁴Findoilches;
docer rī Cera na clad
a cath ⁵Brega la Berngal.
58. ¹Berngal mac Gēdhe in ²gēg grind 4075
dā bliadain dēce a dēg-lind;
³gur do rindi sin gleic a gal,
Oilill mac meic Olloman.
59. Oilill, ¹ocht mbliadna fa dō
dēg-mac Slānuill, nī ²sāeb-gō,
³fuair a oidid la Sīrna 4080
la rīg Temrach tāeb-thirma.
60. Temair Fāil fuair caraid cain
ō thoracht Sīrna slat-cain;
¹guna trichat cēt lāech ar lō
du scar rīghe a hUllto. 4085
61. ¹Ro chaith Sīrna co srianaib,
rē trī ²secht do sāer-bliadnaib;
³oided Sīrna ⁴co sere-blaid
⁵i nAilind la Rotechtaig.
62. ¹Rotechtach Rotha, in rī rod 4090
remes ²secht mbliadan mbith ³bog;
ac ⁴Dūn Sobairche ōs in ⁵tsāl
⁶do lose tene garb gelan.

56. ¹Tri secht mbl. buan an rath ro chaith G.O., cotochair (condorehair D) LD ²fa rī Geidi M ³Fíachaig L.

57. ¹fichí L. ²cen geis LVD ³fat fiatha Feic for longess L (*sic*)
flaithus F.F., VD ro caith B ⁴Findilehnis M ⁵Brea M.

58. ¹Berndgal M ²gaeth L ged V ³do tuirind (ro thairind L)
sin gleic a gal LVD.

59. ¹secht LVD ²sacbro VDM ³fuaighidh VD.

56. Twelve years, brilliant their favour,
was Géide Ollgothach king ;
Géide of the shouting fell
at the hands of Fíachu son of Finnachta.
57. Thirty years, a fame that is not mean,
Fíachu Findoilches spent ;
the king of Cera of the Trenches fell
by Berngal in the battle of Breg.
58. Berngal son of Géide, the pleasant branch,
twelve years was his good time
till he terminated his valour in battle,
he, Oilill grandson of Ollaman.
59. Oilill, twice eight years
the good son of Slánoll, it is no crooked falsehood ;
he died at the hands of Sírna
the king of dry-sided Temair.
60. Temair of Fál found a beautiful friend
when Sírna the fair rod arrived ;
with his thirty hundred warriors, after the day
when he sundered the kingship from the Ulaid.
61. Sírna spent with bridles
a space of thrice seven free years ;
the death of Sírna with fame for love
in Aillen by Rotechtaid.
62. Rotechtaid of Roth, the king of roads,
a space of seven years, ever soft,
at Dún Sobairce, over the salt sea,
rough lightning burnt him.

60. ¹ dia tainie M.

61. ¹ do chaith M ² sectaib soerbliadnaib L ³ oiged M aided L
aiged V ⁴ slechtaib LV ⁵ i nAlind L.

62. ¹ Roithechtaich Raich in re rot M Rothechtaid Rothair ind rot L
² ocht M ³ mbeo M mbith boc L ⁴ Dun tSobairce VD Dun
Tobairci M ⁵ lind M ⁶ ro loise saiged garb gelan VD: in tene
gelain L.

63. Gabais ¹Elim co ngiallaib
rīge ²ōs Ērinn āen-bliadain;
³condorchair ¹Elim co n-aib
la mac Oililla Olehāin. 4095
64. ¹Airem naī mbliadna ²nammā
ro giallad mac Oilella,
³condorchair Giallehad gart grind
la hArt ⁴Imlich mac ⁵Elim. 4100
65. ¹Airem naī mbliadna fo dō
d'Art iarom, ²ni himargō,
la ³Nuadat Fāil, ⁴fichtib blā
⁵dodrochair Art Imlechda. 4105
66. ¹Oided Nuadat, rofes lib,
la Bres Rīg mac Airt ²Imlig;
ceithri ³dēce mblíadan mbrigi
⁴do chaith Nuadat nert-rīgi. 4110
67. Noe mbliadna Bressi ¹na mbedg,
²ro bo lōr tressi ³a trēn-redg;
⁴oidhedh Meic Airt in airm ⁵cruaid
⁶i mullach Chairn chais Chonluain. 4115
68. Ceithri rāithi ¹ruidi cath
²do'n Eochaid airdrie ³Apthach;
docher Eochaid Ātha Luain
la Find mac Brātha ⁴brat-ruaid. 4120
69. ¹Remes secht bliadan fo trī
²fad flaithius Find Formaili;
oided in Find ³cētna glē
la ⁴Sētna Find mac mBrese. 4125

63. ¹Ellim LV (*bis*) ²ar M ³dorochair Ellim LV.

64. ¹arim L ²namba VDM nammaa B ³dorochair VDL M
⁴Imlech LM ⁵Ellim L.

65. ¹arim sē mbl. fa dō LM ²gan imargo VD ni himmargo L
³Nuadait L Nuada M ⁴fichtib ga M ⁵adrochair M.

66. ¹Oididh L ²Imlich L ³deich bl. brige L ⁴ro feith
Nuadu nert-rigi L ro feich M ros feith D.

63. Elim took with hostages
a kingship over Ireland for one year ;
till Elim died, with beauty
at the hands of the son of Oilill Olcháin.
64. A reckoning of only nine years
was submission paid to Oilill ;
till Giallachad, cheerful and pleasant, died
at the hands of Art Imlech son of Elim.
65. A reckoning of twice nine years
to Art thereafter, it is no falsehood ;
by Nuadhu of Fál, with twentyfold fame
Art Imlech fell.
66. The death of Nuadu, well-known to you,
by Bress Rí son of Art Imlech ;
forty years of might
spent Nuadu, a powerful kingship.
67. Nine years of Bress of the leaps—
great was the force of his strong assaults ;
the fate of the son of Art of the hard weapon
on the top of the crooked carn of Conluan.
68. Four seasons of heroic battles
had glorious Eochu Aptach ;
Eochu of Ath Luain fell
at the hands of Finn son of red-cloaked Bráth.
69. A space of thrice seven years
the length of the reign of Find Formail ;
the death of the same glorious Finn
at the hands of Sétua Finn son of Bres.

67. ¹na mberg L ²ra po mōr VDL ³a a thren (*sic*) L a
threnreadg M ⁴aiged meic Airt M ⁵chruaid L ⁶i m-mulluch L.

68. ¹resin M ruithi L ²dond Eochaid urdaire L ³Opthach LDM
⁴mbrat-ruaid VD.

69. ¹Bl- .uii. mbl- fo thrī VD ²fot flatha L ³chetna chle L
⁴Setna mac mbind mBrese L.

70. Sētna ¹Innarraid, arsaid
dorad ²erodh do cet amsaib;
cert ³fiche bliadan gan brōn
⁴go ro riagad la Simōn. 4125
71. Siomōn Brec, sē bliadna, is ¹fecht
²ba rī in t-iarla cen ³ainrecht;
la Duach Find, mac Sētnai slān,
fuair in cētna mac ⁴Aedāin.
72. ¹Rē dēce mbliadan eo mbladaib 4130
ro chaith Duach mac Indarraid;
dorochair rī ²Clere i cath
i m-maige la ³Muiredach.
73. ¹Muiredach, mī for bliadain 4135
ro bo rī eo ro-giallaib;
fuair ¹Muiredach celg ²i cath
la hĒnna mac nDerg nDuach.
74. Dā bliadan dēg, rēil a rāth
ro bo ¹rī mac Dēin Duach;
marb ²cuingid ³in chnis cuingnig 4140
i Slēb Mis ⁴la mōr-buiduib.
75. Noī mbliadna ¹riangloin ²ler blā
Lugaid Iarduind mac Ēnna,
³condorechair ind ruire rān
i ⁴cath Clochair la Sīrlām. 4145
76. Sīrlām, ¹suided sluag Muimnech
dā ²n-ocht mbliadan² mbree buidnech;
fuair a thairbert ³sin tress
la hEochaid ⁴n-airdaire nUairehess.

70. ¹indarraig arrsaich M: Sētna airegda L ²chrod L ³fichi
cen bron L ⁴no eo riaglad (*glossed* crochad) M.

71. ¹becht LDM ²rop ē B no bi M ³airecht L aimnert M
⁴Aedan M.

72. ¹ed deich L Ead .x. VD ²Claire LDM ³Murethach L.

73. ¹Muiridach M (*bis*) ²tre cath V thre M tria D.

70. Sétna of the Wages, the veteran
gave stipends to an hundred hirelings;
an exact twenty years without sorrow
till he was hanged by Siomón.
71. Siomón Brecc, six years, it is exact,
the earl was king without injustice;
by Dui Finn, son of sound Sétna,
the son of Aedan obtained the same [fate].
72. A space of ten years with fame
Dui son of [Sétna] Inarrad spent;
the king of Clair fell in battle
on the plain by the son of Muiredach.
73. Muiredach, a month over a year
was king with great hostages;
Muiredach suffered treachery in battle
by Enna the red, son of Dui.
74. Twelve years brilliant his favour
was Dui son of Dén king;
the champion of the horny skin died
in Sliab Mis, at the hands of great troops.
75. Nine years, I regulate, clear fame
Lugaid Iardonn son of Enna
till the very noble chieftain fell
in the battle of Clochar, by Sírlám.
76. Sírlám, settler of the hosts of Mumu
twice eight years varied and crowded,
was carried over in the combat
with glorious Eochaid Uairches.

74. ¹i rig M ²cuinmid each liss cumnigh L ³gach cliss VD
i chnis cuimnig M ⁴eo D.

75. ¹riaglain M riagloin BVD ²reil bla VD ³condrochair B
dorochair LVDM ⁴raith LVDM.

76. ¹soighedh B suidhedh VD saigid M ²om. m- and n- B:
mbreth D ³isin B isa M ⁴n-airdrie B.

77. Eocho Uairches, ārd a ¹blād, 4150
²secht mbliadna a cōic ro chāemchaith;
³dorochair rī Banba ⁴eo blaid
ri maccaib calma Congail.
78. Eocho is Conaing ¹eo ngail 4155
dā mac Congail ²choscaraig;
bātar dā ³recht iarla in rāith
⁴re cōic mbliadan ⁵i comflaith.
79. Eochu ¹Fidmuine na fergg 4160
²docher la Lugaid lāim-derg;
³secht mbliadna do Lugaid luinn
⁴iar sin rosmudaig Conaing.
80. Conaing mac Congail cleth glan, 4165
nī ¹ronomnaig ²nech ³riam;
fichi ro chaith for each ⁴leth;
⁵corosmarb Art mac Lugdech.
81. Art mac Lugdech laechda ¹a gluinn
²bliadna coic i Cairndruim;
dorochair Art sin ³debuig
la ⁴Fīachra mac Muiredaig.
82. Fīacha mac Muiredaigh mōir 4170
ocht mbliadna im chornaib comoil
co fuair a mBoirind a brath
la nOilill mac Meie Luigdech.
83. Mac Airt oen-bliadain dec daith 4175
Oilill find feta in fir-laith
¹do rochair i cath ²Odha
la hAirgetmar ³n-imcholma.

77. ¹Flaith L ²ro caith .iiii.u. mbl. BM ³gur toit B, do
thoit M ⁴comblaid M.

78. ¹comblaid VD ²coscaraig B costagaich M ³nert M
⁴.u. (.iii. M) cert-bliadnaib MB ⁵comdhaith B.

79. ¹Fiadmuine na ferg M ²ro mugaid Lugaid M rosmugaidh B
³ocht BM ⁴no gu rosmugaid VB muaig M.

77. Eochu Uairches, high his fame,
spent fairly seven years and five,
till the king of Banba fell, with fame,
by the valorous sons of Congal.
78. Eochu and Conaing with valour,
the two sons of Congal the victorious,
the two rightful rulers of the Fortress
were a space of five years in joint rule.
79. Eochu Fidmuine of the warriors,
fell before Lugaid of the Red Hand ;
seven years had fierce Lugaid—
thereafter Conaing quenched him.
80. Conaing son of Congal, the pure prop,
never feared any person ;
twenty (years) he spent on every side,
till Art son of Lugaid slew him.
81. Art son of Lugaid, heroic his generation,
years five in Caindruim ;
Art fell in the combat
at the hands of Fiachra son of Muiredach.
82. Fiach(r)a son of great Muiredach,
eight years among hours of carousal ;
till he found his fate in Boirenn
at the hands of Ailill son of Mac Lugdach.
83. Mac Airt, eleven years famous
Oilíoll Find, the true prince ;
he fell in the battle of Odba
at the hands of the very valorous Argatmar.

80. ¹nochoromnaig B ²ri L ³riaam M ⁴techt B
⁵conusmarb B.

81. ¹a ghluind M a ngluind B ²bl. ar a .u. B bl. sa .u. M
³debaidh BM ⁴Fiacha DB.

82. *This quatrain om.* LVD.

83. ¹co torchair B ²Coba L ³immchalma M.

84. ¹Rochinset a cēim curaid
Eocho, Lugaid lāceh ²Muman,
co cend secht mbliadan ³dar sāl 4180
ro innarbsat Argetmar.
85. Eocho mac Oilella Find,
¹rē secht mbliadan a deig-lind;
marb rī Cermna is Claire is Cliach
in Aine na n-ibur-sciath. 4185
86. Airem trī ndēich mbliadan ¹mbān
²ro giallad ³do Argatmār;
⁴ro scarsat ⁵ria garg-blaid nglain
⁶Duach ⁷Ladgair ocus Lugaid.
87. ¹Dēich mbliadan do Duach ²Ladgair 4190
³ōsin nĒrinn ⁴ārd adbail;
bās in ⁵māil muruig, maidmig,
do lāim Lugdach lān-laighid.
88. Lugaid ¹Laidech ro līn ²mag
ocht mbliadna a brig ³for horrfad; 4195
⁴docher crāeb chuimnech in Chairn
la Aed mac Buidnech mac Badrai.
89. Aed mac Baduirn ōs Banba
airem trī secht sāer-chalma;
bās rīg maige cruaid cētna 4200
in Ess Ruaid na ¹rīg-ecne.
90. ¹Dorochair ²Dithorba dond
³ris na eunaib i ⁴Corond;
fiche ocus bliadain ⁵glan glē
rī for fīanaib ⁷Fāil-inse. 4205

84. ¹dochindsed M ²cruad M ³ar sal B tarsal M.

85. ¹ro marb Argetmar imgrind L.

86. ¹om. m- B ²do M ³do'n Airgedmar BM ⁴om. ro BM:
ro scarad V ⁵re gargblaid MB agail B, sregoil M ⁶Duaach B
⁷Ladgraid M.

87. ¹This quatrain om. L ²Ladgraid MV ³as BVD
⁴gan imardaig VD ⁵buidhuigh mair muighuigh VD.

84. His fair warriors decreed,
Eochu, and Lugaid the hero of Mumu:
till the end of seven years, oversea,
they drove out Argatmar.
85. Eochu son of Oilioll Finn,
a space of seven years was his good time ;
he slew the king of Cermna, Clair, and Cliu,
in Aine of the yew-shields.
86. A reckoning of thrice ten bright years
was submission paid to Argatmar ;
they separated from his pure rough fame,
did Dui Ladgar and Lugaid.
87. Ten years to Dui Ladgair,
over high, mighty Ireland ;
the death of the lord, of levelling and outburst,
by the hands of Lugaid the full-animating.
88. Lugaid the animating filled a plain,
eight years was his fame over wrath ;
the mindful branch fell in Carn
by the hands of Aed son 'of Buidne son of Badra.
89. Aed son of Badarn over Banba
a reckoning of thrice seven, free-valorous ;
the death of the king of cruel Mag Cétne ;
in Eas Ruaid of royal wisdom.
90. Brown Dithorba fell
by the creeks in Corann ;
twenty-one years clear and bright
was he king over the Fíana of Inis Fáil.

88. ¹ Laigech B Laigdech M ² bladh MB ³ sa M, ar B
⁴ co thoit M gur thoit B.

89. ¹ ro-eene VD.

90. ¹ adrochair B ² Dithroma M ³ lais M, leis B, rias VD
⁴ Corann M ⁵ blad nglē MVD ⁶ fa (ba B) rī ar MB

⁷ Fáil-ninse D.

91. Fíche ocus a secht ¹íarsin
do Chimbāeth Mōr mac Fintain;
Cimbāeth cāem, cēt flaith Emna,
ēc atbath rī ro-Temra.
92. ¹Remes ocht mblíadan co mblāid 4210
dia ēis, íaram do'n rīgáin,
Macha, co mbertaib na ²mbergg,
corosmarb Rechtaid Rīgderg.
93. Rechtaid ro chaith fichit ¹fēig 4215
mac Luigdech ²Lāidig lān-geir;
rī Clochair ic Chind Maige,
dorochair la Ugoine.
94. Ugaine ¹mōr-laith miad-²nglan
flaith ceithri dēich ³dag-bliadan;
⁴nī cīan ōs ⁵Buinne in Braga 4220
⁶ro marb buille Badbhatha.
95. ¹Badbhach bad ²rī ³beannus chath
scainreach, congalach, ⁴coethach,
āen lāithi co 'leith a lind,
⁵gur marb Loegaire os Boaind. 4225
96. Dā bliadain Loegaire Luire
¹i r-ríge ōs Banba brec-buic;
²conorchair in chrāeb cen chol
la ³Cobthach Cāel i ⁴Carman.
97. ¹Cobthach, ²cōic dēich mblíadan mbuan 4230
³ro riarad in rī ro-ruad;
⁴co ro loisc tene isin tig
ic ol na fleide ic Labraid.

91. ¹ comblaid L.92. ¹ remis LV ² mbeadg M.93. ¹ fēn B ² Laigid lan-feil BM.94. ¹ om. mor L; māith yc B ² ngal MB ³ ndeig M⁴ ni dalb ⁵ bruinne BMV ⁶ gur BM.95. *This quatrain om., LV* ² lāech M ³ sic B bearnus M⁴ chochthach M ⁵ ro marb M.

91. Thereafter twenty and seven
to great Cimbáeth son of Fintan ;
Cimbáeth the fair, first prince of Emain
the king of great Temair died a (natural) death.
92. A space of eight years with fame,
after him thereafter, to the queen
Macha with deeds of brigands
till Rechtaid Rígderg slew her.
93. Rechtaid spent twenty [years] keenly
son of fully sharp Lugaid, the animating,
king of Clochar and Cenn Maige
he fell before Ugoine.
94. Ugoine, a great prince of pure fame,
a prince for fourteen good years,
it was not long, over Buinne in Brega,
till the blow of Badbhadh killed him.
95. Badbhadh, who was a king that smote battle,
skirmishing, fighting, conquering,
one day and a half was his time,
till Loiguire slew him over the Boyne.
96. Two years had Loiguire Lore
in kingship over variegated, tender Banba ;
till the crimeless branch fell
before Cobthach Coel in Carman.
97. Cobthach, fifteen* lasting years
was the very red king served ;
till fire burned him in the house
as he caroused with Labraid.

96. ¹a rigi os Banba blath-buic MBV ²sic V, do lothrad MB
ria lochrad L ³Cophthach B ⁴Carmon LBV.

97. ¹Cophthach M ²sē B ³ro giallad don rig M ⁴ro
loise in tene na thig M.

* Fifty in the prose texts: see ¶ 556.

98. Labraid Loingsech, lāech, ro chaith
noī bliadna dēc ¹eo deg-laith; 4235
Labraid Berre, cosin mblaidh
ro marb Melge mac Cobthaig.
99. ¹Ro chaith Melgi, maith a lī,
²secht mbliadna dēcc ³fa dēg-rī;
⁴dorochair ⁵darbrod ciambē, 4240
sin chath ⁶la Mog ⁷Cuirb Clāire.
100. ¹Mog Corb a Mumain ²cen meirg,
mac meic ³Rechtada Rīg-deirg,
⁴docher cāem-doss Cind Mara
la hōengus ⁵hua Labrada. 4245
101. Ōengus Ollam, a ¹hocht-dēcc,
²dorat socht for sluag ³sāer-grec;
docer ⁴rī Eli cen ⁵ail
la mac Melgi meic Cobthaig.
102. Mac Melgi, ¹Iireo ān, 4250
remes ²ocht mbliadan ³mbith-lān;
la Fer Corb mac Moga Cuirb
docer rī ⁴Broga in ⁵brec-duirnd.
103. ¹Bliadain ²ar a dēich d'Fīr Chorb
ro bo ruithnech a ³rīg-ord; 4255
⁴do rodbaid in n-ōmna ārd
⁵ar rondlig Connla cleth-garg.
104. A cethair ¹fo chōic ²cen cheō
³do mac airdire ⁴Irereo;
⁵isin Temraig mongaig maith 4260
⁶atbath Conlāeth ua Cobthaig.

98. ¹ fa deg-maith B degheidh M.

99. ¹ Do BM ² ocht VD ³ a dēg-rī B, fa dēig-rī M
⁴ no contorchair LB ⁵ gu borb de B tar bord ee bē M ⁶ la B
⁷ Corb LMB.

100. ¹ Modh Corb B ² gan meirg B, meirgg L ³ Rechtaigh
Riderg B ⁴ gur thoit B do thoit M ⁵ o B.

101. ¹ secht-decc M ² ro lai B ³ sar-greg M ⁴ ri Edna L,
Ele V ⁵ oil M.

102. ¹ Irereo M, Iarereo B ² secht B ³ mbith-ban M
⁴ in Broga and om. following in M ⁵ bree-buirb BM. This quatrain
om., VD.

98. Labraid Loingsech, the hero, spent
nineteen years exceeding well ;
Labraid of Bere † with fame—
Melge son of Cobthach slew him.
99. Melge spent—good his colour—
seventeen years as a good king ;
he fell overboard ‡ (*i.e.* died) however it was
in the battle with Mog Cuirb of Clair.
100. Mog Corb in Mumu without sorrow,
grandson of Rechtaid Rígderg,
the fair branch of Cenn Mara fell
before Oengus son of Labraid.
101. Oengus Ollom, eighteen,
brought silence upon a free Grecian ** host ;
the king of Eile fell without reproach
by the son of Melge son of Cobthach.
102. Noble Irereo son of Melge
a space of eight years ever full ;
by Fer Corb son of Mog Corb
fell the king of Brug of the speckled fist.
103. A year over ten to Fer Chorb
brilliant was his royal order ;
the lofty oak fell
after Connla the rough prop, exacted his right.
104. Five times four unclouded
the glorious space of Irereo ;
in mighty fortunate Temair
died Connla grandson of Cobthach.

103. ¹ bl. .x. mbl. VD ² for BM ³ rigdordd L ⁴ ro traserad
in omua ard BMDV ⁵ feib nosdlig B, uair ro dlig M.

104. ¹ fa L ² gan ceo B ³ om. do M remis airdaire L
⁴ in Irereo M, Ierereo B ⁵ isa(n) M i Temraig mongmaith dhunmaigh B
sin Temraig mogda cenmair L ⁶ docer Condla M Connla also L
fuair dig tondaig an deag-flaith VD.

† An alternative name.

‡ MacCarthy (*Codex Palatino-Vaticanus*, p. 187), translated *darbord cia be*
“haughty though he was”, but I cannot find any justification for this rendering.

** Apparently in reference to the alleged Grecian origin of the invaders of
Ireland.

105. ¹Cōic bliadna fichit ²fīri
rē ³Ailella ⁴'na āirdrīge;
⁵Adamair mac Fīr Chuirp Caiss,
⁶e ro glac ind uirb ndrech-mais. 4265
106. ¹Dēich mbliadan fo trī i ²tuilgte
mac Fīr Chuirb i cāem-rīge;
docer la Eochaid co n-aib
Adamair Flidais Folt-chain.
107. ¹Fiche acht sē bliadna ar blad 4270
²ba rī ³Eocho Ailtlethan;
⁴eo torchair ⁵tiar i n-a thaig
la Fergus fial Fortamail.
108. Fergus fuair ōen-bliadain dēc
maith ¹ro riarad ²in ro-gēg; 4275
docer—bid cuimnech ³in cath—
la hŌengus ⁴Tuirmech ⁵Temrach.
109. Tri fichit bliadan ¹eo mblaid
d'Ōengus ²Turmech ³i Temraig;
⁴ba snīm re cuaine Chnuic Breg 4280
ēc ⁵rīg Tuage ocus Talten.
110. ¹Cōic bliadna 'na rē cu r-rath
Conall calma Collamrach
Nia ²Segamain ³ro mudaig
⁴fer feramail find-chodail. 4285
111. Fuair Nia ¹Segamain a secht
ōsind Ērind ²cen andrecht;
³do rochair in ⁴cairpdech cass
la hĒnna ⁵nAirgdech ⁶n-amnass.

105. ¹sē BM ²fria rē Ail. L ³Aililla M ⁴i nāirdrīghi B
⁵a mǣthair mac F. L ⁶is ē [se M] ro glac BM in duirn drocmais V.

106. ¹dā VD sē BM ²tuilte B tuilethe M fo triath uilethe M
(sic) comrīge L a mǣthair L.

107. ¹tri bliadna dee data in blad BM ²fa ri M ³in tEocho
(tEchaid M) Foltlethan BM ⁴do rochair M comndorechair VD
⁵thiar ina tigh B tiar ina tieh M.

108. ¹do riarad MB ²-gee L ir-rogeg B ³i cath M
⁴Tuirbech B ⁵a Temraid M. *Quatrains* 107, 108 transposed M.

105. Twenty-five true years
the space of Ailill in his high-kingship ;
Adamair son of crooked Ferchorb
he it is who took the goodly-surface heritage.
106. Thrice ten years . . . (?)
was the son of Fer Chorb in a fair kingship ;
he fell by Eochu with beauty
did Adamair Fhidaís of handsome hair.
107. Twenty years short by six in fame
was Eochu Ailtlethan king ;
till he fell in his house in the west
before generous Fergus Fortamail.
108. Fergus obtained eleven years ;
well was the great branch served :
he fell—be the battle remembered—
before Oengus Turmech of Temair.
109. Threescore years with renown
had Oengus Turmech in Temair ;
a grief for the companies of Cnoc Breg
was the death of the king of the North and of Taittiu.
110. Five years in his life with grace
was valorous Conall Collamrach (king)
Nia Segamain quenched him
a man manly, white-skinned.
111. Nia Segamain obtained seven (years)
over Ireland without injustice ;
the curly chariot-fighter fell
by insolent Enna Airgdech.

109. ¹ar blaid B Aengus (*om. d'*) M ²Tuirbech ³a Temraug BM
(-raid M) i Temraig L ⁴bet re cuaine VD ⁵ri Tuaidhi 7
Taillten B Tailltein M.

110. ¹tarraid secht mbliadna can brath MB ²Seagamair B
³ro seodain B ros mumaig M ro moghaig VD ⁴triath B ri M.

111. ¹Segamuin L Segamair B ²cen aimnert M ³co torchair B
⁴carpthech cas BM ⁵n-Airgthech B nAirgdech M ⁶namnas M.

112. ¹Enna Airgdech, ²ārd a blad, 4290
ro chaith cethri ³chōie-bliadna,
rī Banba docer i cath
la Crimthand calma ⁴coscearach.
113. Cethri bliadna Crimthaind ¹chaiss 4295
²ōs ind hĒrind imel-glais;
³docer rī cumraide in Chairn
⁴do lāim ⁵Rudraige ⁶ro-gairb.
114. ¹Rudraige rī Fāil ²co mblaid
secht dēich mblíadan ³do bliadnaib;
brath ⁴is bēt⁴ ⁵do Banba bind 4300
ēc adbath in ⁶Argatglind.
115. ¹Fintait Mār a m-Mumain ²maith
a noī do'n churaid chomdaith;
³do rochair, mar ⁴ro firad
lasin mBresal ⁵mBōdībad. 4305
116. ¹Bresal Bōdībach co becht
²noī mblíadna ōs hĒrind a nert;
³docer rī Cualnge con trait
⁴do lāim Luagne meic Fintait.
117. Lugaid Luagne, leir a blad, 4310
cen ¹buaidre trī chōie bliadan;
²do rochair hUa Airt Imlig,
do glaic Congail ³Chlāiringnig.
118. Congal cōie bliadna dēc ¹dōig
do mac ²Rudraige ro-mōir; 4315
³lasin ⁴Duach Dail Dedaid,
fuair traig oeus trom-debaid.

112. ¹Enna Aidnech BM ²ardd L ³.u.mbl. M ⁴cosgrach M
cosgradh B.

113. ¹cais B chais M ²ōs an Ērinn eochar-glas B immel-glais L
imil- M ³gur thoit craebh cu braidhi B cor thoit craeb cumraidi M
⁴de L ⁵Rugraide B ⁶in righairm B in ro-airm MVD.

114. ¹Rugraidi BM ²co fraich M gu fraidh B co fraig VD
³de L ⁴⁻⁴om. and roughly ins. B ⁵don B brath is betsa Banba M
⁶Airgetglind B Aireetglind M

112. Enna Airgdech, high his fame,
spent four terms of five years;
the king of Banba fell in battle
before Crimthann brave, victorious.
113. Four years of curly Crimthann
over green-bordered Ireland;
the sweet king of the Carn
fell by the hand of very rough Rudraige.
114. Rudraige king of Fál with fame
seven decades of years,
a judgement and a mischief it was to tuneful Banba
that he died a death in Airgetglind.
115. Finnait Mar in good Mumu
nine (years) to the hero of even colour;
he fell, as was verified,
before Bresal Bódíbad.
116. Bresal Bódíbad perfectly
nine years over Ireland was his power;
the king of Cuailnge fell speedily
by the hand of Luaigne son of Finnait.
117. Lugaid Luaigne, clear his fame,
thrice five years untroubled;
the grandson of Art Imlech fell
by the grasp of Congal the flat-faced.
118. Congal, fifteen years certain
to the son of very great Rudraige;
by Dui Dallta Dedaid
he got fighting and heavy warfare.

115. ¹ *ins.* in L; Findadmar B Indad. M ² *co maith* M ³ *condor-*
chair B ⁴ *do firad* MB ⁵ *mBoididhbad* B.

116. ¹ Bressal B; Bresal bliadain for a dece MVD ² *ar (rē VD)*
fianaib Fāil ba (fa M) cuingid (-gidh VD) MBVD ³ *gur cer rī*
Tuaidhi (Tuaidi M) sa toid (troit M) MBVD ⁴ *le lug Luaigne*
meic Indoit B; Luaidne meic Indait M.

117. ¹ buaidred M ² *condorchair o hAirt Imligh* B ³ *Clar-* M.

118. ¹ doich M ² *Rug-* MB ³ *lasan* B ⁴ *Duach Dalta*
Dedhadh B nDuach nDalta (do ail VD) nDegaid VDM gair (gail VD)
¹ *gaigr-debaid (-baig M)* BM.

119. Duach Dalta ¹Dedaig ²ind aig
³i r-ríge ós Temair ⁴tholgaich,
 dēce mbliadna ⁵dā smacht immach 4320
 co ⁶ro marb Fachtna Fāthach.
120. Fachtna, fichi acht a cethair
 do mac ¹Rossa i r-rīg-bethaid;
 la Echaid Feidlech mac Find
 docer in rī ²de ruaidrind. 4325
121. ¹Rē dā bliadain dēc buan breth
²ro giallad ³Eochó Fēidlech;
⁴isin Temraig ⁵mongaig maith
 fuair ⁶dig tonnaid ⁷in t-ārd-flaith.
122. Cōic bliadna ¹dēc, buan breth 4330
²d'Eochaid Bithe, dia brāthair,
³noco brēc in scēl ⁴dia chlaind
⁵ro loise tene ⁶i F'remaind.
123. ¹Eterscēl fer rīgda in rāith
²fuair cōic bliadna co bith-maith, 4335
 docer rī na recht do rind
³la Nuadait Necht in ⁴Alind.
124. ¹Aided Nuadat i cath ²Chliach
 la Conaire na cōem-sciath;
³nī ro chait acht dā ⁴rāthe 4340
 i ⁵flaith hĒrenn ⁶ārd-blathe.
125. Ārd-flaith Conaire for cāch
 secht ndēich mbliadan ¹co dēg-gnāth;
 bās rīg ²na l-lāech sin brudin
³la Ingeel caech ⁴crech-dhuilig. 4345

119. ¹ deadaid MB (-ad B) ² indoig M indaidh B ³ na rī BM
⁴ tondbain B tonagloinn M ⁵ ins. bai M; do D a M ⁶ rusmarb M.

120. ¹ Rossa rīgbretha B do mac Cais co rīg-breathaib M ² du
 rorind B do ruaidrind M.

121. ¹ da se mbliadna buan i (a M) breath MB ² ro riarad B do
 giallad M ³ d'Eoch. M. ⁴ isa Tem. M ⁵ co met rāith M
⁶ dī tondaig B thonnaich M ⁷ in tren-laith M i tren-flaith B.

122. ¹ do iarsin L fuair trī .u. bl. ar blaidh BM ² Eochó Airem
 (Oirem B) a brāthair BM ³ nīr breg in scēle BM ⁴ dia cloind M,

119. Dui Dallta Degaid the fortunate,
in the kingdom over proud Temair,
ten years of his authority onward
till Fachtna Fathach slew him.
120. Fachtna, twenty (years) save four
to the son of Ros in a royal life ;
by Eochu Feidlech, son of Finn,
the king died by a red point.
121. A space of twelve years, lasting judgement,
was Eochu Feidlech served ;
in good and grassy Temair
the high prince found a deadly draught.
122. Fifteen years, a lasting judgement,
to Eochu of Beth, his brother ;
not false was the tale for [*i.e.* told by] his children
that fire burned him in Fremainn.
123. Eterscél, a kingly man of graces
obtained five years ever good ;
the king of rights fell by a point
at the hands of Nuadu Necht in Alind.
124. The death of Nuadu in the battle of Cliu
at the hands of Conaire of the fair shield ;
he spent not more than two seasons
in the kingship of Ireland of lofty fame.
125. Conaire, a high prince over all,
seventeen years with good power ;
the death of the king of heroes in the Hostelry
by Ingcél the squinting, greedy for plunder.

^a dia claind B ^s no gur loise M mar do loise M da loise L
^a a Fremainn B.

123. ¹Fuair Eterscel i (in M) rōid rāith MB ²bliadain ar .u.
(‘sa .u. M) don chāem-flaith (-laith M) BM ³le Nuadu B ⁴Aillind BM.

124. ¹Oiged M Oidhídh B ²Cliach MB ³nochor chaith M
nocur chaith B ⁴raithi MB ⁵flaithus (*om. i*) BM ⁶ech-
blaithi M ard-blaithi B.

125. ¹fo bith blath B co mbith blath M ²na laech a mbruidin B
ar bruigin M ³la hAingeel caech BM ⁴crech-fuilech B
crech-duilig M.

126. Cōic bliadna ¹do Themraig trice
cen ²rurig ndēdgair ndian-glice;
³conerracht ⁴Lugaid Riab nDerg
ro bo ⁵thalehair ⁶a thrēn-redg.
127. A se fichit do Lugaid 4350
¹conebailt do throm-chumaid;
Coneobor, bliadain ²baī and
³noco torchair la Crimthand.
128. ¹Crimthann do chaith, nī brēg duinn
sē bliadna dēc ²cen dobrōn, 4355
³conebailt aithle a echtra
Mac Luigdech in lāech ⁴rechta.
129. Lān-rī, ¹Coirpre Cinn-chait cruaid
ōsin Temraig taile tondbuain
cōic bliadna a rāth ²asin raind— 4360
³ēc adbath āthair Moraind.
130. Maith ¹flaithus ²Feradaig fīnd,
³fiche oculus a dō a dag-lind;
⁴is—bet cuimnech—⁵i l-Leith Chuinn,
⁶ēc Uī Luigdech ⁷i l-Liath Druim. 4365
131. ¹Dā bliadain, bliadain cen brāth,
d'Ērind ²fō riagail Fīatach;
la Fīachaig Fīnd ³fuair fedba
⁴dorochair rī ⁵ro-Emna.
132. ¹Ba rī Fīachna for fianaid 4370
a secht dēc do dēg-bliadnaib;
doer i m-Maig ²Bolg barr-glass
la ³Ellim ⁴n-ārd ⁵n-im-amnass.

126. ¹don Tem. M, dun Tem. tric B ²ruiri ndegdair M ndegair B
³conderracht B co toracht M ⁴Sriab-nderg B ruithreach B
⁵thalehair M ⁶a rig-fer B a trenreade M.

127. ¹condebailt (-der-) BM ²ab and L, abann M ³no
go dorochair B no condorochair M.

128. ¹Crimthand cāem-clīarach ro chaith L do chaith C., B ²co
deg-maith L gan dobrun B cen dobrun M ³fuair a haithli fechta B
a haithli eachtra M ⁴lan-crechta B.

129. ¹Corpre Chind Chaitt chruaid L ²is a roind M osin roind B
³d'eg M.

126. Temair the active had five years
without a zealous, most prudent prince ;
until Lugaid Riab-nDerg arrived
resolute was his impetuous strength.
127. Twenty-six to Lugaid
till he died of heavy sorrow ;
Conchobor, a year was he there
till he fell before Crimthann.
128. Crimthann spent—we tell no falsehood—
seventeen years without sorrow ;
till he died after his venturing
he, son of Lugaid, the hero of right.
129. Coirpre Cat-head, the stern, a complete king,
over strong enduring Temair,
five years his grace from the share
(till) the father of Morann died a [natural] death.
130. Good the reign of Feradach Finn
two and twenty his good space ;
in Conn's Half—be mindful—
was the death of Ua Luigdech in Liath-druim.
131. Two years—one year without judgement—
had Ireland under the rule of Fíachu ;
by Fíachu Finn who got renown (?)
the king of great Emain perished.
132. Fíachu was king over the warriors
seventeen good years ;
he fell in green-topped Mag Bolg
by lofty very-keen Elim.

130. ¹flaithius LVD ²Feradaich M ²xx. bl. a deig-lind BMVD
⁴fa, bed M ba B ⁵re Leath Cuind B la l-Leath Cuind M ria
Leath VD ⁶eg ua Luighech B h. Luigech M ⁷a BMVD.

131. ¹trī bliadna ríge co r-ráth L as here printed MB (*the second*
bliadain yc B; gan for cen B) ²fa B fo nirt Fiacach (*written*
Fia each, with an empty space sufficient for two letters) L ³buair

ferda L uair ferrda VD ⁴adrochair M co tochair B ⁵ro-Temra B.

132. ¹fa M lān-rī Fiacho B ²Balg B Bolgg L ³hElim B
Ellim L Feilim M ⁴ord LM ⁵imamnass L niamnas B
nimaimnais M.

133. ¹Remes dā ndēc d'Ērind āin
²rodosfeith Ellim imlāin; 4375
ri cruaid Cnucha i cath ³Aiele
fuair ⁴trucha ocus trēn-aithbe.
134. Tūathal trēn, tricha ro ¹thecht
ro ¹thend ericha ²trī cōemnert;
³isin tress ⁴for lār līne 4380
ro marb Māl mac ⁵Rochride.
135. Cethri bliadna ¹rothecht Māl
²ro marb Feidlimid ³imnār;
⁴a noī Feidlimid, fīr sin,
noconerbailt mac Tūathail. 4385
136. ¹A sē fichit cen tathair traith
ro chaith Cathair hua Cormaic;
²dorochair rī tuage thes
³la fēin Luagne na l-luaichless.
137. Cond, cōic bliadna fō chethair 4390
¹ba iarla con airlechaib;
²dorochair Cond Clāir Midhi
la mac Māl meic ³Rochride.
138. ¹Ro chaith Conaire, a chliamain,
²secht mbliadna ocus ōen bliadain; 4395
²dorochair ⁴flaith Femin find
do lāim Nemid meic ⁵Sroibeinn.
139. Art mac Cuind calma ¹roglace
in Banba ²fri rē trichat;
³ro mudaig, ⁴ciar bo chara, 4400
Lugaid, i cath Mucrama.

133. ¹ārim L ²ro feith nert Felim M rosfed nert Elim B
³Aiehli M Aitle B ⁴triugha 7 trom-aife M.
134. ¹techt, tend M ²go connert B co com. M ³isin cath B
isa tres M ⁴ar lār BM ⁵Rochraide M Rochraidhe B.
135. ¹ro caith BM ²cor (gur B) marb BM ³fīrnār BM
⁴a noī is fīr (*om.* Feidlimid) L.
136. ¹trī bliadna BM (*also noted as a v.l. in L marg.*) ²dudrochair
(co torchair M) rī tuaidi tes BM (theas M) ³le con Luaigni ua
luathres B fen Luaidne M na l-luamehless L.

133. A space of twice ten, for noble Ireland,
did perfect Elim watch over ;
the king of stern Cnucha in the battle of Aicill
obtained death-doom and a heavy decline.
134. Tuathal the strong obtained thirty
he extended borders with fair strength ;
in the contest over the middle of Line
Mál son of Rochraide slew him.
135. Four years did Mál obtain ;
Feidlimid the very noble slew him.
Nine, Feidlimid, true is that
till the son of Túathal perished.
136. Six and twenty, without a prompt reproach
did Cathair grandson of Cormac spend ;
the king of the North fell in the West
by Loiguire of swift ruses (?).
137. Conn, five times four,
was ruler with skirmishes.
Conn of the Plain of Mide fell
before the son of Mál son of Rochraide.
138. Conaire his kinsman spent
seven years and one year ;
the prince of white Femen fell
by the hand of Nemed son of Sroibcenn.
139. Art son of valorous Conn received
Banba for a space of thirty (years)
Lugaid, in the battle of Mucrama
quenched him, though he was a friend.

137. ¹ rob iarla conairdechaib BM (con airderechaib M) ² condor-
chair B ³ Rochraidhi B Rochraide M.

138. ¹ do MB ² se M ³ condorchair B ⁴ rig M ri
Feimin B ⁵ Sraibeind B Sraibgind M.

139. ¹ do glac B ro glac M ² re rē trichat BM (-chad M)
³ rosmugaig B ro mugaidh M ⁴ gersat cara B cer bo chara M.

140. Lugaid Mac Con meie Luigdech,
tricha bliadan ¹bale-buidnech;
la ²Ferchar mac Comain ³cāin
fuair ⁴forrāin is ⁵frithargāin. 4405
141. Fergus ¹Dub-dedach ²cen dian-blaid
³cen ēcnach rī ōen-bliadain;
⁴do rochair Gilla na nGlac
i cath ⁵Crinna la Cromac.
142. Cormac, cethri dēich data 4410
¹ro fēith in lāech ²lām-īata;
³rombaid i Tig ⁴Clettig cruaid
enāim ⁵ind iaich ettig ⁶innuair.
143. Eocho ¹Gunnat rogiallad
²i n-Ērind ed ōen-bliadain;
³ro mudaig glace in ⁴gossa,
Lugaid mac meie ⁵Oengossa. 4415
144. ¹Airem ²sē mbliadan dā dēich
ro giallad Cairpre ³Cuinnid;
⁴sin Gabair ⁵eid truag ⁶linni 4420
⁷ro madaid ruad ⁸ro-rinni.
145. ¹Rogabsatar na Fothaid
bliadain ōs Banba ²bothaig
³do rochair Fothaid Cairptech
lasin Fothaid find ⁴Airgdech. 4425
146. ¹Aided ²Fothaid iar fingail
i cath ³Ollorba ⁴inbaig;
Fīacha iar Fothad ⁵fēith latt
⁶secht mbliadna dēec ar fichit.

140. ¹ blathcuimnech M blathbuidhnech B ² Fercis M, Ferches LB
(-ces B) ³ coin M ⁴ forran BM ⁶ frithorcain M.

141. ¹ om. *prefixed* Dub- MB; detach L ² con MB ³ gan eгна
re hen bliadain B ⁴ condorchair B ⁵ Crinda B.

142. ¹ rosfeith i laech BM (fosfeith M) ² lamata M -fada B
³ rosbaidh B ruseraid M ⁴ Cleitich M Cleitigh B ⁵ in M in
eo eitig B eitich M ⁶ indfuair B aduair M.

140. Lugaid Mac Con, son of Lugaid, (spent)
thirty strong-crowded years ;
by Ferchar son of fair Coman
he found violence and counter-slaughter.
141. Fergus Black-tooth without lasting fame,
without blemish, for one year ;
the Grasper fell
in the battle of Crinna by Cormac.
142. Cormac, forty years pleasant
the long-handed warrior watched ;
in the House of cruel Cletech
a bone of the ugly cold salmon slew him.
143. Submission was paid to Eochu Gunnat
in Ireland for a space of one year ;
a grasp quenched the strong one,
(of) Lugaid grandson of Oengus.
144. A reckoning of twenty-six years
was Coirpre of the Seeking served ;
in Gabar, sad though we think it,
great red points quenched him.
145. The Fothads took
a year over Banba full of huts,
Fothad Cairptech fell
by white Fothad Airgdech.
146. The death of Fothad after kin-slaughter,
in the battle of Ollarba, apt for combat ;
Fiachu after Fothad—take thou heed—
thirty-seven years.

143. ¹Gundad B Gundat M ²ōs Er. BM ³romugaig M
rosmugaid B ⁴gosa M ⁵Aengusa MB (-ghusa B).

144. ¹arim L ²se bl. sa dece MB ³in cuingid MB ⁴isin B
⁵gid B ⁶lind B lindi M ⁷rosfarrag B rusmugaid ruad
riglindi M ⁸donrorind B.

145. ¹rosgabhsadar B, dogobsadar M ²bothaidh B ³contor-
chair B cor thoit in Fothad M ⁴Airgtheach B Airethech M.

146. ¹Oiged M Oidhidh B ²Fathaid B ³Ollarba B
⁴inmain BM ⁵feglat BM (fech- B) ⁶.xui. bliadna BM.

147. ¹Fíacha fuair dig ²tonnaid trá 4430
³i cath Duibehommuir la Colla;
⁴ceithre bliadna Colla iar cath,
⁵conid ro marb ⁶Muiridach.
148. ¹Muiridach Tírech ²a dēich 4435
dēg-mac ³Fíachach eu fīr brēith,
⁴is Dabull ⁵la mac Cruind cāin
⁶dorochair hua Chuind ⁷Chodail.
149. ¹Cōelblad, bliadain blad cen brōn, 4440
²ro marb Eocho ³Mughmhedōn
a ocht ⁴d'Eochaid, ⁵nī brēc sain,
⁶condeochaid ēc ⁷hi Temraig.
150. Trī bliadna dēc, ¹data in barr, 4445
nīr bo ²fota, do ³Chrimthand;
⁴fuair dig ⁵nimnid ina thig
⁶ra śiair, ra hingin ⁷Nemid.
151. Fíchi bliadna ¹for a secht
²marōen do Níall ra nert;
nī dalb, ōs Muir ³Icht ⁴elach
⁵ro marb Eochaid ⁶ārd Fledach.
152. ¹Fíche bliadan is a ²trī 4450
ro giallad do niurt ³Nath-Ī;
⁴i Slēb Elpa na n-arm ⁵n-ān
⁶ro loise in tene gelān.
153. Sē rīg dēc, sē fíchit rīg 4455
¹ria ²tiachtain Padraig co fīr,
³ōdā Slāine na ngal ngrind,
is ē līn ⁴rogab Ērind.

147. ¹ Fiacho B ² tondaigh B thonnaich M ³ i cath Chomair BM
⁴ a ceithre *and om.* bliadna BM ⁵ gurosindarb B corusinnarb M
⁶ Muiredach B.

148. ¹ Muiredach MB ² trī dēich MB ³ Fiacra B ⁴ ig
Dabull B ie Daball M ⁵ re M ⁶ adrochair MB ⁷ Codail B.

149. ¹ Caelbladh B Caelbad M ² gur marb B cor marb M
³ *written* "muigm.i." B ⁴ d'Ech. M ⁵ ni breg sin BM
⁶ condechaid d'eg BM (condeachaidh B) ⁷ a Tem. M.

150. ¹ datta L ² fada M ³ Crimthann B ⁴ *ins.* co B
⁵ nemnich ina thich M neimnigh na thaig B ⁶ ga siair ag B; ca . . .
oe M ⁷ Fidhaigh B Fighaich M.

147. Fíachu got a venomous draught
from Colla in the battle of Dubchomair ;
Colla had four years after battle
till Muiredach slew him.
148. Muiredach Tírech, ten,
the good son of Fíachu with true judgement ;
at Daball by the son of fair Cronn
the grandson of Conn of Codal fell.
149. Cóelbad a year, fame without sorrow,
Eochu Muigmedon slew him ;
eight to Eochu, that is no falsehood,
till death met him in Temair.
150. Thirteen years, pleasant the apex—
it was not long—for Crimthann
he got a venomous draught in his house
from his sister, from the daughter of Nemed.
151. Twenty years over seven,
together, to Níall with his strength ;
'tis no falsehood, over the sea of Wight, full of swans
lofty Eochaid of the Feasting * slew him.
152. Twenty years over three
was submission paid to the strength of Nath-I ;
in Sliab Elpa of the Noble Arms
a lightning-stroke slew him.
153. Sixteen and six score kings
before the coming of Patrick truly,
after Slaine of the pleasant valour
—that is the number who took Ireland.

151. ¹isa .i.iii. MB ²no go searadh N. re nert B ro giallad do
Níall re neart M ³nícht M ⁴alach B n-alach M ⁵gur B
⁶Ceindselach B Cendselach M.

152. ¹ceithri cóic bliadna sa trí L ².ix. M ³Dathi MB
⁴oc Sleib M ⁵n-aig BM ⁶ro marb saiged garb gelān BM, no
ro loise *interlined above*, B.

153. ¹rē BM ²toigecht M ³tar eis Slane L tar es Tlange M
⁴rig *ins. and deleted* B.

* *Aliter*, Eochaid Muigmedhon.

154. Ro chaith ¹Loegaire línmar
 rē ²ceithre mbliadna ³mbrígmair;
 re tiachtain Padraig na penn
 ⁴ba rē srethach sōer-Ērenn. 4460
155. Secht roind secht fichit ¹rand rēidh
 ocus a dēce co ndēig-mein
 ²is hē a línmaire lium
 Rēim Rígraidhi nĒrenn. 4465
156. Is and ¹ro gab Padraig port
 ²i crích Ulad na n-ārd-port,
 gur chrēidsed ōig Emna and
 re sluagaib ³aile Ērenn.
157. Gilla Cāemain ¹cen gainne 4470
 ²mac Gilla ³sāeir Samthainne,
 ⁴falid dín gargnim romgial,
 ar n-arim ādrīg hĒrenn.

CXVI.

L facs. 299 β 43; M 306 a 23; B facs. 48 β 12.

Atbath Loeguirí mac Néill
 for táb Chaisi, glas a tír;
 Duile Dē ro raedaid ráith
 tuesad dāl bháis forsin rīg. 4475

154. *This and the preceding quatrain transposed* MB ¹Laegairi M
²secht M ³mblaith-línmar M ⁴fa rī (*yc*) for feraib Ērenn M.

155. ¹rann reid M ²fa lor a linnmairi leam, re sluag amra na
 hĒrenn M. *This quatrain in the lower marg. of the page in L, and
 there all but illegible.*

156. ¹do gob M ²i .u.eadh Ul. edrocht L ³amra B; re sluag
 amra M.

154. Loiguire the wealthy spent
a space of four powerful years,
before the coming of Patrick of the Pens,
it was a streamful time for noble Ireland.
155. Seven divisions, seven score smooth divisions,
and ten with good intention,
this is their fullness which I have
the Roll of the Kings of Ireland.
156. Where Patrick landed,
was in the land of Ulaid of the lofty harbours ;
so that the youths of Emain were converted there,
with the beauteous hosts of Ireland.
157. Gilla Caemain without niggardliness,
son of noble Gilla Samthainne,
joy for the hard task (accomplished) is my due
for the reckoning of the High Kings of Ireland.

CXVI.

Loiguire mac Néill died,
on the side of Cas, green its land ;
the Elements of God whose favour he had invoked,
apportioned a fate of death to the king.

157. ¹ can chaime M go nglaine B ² ua B hua Gilli M ³ Shair
Sham- M ⁴ Rug buaid o barrdaib co bind itir Alban is Erinn BM.

116. tæebh Caisse B thîr M adraegaid rāth B tuesad a ndāil bāis do
rig M.

CXVII.

M 306 β 8; B 48 β 17

Mōr-chath Ocha fersaitir
 immōralta catha ili,
 for Ailill Molt mac Dathī
 mebaís re Dāl nAraide. 4480

CXVIII.

M 306 γ 10; B 48 β 25.

Isom omhan ar in ben
 ima luaidfea ilar sīn;
 ar fiur loisefider i ten,
 for tāeb Cleithigh bāidfeas fīn. 4485

CXIX.

B 48 β 21.

Oididh Muircertaigh na modh
 guin is bātadh is loscad;
 eg atbathadar ibhus
 a mac Domnall is Fergus.

CXX.

M 306 β 37.

Espoc Ere, 4490
 each nī concerdad fa cert;
 cech āen beires cocert cair
 foarbaid bendacht Espuic Ere.

CXXI.

M 306 γ 5.

Cath Chindcich, cath Almaine,
 fa haimsir airrdere amre;
 orcain Cliach, cath Aidne
 oeus cath Maige Ailbi. 4495

CXVII.

A great battle of Ocha was fought
 where many battalions were laid low ;
 against Oilill Molt son of Dathí
 it broke before Dál nAraide.

CXVIII.

I am afraid of the woman
 about whom many blasts shall play ;
 for the man who shall be burnt in fire,
 on the side of Cletech wine shall drown him.

CXIX.

The fate of Muircertach of the men,
 wounding, drowning, burning ;
 they died a natural death on the other hand (?)
 his sons Domnall and Fergus.

CXX.

Bishop Erc,
 everything which he adjudged was right ;
 everyone who bringeth right counsel
 shall receive the blessing of Bishop Erc.

CXXI.

The battle of Cenn Eich, the battle of Almon,
 it was a brilliant glorious time !
 the ravaging of Cliu, the battle of Aidne,
 and the battle of Mag nAilbe.

CXXII.

M 306 γ 20.

Ba secht fearais naī cairpthiu—
 ocus bid cian bus cumain;
 dobert giallu Ua Neill
 la giallu Muigi Muman.

4500

CXXIII.

M 306 γ 23.

Osnad, Easnad, Sīn cen ōil,
 Gāeth garb ocus gemadaich,
 Acsad, Iachtad, rad cen gaī,
 it ē m'anmann ar āen chāe.

4505

CXXIV.

M 306 δ 14.

Femin, in tan ro bo rig,
 nīr bo mennat nach detla;
 in diu id forderg a li,
 la Hainmiri mac Setna.

CXXV.

M 309 α 21; B 48 β 47.

A mBuach
 fearus in tond ¹frisín mbruach:
 adfēd scēla, ²chises scith
³Aed mac Ainmirech ⁴adbith.

4510

CXXVI.

M 306 δ 29.

Clann Aeda meie Ainmirech
 cleathchor nar charbu,
 Māel-Coba ocus Cūmascach,
 Domnall, Conall, Cū.

4515

CXXII.

Seven times he took away nine chariots—
and long shall it be remembered !
He took hostages of Uí Neill,
and hostages of the Plain of Mumu.

CXXIII.

Sighing, Moaning, Blast without reproach,
Rough and Wintry Wind,
Groaning, Weeping, a saying without falsehood—
those are my names on any road.

CXXIV.

Femin, when he was king,
was not a place that was not bold ;
to-day deep red is its colour
thanks to Ainmire son of Setna.

CXXV.

At Buach
breaks the wave upon the shore ;
it tells tidings, though it be a weariness,
that Aed son of Ainmire is dead.

CXXVI.

The children of Aed son of Ainmire,
a fence that is not violated ;
Mael-Coba, Cumaseach,
Domnall, Conall, Cu.

CXXVII.

M 309 *a* 32; B 49 *a* 1.

Cētu rīge, ¹cētu recht,
 cētu nert fri rīgrada,
²ēnich Colmān Rimeda—
 rombī ³Lochan Dilmana. 4520

CXXVIII.

M 309 *a* 36; B 48 *β* 53.

¹Ni bu airmairt ind airle,
²d'ōcaib Tūaith Tuirbe;
 Conall ro bīth ³Aed Slaine,
³Aed Slaine ro bī Suibne. 4525

CXXIX.

M 309 *β* 6.

Suibne co sluagaib dia sai,
 dotharraich brōn a mBroenai;
 ro marbad in lāech co ngoil,
 la Congal Cāech mac Scandail.

CXXX.

M 309 *γ* 19.

Ba ¹srianach, ba hecloseach
 a tech a mbīth Sechnasach;
 fa hīmda fuigell forslait
 is taig i mbith mac Blathmaic. 4530

127. ¹ cetdu B ² enigh Colman Rimid ri B ³ Logan B.

128. ¹ Niar bho enert an tarrle B nī buarmairt indaraile M ² don

CXXVII.

Though he be in kingship, though he be in right,
 though he have authority over kings,
 behold Colmán Rímeda,
 Lochán Dilmana slew him.

CXXVIII.

No prohibition was the counsel
 for the warriors of Túath Tuirbe ;
 Conall slew Aed Slaine,
 Aed Slaine slew Suibne.

CXXIX.

Suibne with hosts surrounding him,
 sorrow overtook him in Frena ;
 the hero was slain with valour
 by squinting Congal son of Scandal.

CXXX.

Full of bridles, full of horsewhips
 was the house where Sechnasach used to be ;
 there were many relics of ravagings
 in the house where the son of Blathmac used to be.

thogaib athairle B * Aegh (*bis*) B.

130. ¹ Srianach in AU and FM; M has srianan, as has also Tigernach.

CXXXI.

M 311 β 3.

Atagar cath forderg [f]lann
 a fir Fergaile, a deg lind; 4535
 brōnach muintir Muire de
 iar mbreith a taige dia chind.

CXXXII.

M 311 β 9.

De dīth lāithi Almaine
 i cosnom buair Bregmaine,
 ro lai badb bēl-derg bīraeh 4540
 ilaeh im cheann Fergaili.

CXXXIII.

M 311 γ 2.

Ō cath Uchbadh inane,
 i mbui truehlam fer Fēne,
 ni fil fo grēn ghil ganmigh
 sīl nach Laignigh i nĒre. 4545

CXXXIV.

M 311 γ 7.

In t-Aed isind ūir,
 in ri isin ruaim,
 in t-ēnān dīl rein
 la Cīarān i Cluain.

CXXXV.

M 311 γ 34; B 49 β 19.

Coic eatha Gall rodusbris, 4550
 dar lem ni techta anfis;
 Līphi leis adbath cen bu
 fichi eath for Gaedelu.

CXXXI.

I dread a crimson battle of gore
thou man of Fergal, thou whom we deem good;
sorrowful is the people of Mary for it
after his house was taken from him.

CXXXII.

Of the loss of the day of Almon,
contending for the cattle of Bregmag (*sic lege*)
a red-mouthed sharp-beaked scaldcrow sang
a warning about Fergal's head.

CXXXIII.

After the battle of Ucha in glory
in which there was a havoc of the men of the Fene,
over the white sandy shore,
there is none of the seed of any Lagenian in Ireland.

CXXXIV.

Aed in the clay,
the king in the graveyard,
the dear pure birdling
with Ciaran in Cluain.

CXXXV.

Five battles of the Foreigners, he broke them
surely no adventure of ignorance;
Lifi perished by him without death (?)
Twenty battles against the Goidels.

"Bu" is translated *death* in K. Meyer, Coutiss., but queried by Hassen. MacCarthy renders this line "by him perished its sway," which appears equally unsatisfactory.

CXXXVI.

M 312 a 25. B 33 β 40.

1. Ēri ōgh-inis na nāemh
 co n-imad riaghail ro-caemh, 4555
 rogabsat geindte garba,
 gan reilgi, gan ro-tharba.
2. Tricha rīg's a dēich fo dēich
 ocus seiser go sāer-breth,
 rē creidem, gan chreidhim cruaid, 4560
 rogabsat Ērinn arm-ruaid.
3. A rīmad co n-gal is cath
 ¹na ndēigh-rīgh crōdha, coserach;
 do ²chuirset gāire gaile
 ō Slainge go Laeghaire. 4565
4. Ō Laeghaire, ¹lāechda a gluind,
 co Māel-²sriangalach-³Sechlainn,
 ro gabsat ⁴Banba na mbrad,
 ocht rī calma cethrachat.
5. Ceathrar cōic cōic do rīgaib 4570
 dochuadar ¹a ndroch-dīlaib;
 naē rīga dēg ²fri gloine ngart
 fuaratar ēg re hadhart.
6. ¹Tuirmim rēimes gach rīgh ²rēigh 4575
 a ainm 's a oighidh aigmēil,
 ³mar adberaid buidni ar beirt
 ⁴maraid im cuimni comneirt.
7. Ceirt tricha bliadna ¹blaidhe
 a lān rēmīs Laeghaire;
 ²a bās ō'n grēin glēithig grind 4580
 tre breithir trēn an Tailghind.

3. ¹na rīgh erodha comromhach M ²chuir- *only just traceable in B*
Slaine M.

4. ¹lāechda ngluind B ²sodgradaeh M ³Seachlainn B ⁴Banbha
na mbrat M.

5. ¹an droch- M ri B ²fri gaine ngart B, ar dín ngart M. Fri

CXXXVI.

1. Virgin Ireland, island of the saints
with many very fair [monastic] rules,
rough peoples possessed it,
without relics, with no great profit.
2. Thirty kings and ten, tenfold,
and six, with free judgement,
before the Faith, without faith, cruel
they took Ireland of red weapons.
3. Their reckoning of wars and battles
of the good kings valiant, victorious,
established a joy of valour
from Slainge to Loiguire.
4. From Loiguire, heroic his exploits
to pleasure-loving Mael-Sechlainn,
there took Banba of plunderings,
forty-eight valorous kings.
5. Four and five fives of the kings
went to evil destinies ;
nineteen kings, niggard in hospitality,
died upon their pillows.
6. I reckon the space of every brilliant king,
his name and his terrible death,
as companies narrate our relation,
it remains with equal strength in my memory.
7. A correct thirty of years of fame
was the full term of Loiguire ;
his death by the sun with pleasant rays
was by the strong word of the "Adzehead".

gloine is O'Cl.'s version.

6. ¹ Tuirmeam B ² reil M ³ marusberait M ⁴ leanait do.
chuimni comhcheirt M.

7. ¹ bloide B ² fuair bás B.

8. ¹Tarraigh Oilíoll Molt o'n Muaid
fiche bliadan ²eo mbith-buaid;
rosmudaig trē glonn ngoile
Lugaid Lonn mac Laegaire. 4585
9. Lugaid, cōie bliadna fo chōie,
¹fuair ac Āth Ēarcha urchōid;
²ro craith farcha tened tenn—
flaith na nemed 's na nāem-chell.
10. Muircertach ba calma a chet 4590
¹ceitri finn-bliadna fichet;
i Cleitech chāidh a dhīl Dē
ros bāidh fīn, ro loise tene.
11. Tūathal Māel-garbh, trēn a thres 4595
¹dā bliadain dēec gan dīmess;
Māel-Morda rosgedain do ghāibh
flaith ro-garbh Teamair tonnabhāin.
12. Diarmait, dā dēich do bliadnaib,
Mac Cerbaill eo ccaein-riaghail;
Aed Dub d'arm ro chosg, ro chrāid, 4600
ro marb, ro loisc, ro lūath-bāidh.
13. Bliadain, dā bliadain, ¹ad elos
do ²dēgh-Domhnall a's d'Fergos;
marb ³rī na tīre ga toigh
dā mac mīne Muircertaig. 4605
14. Eochaid is Bāedān brīge
dā bliadain i mblāithe rīghi
rosbi gan diadhacht ¹nā dān
rī ro gab Ciannacht Crōnān.

8. ¹ro caith B ²fo B.

9. ¹in Achadh Archa fuair urchoir B a cath Area [Ē ye] M ²gur
loise farcha tened B.

10. ¹prefix re B.

8. Oilioll Molt from the Muaid followed on,
twenty years with lasting victory ;
wild Lúgaid son of Loiguire
quenched him by a deed of valour.

9. Lúgaid, five time five (years) ;
Found his destruction at Ath Farcha ;
a strong flash of fire crushed
the prince of the sacred groves and of the holy shrines.

10. Muircertach, valorous was the pillar,
twenty-four bright years
In Cletech the sacred, by appointment of God
wine drowned him, fire burned him.

11. Túathal Máel-garb, strong in combat
twelve years without despite ;
Máel-Morda wounded him with his darts
the prince who took white-surfaced Temair.

12. Diarmait twenty years and one,
son of Cerball with fair rule ;
Aed the Black- . . . (?) stopped, vexed,
slew, burnt, and swiftly drowned him.

13. One year, two years was it heard,
for good Domnall and for Fergus ;
they slew the king of the land at his house,
the two gentle sons of Muircertach.

14. Eochaid and Baetan of strength,
two years in a famous kingship ;
the king who took Cianacht, Cronán
slew the company godlessly.

11. ¹en bliadhain O'Cl.; tri bl. (*with no aon interlined*) B.

13. ¹ro clos B ²dedh- B ³ri na tire ca taigh BM (go tigh M)
righ na thire ga ttoigh O'Cl.

14. ¹in damh B.

15. Ainmire mac Sētha sāir 4610
trī bliadna ¹a flaithius lān-chain;
²go derb, mar do derbhas díbh,
ro marb Fergus mac Nēillín.
16. Aen-bliadain Bāedāin gan bēt, 4615
mac Nindeda na nāem-chet,
ro thoit a forlonn con-aib
i comlonn cruaid dā Cumain.
17. D'Aed mac Ainmirach ¹roghed 4620
²tri bliadna fīra fichet,
i cath Belaig ³Dūin Bolg buain
adbath a ord fri hāen-uair.
18. Aed ¹Slāine is Colmān Rīmid
trī bliadna don dīs dīrig;
fuair Colmān na crech a guin
²in a dtech ie Lochān Dilman. 4625
19. ¹Lot Aeda Slāine, ²ba saeb,
la Conall nGūithbinn nglē-chaem,
fionghal moch ³ba dēnta dē
⁴ag Loch ⁵segda ⁶Semdighe.
20. Aed Uairidnach ¹i n-a thig 4630
Mac Domhnaill meic Muirchertaigh,
rī ²na recht is na riaghail,
atbath iar secht sair-bliadnaib.
21. Tri bliadna, bliadain nama 4635
do chaith Māel-crodha-Coba;
ro crād glēre ua Cuind sa cath
ar lār Slēibe ¹truim ²Tōad.
22. Trī bliadna dēg, Suibne seng, 4640
i n-¹airdrīge na h-Ērenn;
ro forbad an gāeth, gan gai,
la Congal ²Clāen i ³mBrēndai.

15. ¹ōs Banba bith-chaeimh O'Cl. ²gu garbh nochor felgas
feidh M, nīr bo galghus min O'Cl.

17. ¹roged M romdhed B ²a small "6" written above the .iii.
as though to turn .iii. into .vi. M. Another i is inserted by another hand,
as though to conform to the tradition perserved by O'Cl., who here reads:
seacht ³Dūn M.

15. Ainmire son of Setna the noble
three years his principedom fully fair ;
surely, as I have assured you,
till Fergus mac Nellín slew him.
16. One year had Baedan without mischief
son of Ninned of the sacred permissions (?)
he fell in violence with causes
in the hard battle of Da Chumain.
17. Aed son of Ainmire was wounded
(after) three and twenty true years ;
in the battle of the Pass of lasting Dun Bolg
his rank perished in an hour.
18. Aed Slaine and Colman Rimid
three years to the upright pair ;
Colman of the Raidings found his wounding
near his house, at the hands of Lochan Dilmana.
19. The destruction of Aed Slaine, it was noble,
at the hands of Conall Guthbind bright and fair ;
early king-slaughter was not done for it
at stately Loch Semdige.
20. Aed Uairidnach yonder in his house,
son of Domnall son of Muircertach,
the king of rights and of rules
died after seven free years.
21. Three years, one year only
did valiant Mael Coba spend ;
Ua Cuind hurt his brilliance in the battle
on the heavy surface of Sliab Toad.
22. Thirteen years had Suibne the slender
in the high-kingship of Ireland ;
without a javelin was the wise man made complete
by Congal the squinting at Brendui.

18. ¹ Slanga B ² montech B.

19. ¹ Lott M ² ba saer M ³ ba feda de M ⁴ ar B ⁵ segdha B
Seghda M ⁶ Semhdelle M.

20. ¹ tall i n-a thigh M ² na recht rath co riagail B.

21. ¹ Connall *written above this word in* M ² togad M.

22. ¹ ardflathus B ² caech B ³ mBrenlai M, Brendui B.

23. ¹Dēich mblíadna Domnall na ndāth
²'g an gleo ²gaibthech Muige Rāth;
a secht, ar sēt cruaid a clī
³co fuair ēce ⁴ar ailithri. 4645
24. Gabsat meic ¹Māil-Cobha cruaid
²trī bliadna dēg co ndēg-buaid,
Conall ³Clāen is Cellach Cass
ba ⁴erobang ⁵caem a comfhagas.
25. Cellach d'ēg, duabar ole ¹ann 4650
²corusfarraig uacht abann;
bās Conaill ³cētna na celg
la Diarmait ⁴ndēdla ndrech-derg.
26. Diarmait mac Aedha na ndām 4655
²'s a brāthair Blathmac bith-nār,
¹sē bliadna ōs Banba co mblaidh
co rusmarba do'n mortlaigh.
27. Mac Blathmaic, Sechnusach suaire
bliadain ¹'s a cōie ²a caem-chuairt;
³Dubduin ⁴do Cairpre chuireach 4660
ruc ⁵rūn airgne in t-ārd-ruirech.
28. ¹Ceatra bliadna dēg [. . .]ib
cuid Chinn Fhāelad meic Cruidmāil;
crādh Chind Fhāelad in smachta
²ro fhāemad la Finnachta. 4665
29. Finnachta Fleadach in ōil
secht bliadna ¹im cornaib comōil;
²do rochair fael na falach
la hAed is la Congalach.

23. ¹nai M ²gaithbee M ³gu B ⁴iar n-aithrige O'Cl.

24. ¹Mael-Chobha B ²se B, secht O'Cl. ³Cael B ⁴crombaing B
cac, and om. following a M.

25. ¹bann M ²darusfarraigh fuacht B ³Cermna na Cealg B
ndelbda B.

23. Nine years had Domnall of the colours
till the terrible battle of Mag Raith;
Seven (years) on a hard path was his body
till he died on pilgrimage.
24. The sons of harsh Mael-Coba succeeded,
thirteen years with good victory,
Conall the squinting and Cellach the curly,
their association made a good family.
25. Cellach died a dark evil was there
when a sudden chill seized him;
the death of the same Conall of the ruses
by shapely Diarmait of the ruddy visage.
26. Diarmait son of Aed of the Companies
and his brother Blathmac the ever noble,
six years over Banba with fame,
till they died of the epidemic.
27. The son of Blathmac, Sechnasach the stately,
a year and five [was] his fair course;
Dubduin of Coirpre of warriors,
[his] design of slaughter carried off the high prince.
28. Fourteen years . . .
was the share of Cenn Fáelad son of Crunnmáel;
the tormenting of Cenn Fáelad of the domination
was consented to by Finnachta.
29. Finnachta the Feaster of the drinking
seven years about horns of carousal;
the wolf fell in his hiding-place
before Aed and Congalach.

26. ¹ocht B.

27. ¹ da M ² do B ³ i. ri Cairpre *interlined above*, M ⁴ dun B
⁵ ruin airgne M.

28. ¹ *This line badly smeared, B; M gives the (apparently makeshift)
substitute bec domain for the defaced end words.* ² do B.

29. ¹ōs cornaib B ²gur forbadh B.

30. Congal Cindmagair, maith main, 4670
¹trī bliadna ^{ōs} Banba ²bith-chāin,
gan chath, can crādh, ar in maigh
adbath do thām trom-galair.
31. ¹Naī mbliadna ²co mēt ngossa 4675
Loingsigh ³lāin meice Aengossa
cor thoit 'na crobaing, ⁴gan chath,
a troit Coraind, la Cellach.
32. Dēich mbliadna gan blad mebla,
¹tarraig Fergal ²flaithemda;
³'bath rī narad blad remhe 4680
i cath ⁴adbal Almaine.
33. Aen bliadain ¹Fagartach flaith,
²gur marb Cinaeth in ³cāem-rāith;
Flaithbertach ⁴ilaib fhiadhnach
⁵ro marb Cinaeth trī-bliadnach. 4685
34. ¹Trī bliadna ²fo trī in comsigh
Flaithbertach mac lāech-Loingsigh;
³ēg don garg Fātha ⁴Fiadhnach
i nĀrd Macha mōr-fhiadach.
35. 'S e Fātha ¹Fiadhnach ²fa fuil 4690
bās Flaithbertaig meic Loingsigh;
a fhual ³do dredadh sin rī,
⁴cofuair trīt a thūg-lāithi.
36. Aed Allan, naī mbliadna, ¹in mear,
²cor marbad i Maigh Sereadh; 4695
³cor thoit a comlann ⁴catha
la Domnall mac ⁵Murchada.

30. ¹ocht B ²blatchain B.

31. ¹ocht B ²co mbrig B ³mōir B ⁴san chath B.
Quatrains 30, 31 transposed B.

32. ¹taraid M ²flaithemna B ³bās rīgh raradblad roimhe B
⁴adbul B.

33. ¹Fhaghartach B ²ro marb M ³caemdhaith B ⁴ilaeb
iadhnach M ⁵ruscaith M.

34. ¹nae mbliadna (no ocht *interlined*) cruaidhi coimsigh B ²no
fa seacht *written at the head of the column, above six intervening lines*

30. Congal of Cenn Magair, good in riches,
three years over Banba ever fair;
without battle, without vexation, on the plain
he died of the plague of heavy sickness.
31. Nine years with store of valour
of Loingsech the complete, son of Oengus,
till he fell in a heap (?), without battle,
in the struggle of Corann at the hands of Cellach.
32. Ten years without fame of deception
did princely Fergal draw on;
the king who had no fame before (?) died
in the terrible battle of Almon.
33. One year, Fogartach the prince,
till Cinaeth of the fair grace slew him;
Flathbertach with many . . . (?)
slew Cinaeth, the three-years' [king].
34. Three times three years of the powerful one,
Flaithbertach, son of heroic Loingsech,
[he obtained] death from the rough Fátha Fiadnach^(a)
in Ard Macha of great woods.
35. It is Fátha Fiadnach under whom
is the death of Flaithbertach son of Loingsech;
his water dripped upon the king
so that he found his last day by it.
36. Aed Allan, the impetuous, had nine years
till he was slain in Mag Sered;
till he fell in the strife of battle
at the hands of Domnall son of Murchad.

of writing B ³ bas B ⁴ fiamhach B.

35. ¹ fiamach B ² da fuil B ³ do dregadh M as dreg is ari B
⁴ de thainig atiu glaithe B.

36. ¹ in mer B ² co dorchair ar Magh Sher. ¹ B ³ gur thoit i
comhlonn catha B ⁴ i ins. here sec. man. M ⁵ Murcadha B.

(a) I have no light to throw on this mysterious personage ["the venomous (reading *fiamhach*) boor"].

37. Domnall mac Murchaigh iardain,
¹dā dēch mbliadan is bliadain,
 na bethaigh ²gan beth gan chol, 4700
 no go ndechaid ³d'ēg 'na āonur.
38. Níall Frassach mac find Fergail,
 secht mbliadna gan bāethernail;
 adbath gan locht ¹forlithe
²ar docht ³d'Hī da ⁴ailithre. 4705
39. Donnchad gan ¹dorchad ndatha,
 mac Domnaill meic ²Donnchada,
³ar trī naī mbliadna adbath,
 rī gu ⁴riaglaib 's ⁵gu rorath.
40. Aed Oirdnidi ¹do'n rēim raith 4710
²secht mbliadna fichit fīr-maith,
³fuair fāth a lechta, ⁴ro lūadh
 ic Āth Dā Ferta indfuair.
41. Aremh ceithre mbliadan dēg 4715
 do Conchobor ¹in cāemh-geg;
 adbath, ²nīr borrfad da clann,
³mac Donnchad meic Domnaill.
42. Trī bliadna dēg immaille
¹do riarad Níall caemh Caille;
 o'n Callann calma ²rosbāidh 4720
 fuair tallaind anma ³ārd-āigh.
43. Māel-Sechlainn, sē bliadna dēg,
 mac Māil-Ruanaid na rīg-sēt;
¹marb rī in raith i m-Midi muadh
 flaith ²na fīri 's na finn-sluagh. 4725

37. ¹da. ix. B ²gan bhed gan col, *an illegible gloss interlined above B* ³dheg aenur M.

38. ¹in ri de M ²ar tocht M ³dhi B dHii M ⁴oilichtre M.

39. ¹doirchi B ²Mureadha B ³iar tri B ⁴riaghail B
⁵cu ro-rath B.

37. Domnall son of Murchad thereafter,
twice ten years and one year ;
without injury or crime in his lifetime,
till he met death, alone.
38. Níall Frassach, white son of Fergal,
seven years without any kind of vanity,
he died without fault (?)
after coming from I, from his pilgrimage.
39. Donnchad with no darkening of colour,
son of Domnall son of Diarmait,
after thrice nine years he died
a king with rules [*i.e.* "principles"] and great favour.
40. Aed Oirdnide of the course of graces
twenty-seven years, it was truly good,
he found the cause of his burial—a great price (?)—
in cold Ath Dá Ferta.
41. A reckoning of fourteen years
to Conchobor, the fair branch,
he died—it was no pride for his children—
son of Donnchad, son of Domnall.
42. Thirteen years in all
was submission paid to Níall Caille ;
from the vigorous Callann which drowned him
he found loss of a life of lofty battle.
43. Máel-Sechlainn, sixteen years,
son of Máel-Ruanaid of the royal roads,
the king of prosperity died in noble Mide
prince of truth and of the white hosts.

40. ¹ba fir maith B ².u. M ³frit B ⁴re luagh B.

41. ¹ba caemhgeg B, gheg M ²iar mborrfad B ³mac du
Donnchad B.

42. ¹ro faemad B ²ruseraidh B ³ardigh M.

43. ¹adbath tall a Mide muaidh B ²ar fine 's ar findsluagh B.

44. Aed Findliath fēindig Oiligh
a ¹ceithre dēg ²re n-a oigidh;
bās rīgh ³na ra buadad ⁴rind
a nDruim ⁵ad-fuar ⁶Inasclaind.
45. ¹Secht mbliadna trichat ²gu tren 4730
Flann Fodla gan eterlen,
marb a Tailkten tall do thamh,
itir cairdib, Clann Colmān.
46. Níall Glūdub mac Aeda ¹in ōir
trī bliadna d'u Nēill neirt mōir; 4735
ind Āth Cliath luidh fō lannaib
liach a ghuin do Glas Gallaib.
47. Glōrda glōr Donnehada duind,
¹a dā fichet d'u fhīr Cuind,
²do bean bet re Cruachain cain 4740
ar n-ēg ³d'u Tūathail Techtmair.
48. Trī bliadna dēg buidnech breg
Congalach, cenn Mac Míleadh,
bās rīgh inallaig airgnig,
re Gallaib, re garg-Laigib. 4745
49. ¹Gabais Domnall u Nēill nert
²ceithri find-bliadna fichet;
³marb arg-sāer na recht fregra,
ind Ārd-Macha mōir-ēna.
50. Māel-Sechlainn slemna na sleg 4750
bili Banba, bārr Gāedel
¹here [= aire] na riagal ro-ghēd
rē ceithre bliadna fichet.

44. ¹se B ²ren dianoidhidh B ³na ra duan B ⁴gan
rind B ⁵adfuair B ⁶Indasclaind B.

45. ¹nae B ²ba tren M.

46. ¹in oil B.

47. ¹a hocht fiched B ²rosbean bed B ³i Thuathal Techtmair B.

44. Aed Finnliath of martial Ailech,
fourteen years before his fate ;
the death of the king whom spear-point conquered not
was in cold Druim Inesclaind.
45. Thirty-seven years strongly
was Flann of Fotla without perplexity ;
he died yonder, in Taitiu, of plague
among friends, Clann Colmáin.
46. Níall Glúndub son of Aed of the gold [*aliter*, of the
drinking]
three years had Ua Néill of great strength ;
in Ath Cliath he went under blades—
a woe was his death-wound to the Grey Foreigners.
47. Resounding the fame of brown Donnchad
twenty-two to the true grandson of Conn ;
a crime clave to fair Cruachu
after death for the grandson of Túathal Techtmar.
48. Thirteen full fine years
had Congalach, head of the Sons of Míl ;
the death of the very savage, plundering king
by the Foreigners, by the rough Laigin.
49. Domnall ua Néill took power
twenty-four white years ;
the famous fashioner of right answers (?) died
in Ard Macha of great knowledge.
50. *Mael*—of slender—*Sechlainn* of spears
Tree of Banba, Summit of the Gaedil,
the Noble of Rules was wounded
before twenty-three years.

49. ¹Gabhus B ²re .uii. bl. fichit B ³*This is the best that I
can make of the reading of M, which is here smudged. B has marb fer
fátha na fregra.*

50. ¹re Brian do riarad a racht B.

51. Fiuchad fairgi, tuli trice,
 Brían, breo ós Banba blath-brice; 4755
 gan ciabair, gan bet, gan breth,
 dā bliadain dēg a dēg-rāth.
52. Danmairg Ātha cliath na clann
¹diberga lāechda Lochland,
 cian ²ō rogabsat gala 4760
 ro marbsat Brían Borama.
53. ¹Marb Māel-Sechlainn siar 'na tig,
 adalltrach uallach Uisnigh;
 naī ngarg-bliadna ²iar mBrian mbind
³dob' āird-iarla for Erind. 4765
54. ¹Tarēs Māil-Sechlainn ²tsona
 mace Domnaill meic Donnehada,
 ro sgar ³sāerbri ⁴re gach clann
 no gor gab ⁵Ēnri Ērind.
55. Nīr gabsad ¹clan acht Clann ²Nēill 4770
 Ērind iar credim comrēidh;
 anocht nī chelim ³co cian
 acht Oilíoll Molt is mōr-Brían.
56. ¹Dias do lucht Laegaire luind,
 āen do shīl Cairpri i comluind, 4775
 fer a Mumain, ²Tūathal taile,
 is fer a Cruachain ³comnairt.
57. Oilill Molt mac Dathī tall,
 a ¹cirt ²Connacht na comland,
 Brían ³cus in ceart cuimnech ⁴coir, 4780
⁵a nert Muimnech in mid-ōil.

52. ¹ dibergaig laechraid B ² do garbsat (*sic*) B.

53. ¹ om. Marb B ² d'eis Briain bind B ³ rob B.

54. ¹ Aires B ² sona B ³ saerbrigh B ⁴ re chach B
⁵ aen ri M.

51. A boiling of the sea, a nimble flood,
 Brían, a flame over Banba of varied fame,
 without sadness, without wrong, without judgement,
 twelve years his good favour.
52. The Danes of Ath Cliath of the Families
 the warlike pirates of Lochlann,
 long after they assumed deeds of valour,
 they slew Brían Borama.
53. Máel-Sechlainn was dead westward in his house,
 the proud raper of Uisnech ;
 nine rough years after tuneful Brían
 he was chief noble over Ireland.
54. After fortunate Máel-Sechlainn,
 son of Domnall son of Donnchad,
 the free hill [Temair] was sundered from all the families
 till Henry took Ireland.
55. No family save Clann Néill took
 Ireland after the even, smooth, Faith—
 to-night I conceal it not for long—
 except Oilioll Olum and great Brían.
56. Two of the people of wild Loiguire.
 one of the seed of Coirpre in battle,
 a man from Mumu, Túathal the strong,
 and a man from very strong Cruachu.
57. Oilioll Molt son of Dathí yonder
 in the right of Connachta of battles,
 Brían with the memorable just right
 in the strength of Mumu of mead-drinking.

55. ¹ clanna B ² Nell M ³ cu cian B.

56. ¹ dias do shil B ² “Tuathal” is smudged in M, and the traces
 of letters look more like “Tuathaigh” ³ Connacht B.

57. ¹ cert B ² Conacht M, Condaacht B ³ gus un eucht B
⁴ looks misleadingly like toir owing to an intrusive dot D ⁵ a hucht B.

58. Loiguire mac Neill ¹co neimh,
is a mac Lugaid lāidir,
Tūathal ua Cuind do shīl Cairpri
ruc ²ruathar airgni Umaill. 4785
59. ¹Sē rīg dēg a hEogan oll,
is a dēich a dēg-Conoll,
nonbur firī Breg ō'n Boind,
ochtar for Midhi in mid-oīl.
60. Rī hĒrenn a Midhi amach 4790
Domnall data, dā Donnchad,
Flann a Cremhchail sa chodhail
dā Mael-Sechlainn, Conchobor.
61. ¹Dā Diarmait, Sechnasach seng,
Aed is Blāthmac na bemeann,¹ 4795
Cenn Fāelad, Finaecta trā
Cinaeth, Congalach Cnogba,
na ngnīmrād trebach tarbach
rīgrad breagach bree-Banbach,
62. Rīgrad Cenēl Conall ehruaid 4800
rogabsat Banba brat-ruaid
Ainmire, Aed, Bāetān bārr,
Mael-Coba, Ceallach, Conall,
Domnall, ba coimsich i cath,
Congal, Loingsech, Flaithbertach. 4805

58. ¹ con neimh M gu neimh B ² ruathair M.

59. ¹ *This quatrain follows no. 56 in B.*

58. Loiguire son of Níall with venom
and his son, strong Lugaid,
Túathal ua Cuind of the seed of Cairpre,
took a plundering rout of Umall.
59. Sixteen kings from great Eogan
and ten from good Conall,
nine men of Breg from the Boinn,
eight men over Mide of mead-drinking.
60. King(s) of Ireland out from Mide,
pleasant Domnall, two Donnchads,
Flann from Cremhcholl^(a) . . .
two Mael-Sechlainns, Conchobor.
61. Two Diarmaits, slender Sechnasach,
Aed and Blathmac of the blows,
Cenn Fáelad, then Finnachta,
Conall, Congalach of Cnogba,
the tribal (?) profitable deeds
(of) the varied (?) kings of varied Banba.
62. Kings of stern Cenél Conaill,
took red-cloaked Banba,
Ainmire, Aed, Báedán the summit,
Mael-Coba, Cellach, Conall,
Domnall who was mighty in battle,
Congal, Loingsech, Flaithbertach.

61. ¹⁻¹ sic M; Aedh, Blathmac, Sechnasach seng—Diarmait, Fagartach
Femend B.

(a) MacCarthy (*Cod. Pal.-Vat.*, p. 428) prints the reading '*a cadhail* with a translation "and his fame", for which I can find no justification in any book or reference.

63. Dā Domnall, trī Nēll nī nār,
 Aed ¹fa ceathair is Colmān,
 Suibni, Eochaid, Bāedan ²bā[e]th
 Fergus, Fergal, ³Fagartach,
 Muircertach; ⁴mar leomain luind 4810
 rīgrad ⁵Eogain ōs Ērind.

[Down to the foregoing sextain the two MSS run on parallel lines. Here, however, they begin to diverge, with much variation, especially in the order of the quatrains. These are here printed as they appear in M; the following table shows the variations introduced by B, in which also are found four quatrains not in M, here denoted by the letters A.B.C.D., and printed at the end of the poem.

M: 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79,
 B: 71, 72, 75, 74, 73, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 77, —, 78, 79, 82, 84,
 M: 80, 81, 82, 83, —, —, —, —.
 B: 65, 70, —, —, A, B, C, D.]

64. ¹Ma rogabsat rīg co rāth
 a cōiged amra ²Ulltach,
³nī cleithi ro bennsi na fer
 acht a remsi nach rīmther. 4815
65. Bāedān, ¹Fīachra find, feidhm nglē,
 ocus Eochaid iarlaithem,
 lucht lān-grib ²na monur mbind
 airmit Ulaid ōs hĒrind.
66. Gē ¹labrait Muimnig mīne 4820
 Feidlimid i ²n-āirdrīge
 im duain ni labraim a lind,
 uair ni ġagbaim ³ōs hĒrind.
67. Ō rē ¹Cathair Mōir ²mainig
 hUa Cormaic re comaideam 4825
 as a thīr ³maignigh gan meing
⁴nīr gab Laignig ōs Ērind.

63. ¹fo B ²baith B, bath M ³tabartach B ⁴muir B
⁵Eogan B.

64. ¹maragabsat B ²Ulad B ³nī cleith ro bennsea B.

65. ¹Fīacha B ²gan buaid mbind B.

66. ¹airmid B ²na findrige M ³an Er. B.

63. Two Domnalls, three Nialls—not shameful—
Aed four times and Colman,
Suibne, Eochaid, Baedan the vain,
Fergus, Fergal, Fogartach,
Muircertach,—like to raging lions,
[were] the kings of (Cenel) Eogain over Ireland.
64. If kings took it with favour—
in the noble province of Ulaid,
not a stake that the men would cut (?)
but their courses that are not reckoned.^(a)
65. Báedán, white Fiachra, a brilliant task,
and Eochaid Iarlaithe,
a company of complete gryphons of tuneful works
the Ulaid count [them] as over Ireland.
66. Though the gentle Muimnig say
that Feidlimid was in the high-kingship,
in my song I speak not of his time,
for I find him not over Ireland.
67. From the time of Cathair Mór the wealthy
grandson of Cormac with congratulation,
from his spacious land without guile
Lagenians did not take [rule] over Ireland.

67. ¹ Chathair B ² muighnigh B ³ maigneach B ⁴ nochur gab
Laighnech lan Erinn B.

(a) The rendering here given of this very obscure quatrain is frankly a mere makeshift.

68. Nochor gab rī ¹thiar nā thair
do thūathaib āna ²Airgiall,
a nglonna rusgluais ³a ngrēim, 4830
acht Colla Uais ōs Ērind.
69. Dā bliadna iarsin, secht ndēich
¹d'ēg Māil-Sechlainn tsuaichnigh,
nīrb ord ²dēbind ³dīa dīne,
dūn Ērind gan āird-rīge. 4835
70. Conerracht Domnall Daire
¹mōr-grīan Banba ²bladhaighe,
is flaithrī cuimnech ³na crech,
maith-⁴rī Muimnech Muircertach.
71. Muircertach Luimnech na ¹long 4840
Domnall Oilig na n-ārd-glonn,
²fichi trī lomlāithi ³lind
a ⁴comflaithi ōs Ērind.
72. Muircertach Muman rusmarb
galar anaithnig ¹egarb; 4845
²do thāeth Domnall do thām teann
frith dograing dāl dag-Ērenn.
73. Mōrseisear cethracha cāid
do ¹elann Neill con nert-bāid;
²nīr lāmsat gach dīne in dream 4850
ro gabsat rīghe nĒrenn.
74. Cethracha ar chēt, trī bliadna,
¹ocus mīli, mōr riagla,
o gēin Dē buain, buidnigh, breggh,
²co deilb duaine na trēn-fer. 4855

68. ¹hoir na siar M ²Oirgiall B ³gan B.

69. ¹dh- M oeg Mael-tSechlainn B ²aibind M ³do dine M.

70. ¹mōr-Brian B ²bladhaidhe B ³sa B ⁴ni B.

71. ¹lonn M ²fichi is .u. B ³ins. a M ⁴comlaithi B.

68. No king took, west or east,
of the noble kindreds of Airgialla,
their exploits outran their [secure] hold
except Colla Uais, over Ireland.
69. Two, and seventeen years thereafter
from the death of Máel-Sechlainn the famous,
it was not an untuneful order for their kinsfolk
the fortress of Ireland without a high king.
70. Till Domnall reached Doire
the great sun of famous Banba,
and a princely king mindful of plunderings,
Muircertach the good king of Mumu.
71. Muircertach of Luimnech of the ships,
Domnall of Ailech of the lofty deeds,
we have [a record of] twenty-three [years]—empty
days!
in joint rule over Ireland.
72. Muircertach of Mumu, a disease
unknown and severe slew him;
from the death of Domnall of a vehement plague
the company of good Ireland found sorrow.
73. A chaste forty-seven—
of Clann Néill strongly enduring;
not every kindred dared [to touch] the company
who took the kingship of Ireland.
74. Forty and an hundred years, and three,
and a thousand—great rules!
from the birth of eternal God, with troops and beauty
to the fashioning of the poem of the strong men.

72. ¹agarb B ²do dhith B.

73. ¹clannaib B ²ro lamsat B.

74. ¹is mile ge mor B ²co duain tuirbig B. *This quatrain has the interest of dating the poem exactly, to A.D. 1143.*

75. ¹In[d]arba āirdrigh Oilig
la hŌ ngnīmig nGāirmledaig;
is snīm a labraid re
. . . . sgūm adbal ōs hĒrind.
76. Atā Toirrdelbach tūir trēn 4860
mac Ruaidrī na ¹renn ro-ger;
²ae nertad na tuili tenn,
²ae techtad uile Ērenn.
77. Tigernān tigerna cāith,
Ō Ruairce, rī nōsmar nem-thlaith, 4865
ollehū ¹fuair go tairptech tenn
onchū ¹uar airgnech Ērenn.
78. Daminis, ¹dēgbard, ²is dīn
ar gach n-olc, ar gach n-anfir;
is ī Rōm-inis na ³rann 4870
ocus ōg-inis Ērenn.
79. Do Gilla mo Dubda dron
eo tarda Dia gach dilgad;
fāilid dom' gargrī rom-gell,
ar n-āirem āird-rīg Ērenn.¹ 4875
80. ¹Seacht mbliadna sechtmoghat¹ oll
ocus cōie cēt gan imroll,
gan bed don rīgraid ²re roind
go hēg Māil- tsīrglain -tSechloind.
81. Seisiur naī fiehit, fīr damh 4880
comairem na rīg ro-glan;
uili ¹trē remenn rīme ,
ōs Ēirinn i n-āirdrīge.

75. *This quatrain not in B, and in M much soiled and defaced.*
¹Written INarba, a small d being inserted into the lower right-hand corner of the N.

76. ¹rann M ²ig (bis) M.

77. ¹fuair, uar MSS.

75. The rout of the high king of Ailech
by the deedful grandson of Gairmledach—
it is a torture to speak with . . .
. . . great dross (?) over Ireland.
76. Toirdelbach the strong tower is
son of Ruaidrí of the very sharp points ;
strengthening the swift flood,
possessing all Ireland.
77. Tigernan the wise lord,
grandson of Ruarc the polished, not tender,
a wolf violently and vehemently cruel,
a cruel leopard, ravager of Ireland.
78. Daiminis,^(a) the good palace, is a fortress
against every evil, against every untruth ;
it is the Rome-island [*i.e.* sacred island] of verses,
it is the virgin island of Ireland.
79. To Gilla mo Dubda the strong
may God vouchsafe every remission !
Happiness from the strong King which he promised me
for reckoning the High Kings of Ireland.
80. Seventy-seven great years
and five hundred, without error,
without fault, from the kings before the division
to the death of ever pure Mael-Sechlainn.
81. Nine-score and six (I am correct)
the reckoning of the very pure kings ;
all, through the course of enumeration,
in High Kingship over Ireland.

78. ¹debrad B, deg-brug O'Cl.

²is tir B

³renn B.

79. ¹This is the version of B; M is here partly illegible and uncertain.

80. ¹⁻¹se . . . ochtmoghda B

²re lind B.

81. ¹re remenn rige B.

(a) Following O'Clery's version.

82. Millead mōr Eamna Macha,
gess do gnīm gach garg-flatha, 4885
fīngal ar fiachaib nīr fess,
bliadhain bidbadh d'īath Ērenn.
83. Tuc Murcertach mac Nēll uair
primhgiall Caisil Cellaichāin;
borrfad trē gairg-brīg na ceann 4890
do Donnehad, d'ārd-rīg Ērenn.
- A. Sē mīli bliadna, nī breg,
a dā cethrachat ar dā cēt
ō dēnamh na ndūl, dar lem,
gur fegadh rūn rī hĒrenn. 4895
- B. In aimsir Amlaibh eatraigh
i malartaid (?) rī crecha,
mo duan do dhelbus, dar leam,
gan dealghnus d'uaislib Ērenn.

MacCarthy translates lines 1, 2, 4 of this quatrain "In a time unpropitious, late, which foraying kings are spending . . . without injustice to the nobles of Ireland". This is peppered all along with queries by subsequent critics, and certainly it does not look very convincing. No recent lexicographer will allow a word *amlaib* = "unpropitious," or suggest a rendering for the word *dealghnus*. For the latter I must

- C. Fuaradar ēg as each alt 4900
flatha Fodla na mbeodacht;
gon gleo, gun brīg mblaide;
as beo Rī na Rīgraidhe.
- D. Ārd mBreacain mo baili blāith,
and ro maidhigh Crīst caem, cādh, 4905
cadus ¹na cēilid i cell,
ārus ēinigh na hĒrenn.^(a)

A. Follows quatrain 65 in B.

BC. Follow quatrain 77 in B.

D. Follows quatrain 78 in B. ¹ This word dittographed, B.

(a) The six quatrains 77, B, C, 78, D 79 are written into a space originally left blank, at the foot of the column on which this poem ends (fo. 312 B). They are in ink of a weaker quality than the preceding quatrains, and, though I cannot convince myself that they are in a different handwriting, they are certainly a subsequent addition to the poem as originally written in the MS.

82. A great destruction of Emain Macha,
a prohibition to the action of every rough prince;
fratricide for crimes it knew not
(in) the year of enemies for the land of Ireland.
83. Muircertach mac Néill, on a time, took
a chief pledge of Cashel of Cellachan;
a pride through rough fame of heads
for Donnchad, High King over Ireland.
- A Six thousand years, no falsehood,
twice forty and two hundred,
from the fashioning of the Elements, I believe
till the secret [fate] of the kings of Ireland was revealed.
- B In the time of Amlaib the boatman
in which a king of plundering worked changes
I have formed my lay, I am assured,
without . . . for the nobles of Ireland.
- be content with leaving a blank; for the former I suggest a reminiscence of the kings of Dublin named Amlaib, who, as being pirates from oversea, might well be called *eatrach* and *ri cercach*. The second line begins with *imalr*, which MacCarthy expands *imaleter*. I should rather suppose it to be meant for some form of *malartaíd*, and I render the line accordingly.
- C They met death of every kind
the princes of Fodla, for all their activity;
without conflict, without brilliance of fame;
[but] the King of Kings lives.
- D Ard Breacain is my home of fame
there Christ, fair and pure, is magnified;
reverence in a Church, hide it not—
the Home of Hospitality of Ireland.

82, 83. These two quatrains are absent from B; possibly they were omitted on account of the elusiveness of their sense. Does the allusion to "heads" in line 4890 refer to the practice of head-hunting, of which there is ample literary evidence? As noted above, the four quatrains following are absent from M.

APPENDIX.

THE SYNCHRONISM ADDED TO R².

(M 19 a 17; R 86 γ 30; also in VD.)

[We must be content to accept the statements set forth below as we find them. They are derived from Eusebius, but have become so corrupted by transmission, that to correct them all would involve little less than complete re-writing. The Irish contemporaries are here printed in italics.]

666. Comaimserad rīg in domain oculus Gabāl nĒrenn. Ro scribas i tossuch in libair ōthā ¹flaithius Nin meic ²Peil, ro gab rīgi in domain ar thūs, eusin cōiced ³rīg do Grecaib: oculus ō Phartholōn mac Sera ⁴dana, ro gab hĒrind ar thūs iar ndīlind, eus in cōiced bliadain flatha Tigernmais meic Follaich, ro gab ⁵rīgi nĒrenn co cenn cēt bliadan, *ut alii aiunt*. Is ferr duinn ⁶eo scribam comaimsirad na cinēl for leith annso.

667. Pilophator trā, in cōiced rī do Greccaib, cōic bliadna dō a *comflaithius fri Tigernmuīs*: .xuiii. mbliadna fot flatha Pilophatoir;

γ a mac ¹Epifaneis tara ēisi, .xxuii. mbliadna.

Philometor, .xxu. bl.

Euergetes, ².xxuiii.

γ Ptolomeus Soter, xuii.

γ Alaxander, .x.

Fiscon filius Cleopatre, .uii. mbl.

³[Cleopatra oculus Dionius a fer, .xxx.]

Cleopatra dar ēis a fir,

co rosathrig Iuil Cesair, in cēt rī do Romanchaib. Dā rīg ⁴dēc sin, γ ōen rīgan, do Grecaib, ō Alaxannair mac Pilip co Cleopatra, oculus .cc. ar .lxx. bl. fot a flaithiusa.

666. ¹flaith M ²Beil R ³ri M ⁴dono M ⁵om. rigi M
⁶ins. dono M.

667. ¹Epiphanes *and om.* tara eisi R ².xxix. M ³om. bracketed words M ⁴dec om. and ye R.

666. A synchronism of the kings of the world and of the Takings of Ireland. I have written in the beginning of the book from the reign of Ninus son of Belus, who took the kingship of the world in the beginning, to the fifth king of the Greeks ; and from Partholón son of Sera, who took Ireland the first after the Flood, to the fifth year of the reign of Tigernmas son of Follach, who took the kingship of Ireland till the end of an hundred years, as others say. We had better now write here the synchronism of the nations individually.

667. Philopator then, the fifth king of the Greeks, had five years *in contemporary reign with Tigernmas* ; 18 years was the length of the reign of Philopator ;

Then, his son Epiphanes after him, 27 years.

Philometor, 25.

Euergetes, 28.

Ptolomeus Soter, 17.

Alexander, 10.

Physeon son of Cleopatra, 7.

[Cleopatra and Dionysius her husband, 30.]

Cleopatra after her husband—

till Iulius Caesar, the first king of the Romans, deposed her. That is, twelve^(a) kings and one queen of the Greeks, from Alexander son of Philip to Cleopatra ; 270 years the length of heir kingship.

(a) Beginning with the *fifth*, whose four predecessors are counted in, though not here named.

668. Flaithius na ¹Maicedonda dar ēis Alaxandair ²mac Pilip, ro boī ³co cend .uii. mbliadan, co ro marb Cessander ocus Olimpias, ro erail ardaig na rīgi ⁴do bēith ac mac Alaxandair .i. do ⁵Ercoil; ⁊ rosmarb Cessander ⁶uile *post, id est* Olimpiadem, ⁊ ⁷Ercolem, ⁊ Roxanam matrem ⁸Ercolis.

Cessander *post*, .xix. mbl.

⁊ a ⁹meic, .i. a⁹ cethrai mac, .i. ¹⁰Antipater, ⁊ Antigonus, ⁊ Pilip, ⁊ Alaxander.

Dimetrius mac Antigonuis, .ix. mbl.

¹¹Poliersides, .uii., co ro marbsat hi Sicil Pirrus.

Silicus ⁊ ¹²Lesimacus, sē bliadna *post*, co torchair Pirrus ⁊ Lesimacus la muintir ¹³Siluici. Siluicus imorro do rochair la Ptolomeus ⁊ Cirianus iar .ix. mīsaib.

⁊ Malargus, .ii. mīs.

⁊ Antipater, ¹⁴.iiii. menses et ¹⁴.uii. diebus.

¹⁵Sustines, .ii. bl.

Datianus, .xxxu. bl.

Dimetrius, .x. mbl.

Antigonus, .xv.

Pilipus, .xxxu.

Persius, a dece.

¹⁶Tiug-flaith sin na ¹⁷Maicidondai. Ocht rīg dēc ¹⁸do Maicidondaib; cōeca ⁊ cēt bliadan a flaith uile.

669. Flaithius Aisia Bice dar ēis ¹Alaxandrach.

Antigon, .uiii. bliadna dēc, co torchair la Seliucus et la Ptolomeus.

Dimitrius mac Antigoin, .xuiii., co ro marbad e a Sicil, ⁊ nī ro cosnam flaithius Assia ūadaib ō sin amach.

668. ¹ Maicidonda R ² ic R, ac M ³ dar eis *ins.* M ⁴ om. R
⁵ Ercail M ⁶ om. uile R ⁷ Ercolim M ⁸ Rosanam . . . Hercoleis M
⁹⁻⁹ om. M ¹⁰ Anticon (*and so subsequently*) R ¹¹ Poliarciteis .ui. bl., M
¹² Lissimacus R ¹³ Siuici, Silucus M: Siliuici *bis* R ¹⁴⁻¹⁴ Primo mac
sei M ¹⁵ Sustinentes R ¹⁶ tig-flaith R ¹⁷ Maicidonna R
¹⁸ *ins.* tra M.

668. The kingship of the Macedonians after Alexander son of Philip, which was till the end of 7 years, till Cassander slew Olympias,^(a) who sought that the kingship should be held by Hercules son of Alexander ; Cassander afterwards slew them all, Olympias, Hercules, and Roxana mother of Hercules.

Afterwards Cassander, 19 years ; and his sons, his four sons ^(b) Antipater, Antigonus, Philip, and Alexander.

Demetrius son of Antigonus, 9 years.

Poliorectes, 7 years, till Pyrrhus slew him in Sicily.

Seleucus and Lysimachus, 6 years afterwards, till Pyrrhus and Lysimachus fell at the hands of the followers of Seleucus. Seleucus, moreover, fell before Ptolomeus Ceraunus after 9 months.

Meleagrus, 2 months.

Antipater, 4 months and 7 days.

Sosthenes, 2 years.

Gonatas [*sic lege*], 35 years.

Demetrius, 10 years.

Antigonus, 15 years.

Philippus, 35 [*recte* 42] years.

Perses, 10 years.

He was the last prince of the Macedonians. There were eighteen kings of the Macedonians ; 150 years was the whole length of their principedom.

669. The kingship of Asia Minor after Alexander.

Antigonus, 18 years, till he fell at the hands of Seleucus and of Ptolomeus.

Dimetrius son of Antigonus, 18 years, till he was slain in Sicily. They did not maintain a kingship of Asia after that.

669. *In both MSS.* ¹ *Alexandrach is resolved into Alexander oc, the oc being treated as a preposition.*

(a) *Ocus* between "Cessander" and "Olimpias", though found in both MSS (in R even in the form "7 et") should be deleted; it ruins the sense.

(b) This confused statement is an uncomprehending perversion of the record of Eusebius, that "The sons of Cassander, Antigonus and Alexander, reigned for four years" (*Anno Abrahæ* 1718).

670. Flaithius Babilōine dar ēis Alaxandrach.

¹Siliucius Nicanor ro bai .xxx. bliadan.

Antoich Soter, .xix.

Antoich Teosiochus, .xu., co ro marb a ben fen ⁊ a mac.

Seliucius Gallicinius, .iii. bl. co ro marbad e i Frigia.

⁊ Antochius Magnus, .xxx. bl.

⁊ a mac Siluichius Pilopator, .xii. bl.

Antochius maghnus Epifanus, .xu. Is ē ro marb na Machabda.

Antoich aile, .ii.

Dimitrius, da bliadain decc.

Alaxander, .ix. mbl.

Dimitrius aile, duobus annis.

Antochus Sitides, .ix. mbl. Is e ro airg Hierusalem, ocus .ccc. tallamm n-oir o Simon.

Hirean : is e sin fuair arc i n-adnaeul Daid cona innmuishib imdai ann.

⁊ Dimetrius beos, .iiii. bliadna.

Orifius, .xii.

Antoich Asticinus, .xix.

Pilip ²i. da bliadain. Tiug-flaith Grec i mBaibiloin.

Sē rīg dēc indsin, .cc. bliadan acht mī 'fot a flaithiusa. Finit.

671. Flaithius Romanach [Roman, R] trā iar sin, is ē flaithius dēginach in domain; ⁊ nī 'eumgatar airim a ngradaib ⁊ a cēimnedaib, ar imat a' chonsul [a consal, *after a blank space that would hold seven letters R*], ⁊ a chonditoire, ⁊ a legaite, ⁊ a choimite, ⁊ a n-dictodoire ⁊ a patriei, a satrapas [patripas R], ⁊ a lataire ⁊ a nduce [ndiuce R] ⁊ a centire.

Iulius Cesair tra, in cēt rīg do Romanchuib, .iiii. bliadna ⁊ sē mis do; ceus Caisius ⁊ dā Bruit ro marbsat ē ina airecht

670. ¹In both MSS there is an anarchic diversity in the spelling of the names Seleucus and Antiochus, as well as other orthographic trivialities hardly worth the expenditure of space to enumerate. ²om. .i. M.

(a) Neglecting minor errors (which can be corrected by reference to the principal source, Eusebius), and the major error of making Babylon the centre of this "kingdom", we may make the following comments on this list of kings. "Antiochus Toisiochus", for Antiochus *Theos*, probably comes from the Preface (called *Parua*

670. The kingship of Babylon after Alexander.^(a)

Seleucus Nicanor, 30 years.

Antiochus Soter, 19 years.

Antiochus Theos, 15, till his own wife and his son slew him.

Seleucus Callinicus, 3 years (*recte* 20) till he was slain in Phrygia.

Antiochus Magnus, 30 years.

and his son Seleucus Philopator, 12 years.

Antiochus (*magnus*) Epiphanes, 15. It is he who slew the Maccabees.

another Antiochus [Eupator] 5 (lege 2) years.

Demetrius, 12 years.

another Demetrius, 2 years.

Antiochus Sidetes, 9 years. It is he who plundered Jerusalem, and took 300 talents of gold from Simon.

Hyrcanus ; it is he who found a casket in the tomb of David, with many treasures therein.

Demetrius restored, 4 years.

Grypus, 12 years.

Antiochus Cyzicenus 19 years.

Philippos, 2 years ; the last king of the Greeks in Babylon. That makes sixteen kings, 200 years lacking a month the length of their rule. Finit.

671. The rule of the Romans then, the last world-empire. It is not easy to reckon in their ranks and their grades, so many are their consuls, *conditores*, legates, *comites*, dictators, patricians, satraps, *lictors*, *duces*, and *centuriones*.

Iulius Caesar, the first king of the Romans, had four years and six months. Cassius and the two Bruti slew him in his own Assembly. They inflicted 33

Praescriptio) to the so-called *Annals of Tigernach*, where Antiochus is called "*Thnusecok*, Theos id est Deus". In my opinion (as yet unpublished) of *Tigernach*, I have suggested that "*Thnusecok*" is a misreading of *ut socors*, "how foolish"—a pious reader's interlined comment on the blasphemous *epiklesis* of the monarch. I think I see other evidences of the influence of pseudo-Tigernach throughout the compilation before us. Further, two Seleuci are combined into one, Callinicus who reigned 20 years; and his successor, not here specified, Ceraunus, who reigned the three years credited to his namesake. There is no authority for the interpolation of *magnus* before Epiphanes. The "Finit" at the end suggests that the document originally ended with this paragraph.

fēin; .xxxiii. crechta [7 a do crechtaib R] ro imirset fair. *Eochaid Feidlech i comflaithius fri Iuilius Cesair.*

Ochtauin August ²didiu, .lvi. bliadna 7 sē mīs. I n-a ōenmad bliadain cethrachat ro genair Crist mac Dē. Cōie bliadna dēe do, a comflaithius fri Crist.

Tiberius Cesair trā, .iii. bliadna .xxx. do. I n-a ³.xviii. mbliadain ro crochad Crist.

Gaius Callicula [Gallacula R], .iiii. bliadna.

Cluid [Eluid R], .xiii. *Comaimsṛ do Conaire Mōr for hĒrinn.*

Ner Cesair, a .vi.x. Is leis ro crochad Petar 7 ro dichennadh Pol, 7 ro loiseed Roimh; 7 ro marb fodēin iartain.

Galua, 7 Pison, 7 ⁴Eutelius, 7 Rotamus, trī leth-bliadna a cethrar.

⁵Titus oculus Vespasianus, .ix. mbliadna. Is leo ro hairged Hierusalem, 7 āen chēt dēe mīle is ed tucad ⁶eisti, 7 .ix. c. ro marbad innte. *Lugaíd Riab-nderg mac na trī Find Emna, 7 a mac Crimthann, for hĒrind i comflaithius for hĒrind friu.*

Titus, bliadain dar ēis a athar.

Domitian .xu., 7 is lais ro ladh Eoin for ⁷longais 7 ro marb-som spado diar uo ainm Persius.

⁸Nerua imorro, annus 7 cetri mīs.

Traianus trā, ix. bl. dēe. Is leis ro crochad abb Ierusalem, Simon mac Cleopatra (*sic*); is leis do rata comarba Petair apstail in Antuaig, .i. Ignaitius nōem, do leomnaib; oculus ro marb Clement comarba Petair i Roim, i m-muir chairehech Cersona. Oculus as fui ro ces Alaxandair comurba Petair beos, 7 is leis ro cesair Madian apstal. Oculus atbath-som fein do ¹huinnig iartain, 7 dochuaid in Iffrinn.

Adrianus tra, bliadain ar fichit.

²Anton Pius, .xxii. do, cona macaib Marcus Antonius et Lucius ³Comodus, ⁴.xix. bl. Ni bae acht aen August co sin.

⁵Commotus, .xii. bliadna iar ⁶Marc Antoin, ⁷condorehair la ⁸Iuilian.

Iuilian, ⁹.vi. mis, co ro marb Seuerus ¹⁰Affer ie Drochat Muilb.

671. ¹eumang ar R ²dana M ³.xxii. R ⁴Utelius M ⁵Tit 7
Ueipsianus R, Titus Uespianus M ⁶eistib R ⁷longas R ⁸Nero M.
¹plux M ²Antonepius M ³Commodus, M, Comotus R

wounds upon him. *Eochu Feidlech* was contemporary with *Iulius Caesar*.

Then Octavianus Augustus, 56 years and 6 months. In his 41st year Christ, the Son of God, was born. For 15 years he was a contemporary with Christ.

Tiberius Caesar, 33 years. In his 18th year Christ was crucified.

Gaius Caligula, 4 years.

Claudius, 14. *His contemporary was Conaire Mor over Ireland.*

Nero Caesar, 16. By him was Peter crucified and Paul was beheaded, and Rome was burnt. He killed himself thereafter.

Galba, Piso, Vitellius, and Otho [*sic lege*]; three half-years among the four.

Titus and Vespasianus, 9 years. By them was Jerusalem ravaged, and eleven hundred thousand [prisoners] taken out of it and 900 slain therein. Lugaid Riab-nderg son of the three Finds of Emain and his son Crimthann was over Ireland at the same time.

Titus, a year after his father.

Domitianus, 15. By him was John driven into exile. A eunuch by name Persius killed him.

Nerua, moreover, a year and four months.

Traianus, 19. By him was crucified Simon son of Cleophas [*sic lege*] abbot (i.e. bishop) of Jerusalem; by him the successor of the Apostle Peter in Antioch, Saint Ignatius, was cast to the lions; and he slew Clemens, successor of Peter, in Rome, in the rocky sea[shore] of Chersona; under him, further, Alexander, successor of Peter, suffered, as well as Matthias the Apostle. Thereafter he died of a flux, and went to Hell.

Adrianus then, 21 years.

Antoninus Pius had 22 years, with his sons Marcus Antoninus and Lucius Commodus, 19 years. Until then there was only one Augustus.^(a)

Commodus 12 years after Marcus Antoninus, till he fell before Heluius [Pertinax].

Heluius, six months, till Seuerus Afer slew him at the Mulvian Bridge.

⁴ written "ix deg" R ⁵ Commdus M ⁶ sic R, Marcus (om. Antoin) M
⁷ co torchair M ⁸ Huilian M ⁹.iii. (bl- expuncted) mis M

(a) This curious statement seems to have developed out of a misunderstanding of the record in Eusebius (Anno Mundi 2195) that *Commodus a senatu Augustus appellatur*.

Seuerus Affer, .xiii. bliadna. Is lais doronad Clad Saxan : C 7 II ar XXX milia ina ¹¹fat. Atbath iartain Seuerus Affer hi ¹²Caer Ebrec. *Comaímsir do Tūathal Techmar for hÉrinn.* 7 a mac Antoin ¹³iarsin, .iiii., contorechair la ¹⁴Pairthi.

¹⁵Opil mac Cir 7 a mac ¹⁶Diadumens, bliadain dib ¹⁷co torchair las na miledaib do Romanchaib.¹⁷

Marcus Antonius sacart ¹⁸Eliogabili ¹⁹.iiii. mbliadna ²⁰condorchair las na miledaib cednaib.

²¹Alexander, .xiii. bliadna;²¹ romarbsat a muindtir fein e.

²²Maximin, .ui. bliadna, condorchair la Pupen in Achaia.

Gordianus, .ui. bliadna ²³do co torchair la Pilip.

Pilip ocus a meic, secht bliadna. Is ²⁴iat sin ²⁵cet rig do Romanchaib ro creitsed don Comdigh; ocus adrochair Pilip 7 a meice iartain²⁵ la Deic. *Feidlimid* ²⁶*Rechtmar i* ²⁷*comre fri Pilip 7 fri Deic.*

Deic tra, ²⁸ocus a mac, uno anno et uno mense.²⁸ Is lais ro marbad ²⁹Faibianus comarba Petair, ocus romarbad-som³⁰ ocus a mac la ³¹Barbarda.

Uailisianus ocus Gallus a mac, .u. bl. ³²corosmarb Iuulianus.

³³Uailirianus ocus Gallianus a mac iartain; is leo ro marbad Ciprian hi Cartagin, et Coirnil comarba Petair i Roim. Ro pianad Uailerianus post la Soper fa rig na Pers, .i. a bith i ³⁴ngemil gur uo senoir, et dia ³⁵dromain no cinged Soper for a ech; 7 ro benait a suile ³⁶as a cinn gur uo marb de.

³⁷Gallian, .u.x. co ro marbad a Medolin.

Cluid, .uii. mis 7 bliadan co ro marbad e a ³⁸Firmium. *Conn Cet-cathach for Erin i* ³⁹*comre fri Cluid.*

Aurilianus, ⁴⁰.u. bliadna 7 se mis cu ro marbad ona miledaib Romanchaib.

⁴¹Taichitus, .u. mis do, cur ro marbad a Pontaib.

Florian tri mis do, co torchair in Tarso.

⁴²Probus, .ui. bliadna 7 .iiii. mis co ro ort oc ⁴³Firmium.

¹⁰ Asfer M Affer R, *likewise in following lines.* ¹¹ fut R ¹² Caier

Abroc M ¹³ iarsein M ¹⁴ Pertib M ¹⁵ Osfil M ¹⁶ -menus M

¹⁷⁻¹⁷ co rosmarbsat in mil- Romancha M ¹⁸ -gaib- M ¹⁹ .uii. R

²⁰ cotorechair M ²¹⁻²¹ om. R, co ro marbsat follows M ²² Maxime R

Maximen M ²³ om. do ²⁴ siat R ²⁵⁻²⁵ riga ro creidsit in

Coidigh do Romanchaib .i. Pilip 7 a meic, 7 do rocratar iardain M

Seucus Afer, 13 years. By him was made the Saxon Rampart; 132 *millia* its length. Thereafter Seucus died in York. *Contemporary with him was Tuathal Techtmar in Ireland.*

Antoninus his son thereafter, 4 (lege 18) years till he fell before the Parthians.

Opilius Macrinus [*sic lege*] and his son Diadumenianus, had a year till they fell before the Roman soldiers.

Marcus Antoninus, priest of Eliogabalus, four years till he fell before the same soldiers.

Alexander, 13 years; his own people slew him.

Maximinus, 6 years, till he fell before Pupienus in Aquileia [*sic lege*].

Gordianus had 6 years till he fell before Philippus.

Philippus and his sons, 7 years. Those are the first kings of the Romans who believed on the Lord. Philippus and his sons fell afterwards before Decius. *Feidlimid Rechtmar was contemporary with Philippus and Decius.*

Decius and his son, 1 year and 1 month. By him was slain Fabianus the successor of Peter; and he and his son were slain in Abrytus [*sic lege*].

Volusianus and Gallus his son, 5 years, till Iulianus slew them.

Valerianus and Gallienus his son thereafter. By them was Cyprianus slain in Carthage, and Cornelius successor of Peter in Rome. Valerianus was afterwards punished by Sapor, king of the Persians: he was kept in fetters till he was aged, and from his back Sapor was wont to mount upon his horse. His eyes were plucked from his head, which caused his death.

Gallienus, 15 years, till he was slain in Mediolanum.

Claudius, a year and seven months, till he was slain in Sirmium. *Conn Cet-chathach was over Ireland at the same time as Claudius.*

Aurelianus, 5 years and 6 months, till he was slain by the Roman soldiers.

Tacitus, 5 months had he, till he was slain in Pontus.

Florianus, three months had he, till he fell in Tarsus.

Probus, 6 years and 4 months, till he died in Sirmium.

²⁶ Rechtaidh M ²⁷ comaimsir M ²⁸⁻²⁸ I° an 7 æn .b. a mac-side M
²⁹ Fauianus M ³⁰ ins. iartain M ³¹ Barburda R ³² eorusmarbsat M
³³ Uarian M Uailirian R ³⁴ hi ngemlib M ³⁵ dromann ro chinged M
³⁶ as a chind fodeoig M ³⁷ Gaillian R ³⁸ Firmuim R ³⁹ comaimsir M
⁴⁰ .ui. M ⁴¹ Tattheithus M ⁴² Probos R ⁴³ Firmum R ⁴⁴ teni M

Carus, da bliadain eo ro loise ⁴⁴tene saignen; et do rochair a mac Numerianus la Aper.

Diocletianus et ⁴⁵Maximinus et Erculianus, .xx. bliadan doibh, ocus xxx mile do mairtirib ro marbsat, im Georgius nōem-mairtir, ind oen mis. *Art mac Cuinn for Erinn an tan sin.*

Galerius ⁊ Constantinus, .uii. mblíadna.

⁴⁵Constantinus, tra; atbath i ⁴⁶Cāer Eabrac. A mac iartain, Constantin Mor mac Elina, da bliadna .xxx. Is i tra ⁴⁷an Elina sin tucastair croich Crist ⁴⁸o Iudaib iar n-a bith fo dichleith oeco; ⁴⁹i. .xxx. ar .cc. Hi rē Constantin ro bui Senad Nece ⁵⁰la .xuiii. n-epsco ⁵¹ocus .ccc. *Comaimser do Cormac mac Airt for Ērinn*, ocus ⁵²dorochair Constantin in ⁵³Nicomedia oc saigid rígi Pers.

Trī meic ⁵⁴Cons(t)antin *post*, .i. Constantius ⁊ Constantinus ⁊ Constans. Constantinus ⁵⁵didiu do rochair la muintir Constantis. Magnentius dana ⁵⁶do marb ⁵⁷Constantem ⁵⁸inēlena. Constantius, .xxx. uii. bl.

¹Iuilian, .uii. mīs for bliadain, eo ro marb marcach do builli luirgi ina ²mulluch.

Iohanna in ben, ³.uii. mīs, conerbailt ina tig fēin.

Valentinianus, ocus Ualens, ocus Gratianus mac Valentiniani, .x. bliadna. Marb Valentinianus do sceith fola i ⁴mBriccai.

Ualens trā, .iiii. bliadna iarsin, eo ro loise ⁵Goithe.

Gratian, .u. bl., ⁶eo ro marb Maximinus i l-Lugdunum. *Muirédach Tírech friu a comrē for Ērinn.*

⁸Tethois, a .xi. Is ē ro marb Maximinus i nAchilia, ⁊ is ē do rat Etail ar ⁹a grād ¹⁰do Gratian: eo ro marb ¹¹Arbogastis et tug Teothais a mac ina inud, .i. ¹²Eugenianus, eo ro ¹³marbad ē i Slēib Elpa ¹⁴doridisi ō Teothais. Atbath trā Teothais in .xuiii. bliadain a flatha i Medulain.

Dā mac Teothois *post*, .i. ¹⁵Onorius ⁊ Arcadius, .xiii. bl., conerbailt Arcadius in ¹⁶.xiii. anno regni sui. Honorius et Theodosius ¹⁷mac a brāthar, ¹⁸.xii., conerbailt ¹⁹Honorius. ²⁰Tethosis mac Arcade et ²¹Valentinianus mac Constantin *post mortem* ²²Honori, .xxu. bliadna doibh.

⁴⁵ Maximianus R ⁴⁶ Caer Abroc R Cair Ebrace M ⁴⁷ ind M

⁴⁸ on Idaighibh M Constantius M ⁴⁹ om. .i.; xxxii .b. ar .cc. M

⁵⁰ .i. for la R ⁵¹ ar for ⁊ M ⁵² torchair R ⁵³ Niemia R indecomedia M

⁵⁴ the t om. M, yc R ⁵⁵ dana M ⁵⁶ ro marbad R ⁵⁷ Constantim R

⁵⁸ inelen M.

¹ Iulian .xuiii. M ² mullach R ³ .uiii. M ⁴ mBriccoi M

⁵ Goithi M ⁶ ins. iar sain M ⁷ a comre om. R yc. M ⁸ Teothais

Carus, two years till lightning burnt him; and his son Numerianus fell before Afer.

Diocletianus, Maximinus and Herculianus, 20 years had they, They killed 30,000 martyrs, including the holy martyr Georgius. in one month. *Art mac Cuinn was over Ireland at the time.*

Galerius and Constantinus, 7 years.

Constantinus died in York. His son thereafter, Constantine the Great, son of Helena, 32 years. This is that Helena who took the Cross of Christ from the Jews after it had been kept hidden by them 230 (years). In the time of Constantine was the Synod of Nicaea, by 318 bishops. *Constantine was a contemporary of Cormac mac Airt in Ireland*; he fell in Nicomedia striving for the kingship of Persia.

The three sons of Constantine thereafter, Constantius, Constantinus, and Constans. Constantinus fell by the hands of the followers of Constans. Magnentius slew Constans in Illyria [*sic lege*].

Constantius, 37 years.

Julianus, a year and seven months, till a horseman slew him with a stroke of a club on the crown of his head.

Iouianus [*sic lege*], 7 months, till he died in his own house.

Valentinianus and Valens, and Gratianus son of Valentinianus, ten years. Valentinianus died of a haemorrhage in Bregetio.

Then Valens, 4 years afterwards, till the Goths burnt him.

Gratianus, 5 years, till Maximinus slew him in Lugdunum.

Theodosius, 11 years. It is he who slew Maximinus in Aquileia, and who had given Italy for his esteem to Gratianus; till Arbogastes slew [Valentinian] and Theodosius put his own son Eugenius in his place—until he in his turn was slain in the Alps by Theodosius. Theodosius died at Milan in the eighteenth year of his reign.^(a)

The two sons of Theodosius afterwards, Honorius and Arcadius, 13 years, till Arcadius died in the 13th year of his reign. Honorius and Theodosius, his brother's son, twelve years, till Honorius died. Theodosius son of Arcadius and Valentinianus son of Constantine after the death of Honorius, 25 years.

.xi. bl. M	⁹ om. a R	¹⁰ da R	¹¹ Arbogoistis R Arbogostir M
¹² Eugumianus M	¹³ marb changed to marbad and e added R ro marbad he M	¹⁴ oc Teothois doridise M	¹⁵ Honoris 7 Arcadis R
¹⁶ .xui. M	¹⁷ mac a bráthar om. and interlined above R	¹⁸ .xu. M	
¹⁹ Onoirius R	²⁰ Teotheodosius mac Ar(c)adi, the c inserted at top M		
²¹ Ualintianus R	²² Honiri M	²³ sechtmad M	²⁴ .uiii. R

(a) As before, we must accept this confused abstract of a complex history at its face value. To attempt to rewrite it would be an irrelevance.

In dechmud bliadain flatha Teothois tanaic Padric i nĒrinn ; in cētna bliadain Xixti comurba Petair : oculus is ī sin
²⁵*cethramad bliadain flatha Laegaire meic Nēill.*

Teothois trā, ²⁴.xuiii. bliadna.

Ualentianus et Maximianus, .uii. mbl.

Leo, ocht mbl. dec. *Oilill Molt for Ērinn in tan sin.*

Zenon, .xuii. mbl. *Lugaid mac Loegaire for Ērinn.*

²⁵Anastasius, xx. bl. *Muircertach mac* ²⁶*Erca for Ērinn tunc.*

Iustinus senior, .uiii. mbl.

Sustinianus filius sororis, .xxxuiii. mbl. *Diarmait mac Ccrbaill in* [for R] *Ērind an tan sin.*

Iustinus minor, .u. bl. *Aed mac Ainmirech in hĒrind.*

Tyberius Constantinus, .uii. mbl. *Aed Slaine ⁊ Colmān*
²⁷*Rime in* [for R] *hĒrind.*

Mauricius .xx. b. *Aed Uairidnach ⁊ Suibne mac Colmān for Ērind.*

Foccos, .ix. mbl.

Heraclius, .xxuiii. mbl. *Domnall mac Aeda.*

Ereulius, .xxuii. mbl. ; no ²⁸Ereolianus cona mathair, .u. bl.

Constantinus mac Ereuli, .iii. menses. *Conall Cael* [Coel R]
 ⁊ *Cellach mac Māili-Coba i rīge for Ērinn tunc.*

Constantinus filius Constantini [-ne R], .xxuiii. mbl.
Meicc Aeda Slaine i nĒrinn tunc.

Iustinianus maior, .u. bl.

Leo secundus, .x. bliadna. *Sechnasach mac Blathmaic in hĒrinn.*

Tybirius Tertius, .uii. mbliadna. *Cennfaelad mac Blathmaic for hĒrinn.*

³⁰Iuistinianus Maior iterum, .ui. bliadna, ⁊ ro marb-som
 Leomain et Tiberius, ⁊ ro marb Pelipieus ēsium iartain.

Pilipieus, .xuiii. ³¹bliadna et .iii. ³²mīs, cu r-ro dall
 Anustaisius hē.

²⁵ Anastaisius R (a mathair *interlined*) da bliadna R

²⁹ Pilip M (*bis*) ³⁰ Iuistinianus R

²⁶ Ercca M

²⁷ om. Rime R

²⁸ Secundus *miswritten* Sardus M

³¹ om. bliadna R ³² bliadna M.

In the tenth year of the reign of Theodosius Patrick came into Ireland : the first year of Sixtus successor of Peter. That was the fourth year of Loiguire mac Neill.

Theodosius, 18 years.

Valentinianus and Maximianus, 7 years.

Leo, 18 years. *Oilioll Molt was then over Ireland.*

Zeno, 17 years. *Lugaid son of Loiguire was over Ireland.*

Anastasius, 20 years. *Muircertach mac Erca was then over Ireland.*

Iustinus senior, 8 years.

Iustinianus [*sic lege*] his sister's son, 38 years. *Diarmait mac Cerbaill over Ireland at that time.*

Iustinus Minor, 5 years. *Aed mac Ainmirech in Ireland.*

Tiberius Constantinus, 7 years. *Aed Slaine and Colman Rimed over Ireland.*

Mauricius, 20 years. *Aed Uairidnach and Suibne mac Colmain over Ireland.*

Phocas, 9 years.

Heraclius, 28 years. *Domnall mac Aeda.*

Herculius,^(a) 27 years; or Heracleon with his mother, 5 years.

Constantinus son of Heraclius, 3 months. *Conall Cael and Cellach son of Mael-Coba in the kingship over Ireland at that time.*

Constans son of Constantinus, 28 years; *The sons of Aed Slaine on Ireland at that time.*

Iustinianus minor [*sic lege*], 5 years.

Leo II, 10 years. *Sechnasach mac Blathmaic in Ireland.*

Tiberius III, 7 years. *Cennfaelad mac Blathmaic over Ireland.*

Iustinianus maior again, 6 years. He slew Leontius and Tiberius, and Philippicus slew him afterwards.

Philippicus, 18 (years) and 3 months, till Anastasius blinded him at Nicaea.

(a) Heraclius and Herculius are obviously doublets of one personality. The actual facts in the background are Heraclius, 610-640; his son, Constantine III, poisoned by Martina, his stepmother, after a reign of 4 months; Martina and her own son Heracleon deposed after six months and driven into exile—he with his nose and she with her tongue cut off; Constans son of Constantine 641-668.

Anustaisius Secundus, .iii. bliadna, co ro n-aithrig
Teothosius Tertius oc Nceca. *Longsech mac Aengusa i n-Ērinn
tunc.*

Aen bliadain post don tres Teothais conerbailt fo
cradaigeht.

Leo tertius, .ix. mbl. *Fergal mac Maili-duin for Erin.*

Corice sin tra, airmither rīga an Domain Mōir, 7 adrimthar
rīga hErenn friu.

Anastasius II, 3 years, till Theodosius III deposed him at Nicaea. *Loingsech mac Aengusa was then in Ireland.*

One year thereafter to Theodosius III, till he died in Religion.

Leo III, 9 years. *Fergal mac Maile-Duin over Ireland.*

Down to that point, the kings of the Universe are enumerated, and those of Ireland along with them.

The remainder of this appendix might possibly be made the subject of a special monograph, but as it would add some sixty unprofitable pages to the present volume is hardly worth the labour of transcribing and translating. It includes a series of synchronisms by centuries, on this model: "there were 100 (years) from the first year of Iulius Caesar to the twelfth year of Claudius, and five kings in that time, Octavianus, Tiberius, Gaius, Claudius. And 100 years from the ninth year of Eochu Feidlech to the fifth year of Lugaid Riab-nderg, and six kings in that time, Eochu Feidlech, Eochu Airem, Eterscel, Conaire Mor, Lugaid Riab-nderg": and so on. Then follows an enormously long poem beginning *Réidig dam a Dé do nim*; in which the synchronistic tables of Eusebius are set forth, versified in about 280 quatrains—the number varies in different copies. After this comes what would be a more useful table, the synchronisms of the Provincial Kings with the central Kings of Temair, but this is irrelevant to the main subject of the book, and is, no doubt, a later accretion.



